

**Intermīco**, are ; to *shine between or among*.

**Interminātus**, a, um ; adj. [à minor] *having threatened or charged, forbidden*.

**Interminatus**, a, um ; adj. [à terminus] *boundless*.

**Interminor**, āri ; dep. to *threaten fore, to charge upon a penalty*.

**Interminus**, a, um ; adj. *boundless*. \* *Utere felicitate interminā, I wish you endless happiness*.

**Intermī-sco**, scui, itum, scōre ; act. to *mix with others or between*.

**Intermissio**, ōnis ; f. a *forbearance, ceasing, breaking off*. \* *Intermissionem facere, to surcease*.

**Intermissus**, a, um ; part. of *intermitter* ; *left off, discontinued, standing asunder*.

**Intermissus**, ūs ; m. a *leaving off or ceasing for a time*.

**Intermistus**, a, um ; part. of *intermixtus*, ūs ; m. *miscor* ; *mixed between or in others*.

**Intermittō**, ūs ; m. *to leave off or cease for a time*. \* *Consuetudinem intermittere, to discontinue acquaintance*.

**Intermixtor**, ōris ; m. a *meddler*.

**Intermōrior**, ri ; dep. to *die in the performance of a thing*.

**Intermōritūrus**, a, um ; part. fut. in *rus*, of *intermōrior* ; *ready to die*.

**Intermortuus**, a, um ; part. *half dead*. \* *Intermortuæ conciones, weak and feeble orations*.

**Intermundium**, ii ; n. [à mundus] *the space between divers worlds (as supposed by Epicurus)*.

**Intermūrālis**, e ; adj. [à murus] *between two walls*.

**Inter-nascor**, nascōris, nātus sum, nasci ; dep. to *grow between or among*.

**Internātus**, a, um ; part. of *internascor* ; *grown or sprung up among*.

\* *Internatæ saxis herbæ, weeds springing up among stones*.

† **Internecida**, æ ; c. *one that kills a man, or forges a false will*.

† **Internecies**, ei ; f. *the killing of a man*.

**Internecinus**, a, um ; adj. *pernicious, deadly, mortal*. \* *Internecinum bellum, a most bloody war*.

**Internecio**, ūs ; f. a *general slaughter*. \* *Ad internecionem cæsi, not a man left to carry news*.

**Internecivus**, a, um ; adj. *pernicious, mortal*.

**Internē-o**, ui, tum ; and *avi*, ātum, are ; act. to *kill all*.

**Interne-cto**, xui and xi, xum, xēre ; act. to *knit together*.

**Internector**, āri, actus sum ; pass. to *be closely joined together*.

**Internectus**, a, um ; part. of *internecor* ; *slain all together*.

† **Internecida**, æ ; c. a *murderer*.

† **Internecidium**, ii ; n. *murder*.

**Internidīco**, are ; act. to *build a nest between*.

**Internigrans**, gen. ntis ; adj. *having black mixed with other colours*.

**Internit-co**, ēre ; neut. to *shine between or among*.

**Internōdium**, ii ; n. ? *the place between two knots*. \* *Internodia digitorum, the knuckles*.

**Interno-sco**, vi, tum, scōre ; act. to

*know one thing from another*.

**Internuncia**, æ ; f. a *woman messenger between two*.

**Internuncio**, are ; act. to *carry a message between two*.

**Internunciū**, ii ; m. a *messenger or spokesman between two*.

**Internundinum**, i ; n. ? [à nundinundinium, ii ; n. ? num] a *space between fairs, nine days of working*.

**Internus**, a, um ; [ab intra] *inward*.

**Int-ero**, rivi, ritum, ēre ; [à tero] to *grate or crumble in*. \* *Tute hoc intristi, the fault is yours, you did it*.

† **Intērop** is, *while the work was doing*.

**Interordinium**, ii ; n. [ab ordo] *the space between ranks*.

† **Interpart-io**, ire ; act. to *divide between or among*. \* *Mea bona interpartiant, let them part my goods between them*.

**Interpāt-eo**, ēre ; neut. to *lie open between*.

**Interpēd-io**, ire ; [à pedes] to *hinder between*.

† **Interpellātum** ; adv. *step by step*.

**Interpellatio**, ōnis ; f. an *interruption, hindering*.

**Interpellator**, ōris ; m. an *interrupter, disturber, hinderer*.

**Interpello**, are ; act. to *interrupt, hinder, disturb, demand ; also to warn*. \* *Interpellare debitorem, to sue him*.

**Interpersiva**, ōrum ; n. [à pendeo] a *kind of penthouse*.

**Interpersivi parietes**, walls that are *raised upon another building without a foundation in the ground*.

**Interpersivus**, a, um ; adj. *hanging between certain bounds*.

† **Interpert-io**, ire ; act. to *part between or among*.

† **Interplacito**, are ; to *handle incident matters before the principal*.

**Interplicatio**, ōnis ; f. a *folding or plaiting between*.

**Interplico**, are ; act. a *fold or plait between*.

**Interpōlatio**, ōnis ; f. a *new dressing or polishing*.

**Interpōlator**, ōris ; m. ? a *surbisher*.

**Interpōlatrix**, icis ; f. ? or *drifter of old things*.

**Interpōlis**, e ; adj. *new dressed, scoured, rubbed up*.

**Interpōlitio**, ōnis ; f. a *polishing*.

**Interpōlo**, are ; act. to *surbish, dress up, fawn*. \* *Interpolare thura, to refine the frankincense*. \* *Paratam præsentemque victoriam interpolare, to hinder a victory almost gotten*. \* *Satiatatem epularum ludis interpolabat, he sweeten'd the unpleasantness of the banquet with pleasant and delightful sports*.

**Interpolus**, a, um ; adj. [à polio] *new trimmed or dressed*.

† **Interpondium**, ii ; n. *the difference of weights*.

**Interpō-no**, ūi, ūtum, nēre ; act. to *put between or among, to mingle, intermeddle, suborn, resist, deter*. \* *In eam rem se suamque fidem interposuit, he undertook for it*. \* *Operam suam interponere, to do the best he can*. \* *Interponere pœnas, to threaten*. \* *Me nihil interpono, I will not meddle at all with it*. \* *Judicium suum interponere, to determine, give his judgment upon a thing*. \* *Quid enim*

*me interponerem audaciæ tuæ ? for why should I give a check to your boldness ?* \* *Interponere postulatum, to make overtures only to amuse people*.

**Interpo-nor**, ni, situs sum ; pass. to *be put between or mixed*.

**Interpōsitiō**, ōnis ; f. ? a *setting or interpositus, ūs ; m. ? *putting between or among*.*

† **Interpōsitor**, ōris ; m. *he that puts between*.

**Interpōsitus**, a, um ; part. of *interponor* ; *put between or among*. \* *Interpositis quinque diebus, five days after*. \* *Per interpositam personam, by proxy*.

**Interprē-mo**, ūi, ūtum, mēre ; act. to *thrust or press between*.

**Interpres**, ētis ; c. [à præ, vel partes] an *interpreter, expounder, mediator, soothsayer*. \* *Interpres pacis, he that intercedes for peace*.

† **Interprētābilis**, e ; adj. *easily expounded*.

**Interprētāmentum**, i ; n. ? an *interpretatio, ōnis ; f. ? *pretation, exposition, conjecture, judgment*. \* *Nec interpretatio est facilis, nor is it easy to judge*.*

**Interprētator**, ōris ; m. an *interpreter*.

**Interpretium**, ii ; n. *the price beaten between buyer and seller*.

**Interprētor**, āri ; dep. [ab interpres] to *interpret, expound, translate, construe, judge, esteem*. \* *Interpretari memoriæ, to bring to one's remembrance*. \* *In diversum interpretari, to misconstrue*. \* *Grato animo interpretari aliquid, to take a thing in good part like it exceeding well*.

**Interpunctio**, ōnis ; f. a *pricking or pointing between*.

**Interpunctum**, i ; n. a *distinction by points*.

**Interpunctus**, a, um ; part. of *interpungor* ; *distinguished by points*.

**Interpungo**, xi, ctum, gēre ; act. to *prick or point between*.

**Interpurgatio**, ōnis ; f. a *purging here and there*.

**Interpurgo**, are ; act. to *pick here and there what is superfluous*.

**Interpūtatio**, ōnis ; f. a *pruning here and there*.

**Interpūto**, are ; act. to *prune or cut off the little branches*.

**Interque-ror**, ri ; dep. to *complain frequently*.

† **Interquies**, ētis ; f. a *resting between*.

**Interqui-esco**, ēvi, ētum, escōre ; neut. to *rest or pause in doing*.

**Interrā-do**, ūi, ūtum, dēre ; act. to *file, polish, scrape about*.

**Interrāsilis**, e ; *scraped or shaved*.

† **Interrāsor**, ōris ; m. a *scraper or engraver about*.

**Interrāsus**, a, um ; part. of *interrador* ; *scraped, carved, or shaved about*.

**Interrex**, ēgis ; m. a *regent governing from the death of one till another be chosen*.

**Interregnum**, i ; n. *the space between the death of one king and the choosing of another*.

**Interritus**, a, um ; adj. *fearless, undaunted*.

**Interrogatio**, ōnis ; f. an *interrogation, question*.

**Interrogativē** ; adv. *interrogatively*.

**Interrogatiuncula**, æ ; f. a *little question*.



Interrogator, ōris; m. a questioner.  
 Interrogatorius, a, um; adj. by way of question and answer.  
 Interrogatoria, orum; n. questions put to witnesses, interrogatories.  
 Interrogatus, a, um; questioned.  
 Interrogo, are; act. to question, ask, argue, charge, or accuse.  
 Interrumpo, pi, ptum, mpere; act. to interrupt, break asunder, confound, to discontinue.  
 Interruo, ere; to rush between.  
 Interrupte; adv. brokenly, by fits.  
 Interruptio, ōnis; f. interruption, breaking off.  
 Interruptor, ōris; m. an interrupter.  
 Interruptus, a, um; part. of interrumpo; interrupted, broken, discontinued. \* Interruptis vocibus uti, to stammer, or speak stammeringly.  
 Interscalare, is; n. [à scala] a ladder-staff.  
 Intersealum, ii; n. [à scalmus] the space between oars in a galley.  
 Interseapillum, ii; n. [à scapula] the place between the shoulder-blades.  
 Interseindo, icidi, scissum, ere; act. to cut asunder, or in the midst.  
 Interseindor, di, ssus sum; pass. to be cut in the midst.  
 Intersecribo, pi, ptum, bcre; act. to interline, write between.  
 Intersecribor, bi, ptus sum; pass. to be written between.  
 Intersecriptum, i; n. an interlining.  
 Interseccatio, ōnis; f. a cutting in the middle.  
 Intersecco, ui, tum; to cut off in the middle.  
 Intersectio, ōnis; f. a cutting off.  
 Interseminatus, a, um; adj. sowed between or among.  
 Intersepio, si, tum, ire; act. to compass or close round about, hedge in, or divide by a hedge.  
 Interseptum, i; n. a partition.  
 Interseptus, a, um; part. of intersepio; inclosed, hedged in, shut up.  
 Interseco, evi, itum, erere; act. to graff or plant between.  
 Interseco, ui, tum, ere; act. to put or mingle between or among.  
 Interseignum, i; n. a watch-word.  
 Interseistur; imp. [ab illis] they stop.  
 Interseisto, stiti, sistere; to stop or stay between.  
 Interseitus, a, um; part. of interseior; sowed or set between. \* Interseita peregrinatio, a pleasant journey accompanied with variety of objects.  
 Interseio, ui, are; neut. to sound between or in the mean while.  
 Interseisus, a, um; [à sparsus] sprinkled, scattered here and there.  
 Intersepiratio, ōnis; f. a breathing between. \* Sine intersepiratione, in a breath.  
 Intersepirator, ōris; m. a breather between.  
 Intersepiro, are; neut. to vent or breathe between.  
 Interseerno, ravi, ratum, ernere; act. to spread or lay between.  
 Interseingnor, a, um; part. of interseingnor; distinguished, separated, painted here and there. \* Ansectus interseingtis stellantibus oculis, raiment set with stars.  
 Interseingo and interseinguo, nxi, issum, ere; [à oris, pango] to distinguish, sever between, stop.

Interseio, ōnis; f. a ceasing or leaving off for a time.  
 Interseistum, ii; n. a space or distance between. \* Interseistum lunæ, the change of the moon.  
 Interseisto, are; to stand between.  
 Intersestratus, a, um; part. of intersesternor; strewn or laid between.  
 Intersestrep-o, ui, itum, ere; neut. to make a noise among others.  
 Intersestringo, xi, issum, ere; act. to strain or press between. \* Gulam intersestringere, to choke.  
 Intersestructio, ōnis; f. a building between.  
 Intersestru-o, xi, issum, ere; to build and join several things together.  
 Intersesum, fui, esse; to be present or at hand, to differ. See interest.  
 Intersestexo, ere; to weave between.  
 Intersestextus, a, um; woven or wrought between, embroidered.  
 Intersestignum, ii; n. [à tignum] the space between two rafters.  
 Intersestinctus, a, um; part. of intersestingor; dyed or spotted here and there.  
 Intersestingo, ere; act. to dye or spot between.  
 Intersestra-ho, xi, issum, here; act. to draw out from between, take away all. \* Animam puteo intersestrahere, to draw a well dry.  
 Intersestrigatus, a, um; galled.  
 Intersestrigo, is; f. [à tero] a galling the skin with long going; also interfering.  
 Intersestrimentum, i; n. loss, damage, the dross of metal.  
 Intersestritura, æ; f. the loss or waste of coin in wearing.  
 Intersesturbatio, ōnis; f. a disturbing, hindering.  
 Intersesturbator, ōris; m. a disturber.  
 Intersesturbo, are; act. to disturb, interrupt, hinder.  
 Intersestvacatio, ōnis; f. a being vacant or at leisure.  
 Intersesteco, are; neut. to be vacant between.  
 Intersestvallatus, a, um; which comes and goes by turns, intermitted, put between. \* Febris intersestvallata, an ague coming by fits, periodical.  
 Intersestvallum, i; n. space or distance between, pause, respite. \* Ex intersestvallo, by and by. \* Longo intersestvallo, a great way off. \* Eodem intersestvallo, at the same time. \* Ne intersestvallo quidem facto, without any delay.  
 Intersestello, uli, ulsum, ellere; to pluck from between, or here and there.  
 Intersestveniens, ntis; part. of intersestvenio; coming in the interim, lying between. \* Intersestvenientibus desertis, deserts being between.  
 Intersestvenio, i, tum, ire; to come upon one suddenly, come in the mean while, flow or be between, befall, intercede, oppose. \* Malo ne intersestveneris, have a care you don't run into mischief.  
 Intersestvenium, ii; n. [à vena] the space between veins in the earth.  
 Intersestventio, ōnis; f. a suretyship.  
 Intersestventor, ōris; m. a mediator, surpiser, surety, broker.  
 Intersestventum est; imp. they came suddenly upon.  
 Intersestventus, ūs; m. a coming in the mean while, an overtaking, mediation. \* Intersestventu noctis, by the night's stealing upon them.  
 Intersestvertor, ōris; m. a turner away,

purloiner.  
 Intersestversus, a, um; part. of intersestvertor; turned or conveyed away. \* Intersestverso regali dono, having neatly choiced them of the king's present.  
 Intersestver-to, ti, sum, tere; to draw away suddenly, steal, purloin, turn upside down, abolish, destroy.  
 Intersestvertor, sus sum, ti; pass. to be turned aside, &c.  
 Intersestvigilatio, ōnis; f. a waking.  
 Intersestvigilo, are; to be between sleeping and waking.  
 Intersestvir-co, ere; to have green mixed with other colours.  
 Intersestvi-so, si, sum, sere; act. to visit now and then.  
 INTERSEULA, æ; f. [ab intra, vel tero] a shirt, waistcoat.  
 Interseundo, are; to distinguish with waves.  
 Intersevocālter; adv. aloud, between whiles.  
 Intersevom-o, ere; neut. to vomit between or sometimes.  
 Intersefurium, ii; n. [ab usura] use or interest in the mean time.  
 Intersestabilis, e; adj. who by law can make no testament, or be taken for a witness; detestable; gelded.  
 Intersestato; adv. without a will.  
 Intersestatus, a, um; adj. intestate, having made no will, not proved by witness, out of credit; gelded.  
 Intersestina, orum; n. the entrails, bowels.  
 Intersestinum, i; n. [ab intus] an entrail, a gut. \* Intersestina terræ, earth-worms. \* Intersestinum cæcum, the fourth or blind gut. \* Intersestinum duodenum, the gut next to the stomach. \* Intersestinum quintum or crassum, the same as colon. \* Intersestinum rectum, the strait or arse-gut.  
 Intersestinus, a, um; adj. [ab intus] inward, secret, deadly, spiteful. \* Intersestinum bellum, a civil war. \* Intersestinum odium, a secret grudge. \* Intersestinum opus, wain-scot. \* Intersestinum pavimentum, a boarded floor.  
 Intersestex-o, ui, tum; to weave in or between, intersestweave, embroider. \* Intersestexere aliquem orationi, to bring in a person in a dialogue.  
 Intersestextus, a, um; part. of intersestexor; intersestweave.  
 Intersestextus, ūs; m. an intersestweaving, an embroidering.  
 Intersestimas, atis; m. [ab intimus] a friend, secretary.  
 Intersestimatio, ōnis; f. an intimating, signifying.  
 Intersestimator, ōris; m. an intimator.  
 Intersestimè; adv. very inwardly, from the bottom of the heart.  
 Intersestimo, are; act. to intimate, signify, relate, love entirely, register.  
 Intersestimor, ari; pass. to be enter'd into.  
 Intersestimus, a, um; adj. [ab intra] intimate, most inward or secret. \* Intersestimi dentes, the cheek-teeth. \* Intersestimus alicujus esse, to be one's confidant or boom-friend.  
 Intersestinctio, ōnis; f. a dying, dipping.  
 Intersestinctor, ōris; m. a dyer.  
 Intersestinctus, ūs; m. sauce.  
 Intersestinctus, a, um; part. of intersestingor; dyed, dipped; also not dyed. \* Intersestinctus arte, thoroughly instructed in an art.  
 Intersesting-o, xi, issum; to dye, dip into.



Intitulatus, a, um; part. intitled.  
 Intitulo, are; act. to intitle.  
 Intolerabilis, e; adj. intolerable.  
 Intolerabiliter; adv. intolerably.  
 Intolerandus, a, um; adj. not to be borne with.  
 Intolerans, ntis; adj. impatient, not able to bear. \* Intolerantissimus laboris, not enduring to work.  
 Intoleranter; adv. impatiently.  
 Intolerantia, æ; f. impatience.  
 Intollo, ere, to lift up on high.  
 Intonatus, a, um; P. & A. thundered.  
 Inton-deo, di, sum, to shear or shave about.  
 Inton-o, ui, are, to thunder, make a noise, speak with passion. \* Intonnare minas, to threaten terribly.  
 Intonsus, a, um; adj. [of in and tonsus] unshaven, unshorn.  
 Intor-queo, si, sum and tum, quere; to wrest, wreath, hurl. \* Intorquere talum, to strain one's ankle.  
 Intortus, a, um; part. of intorqueor; wrested, crooked, intricate. \* Intorta oratio, a perplexed speech.  
 † Intotum; adv. wholly, altogether.  
 INTRA; adv. & præp. [ēvdv, ēv-td, vel ab inter] within, less than. \* Intra hæc, before these things were done. \* Intra me futurum est, I will keep it to my self. \* Intra verba desipere, to express fully in words only. \* Intra famam esse, not to answer the opinion the world conceives of one. \* Intra modum loquendi, by way of discourse. \* Intra legem epulari, to live cheaper than the laws allow. \* Intra juventam rapi, to die in one's youth.  
 Intractabilis, e; adj. intractable, rude, fierce. \* Bruma intractabilis, a very sharp winter.  
 Intractatus, a, um; adj. unruly, not subdued or broken.  
 Intraho, ere; act. to draw in.  
 Intramuranus, a, um; adj. within the walls.  
 Intraneus, a, um, inward, within.  
 Intransitivus, a, um, intransitive, incommunicable, not transitory.  
 Intrarius, a, um, inward, within.  
 Intratūrus, a, um, ready to enter.  
 Intratus, a, um; adj. entered into.  
 Intratus, us; m. an entrance.  
 Intrēmisco, ere, to fall a trembling.  
 Intrēm-o, ui, ere; neut. to tremble, be afraid.  
 Intrēmulus, a, um, not trembling.  
 Intrépide; adv. without fear, boldly.  
 Intrépīdus, a, um; adj. fearless, courageous.  
 Intribuo, ere; act. to contribute.  
 Intributio, ōnis; f. a contribution.  
 Intricātē; adv. intricately.  
 Intricatio, ōnis; f. } an entang-  
 Intricatura, æ; f. } ling.  
 Intrico, are; act. [à tricare] to wrap together, snarl, entangle, take in a snare. \* Intricare peculium, to pawn or mortgage.  
 Intrinsecus; adv. [of intra and secus] from within, on the inside.  
 Intrinsecus, a, um; adj. inward.  
 † Intripola, æ; f. an old garment new dressed.  
 Intrita, æ; f. grated bread.  
 Intritum, i; n. a dash made of minced meat; fine mortar, loam put about grafts.  
 Intritus, a, um; part. of interor;

grated or crammed in.  
 Intri; within. \* Intri ferre, to carry into the house.  
 Intro, are, to enter, go in, insinuate, or creep into.  
 Introcedo, ere, to come in.  
 Introclū-do, di, sum, dēre; act. [ab intro & claudo] to shut within.  
 Introclulus, a, um; part. of introcludo; shut in.  
 † Introcurro, ere, to run in.  
 Intriōdo, are, to enter or get in. \* Intriōdabat se, he thrust himself in, intruded.  
 † Intriōdūca; f. she that leads the bride to the bridegroom.  
 Intriōdū-co, xi, sum, cēre; act. to introduce, bring or lead in, enter in a science.  
 Introductio, ōnis; f. a leading or bringing in, an entering on.  
 † Introductor, ōris; m. an introducer.  
 Introductōrius, a, um; adj. of bringing in.  
 Introductus, a, um; part. of introductor; brought in.  
 Intro-co, ivi, itum, ire; neut. to go or enter in.  
 Intro-fēro, tūli, latum, ferre; act. to bear or carry in.  
 Intriōgredior, i; dep. [of intri and gradior] to enter in.  
 Intriōgressus, a, um; part. of intriōgredior; entered in.  
 Intriōiens, euntis; part. of intriōeo; going or entering in.  
 † Intriōitōrius, a, um, of entering in.  
 Intriōitur; imp. there is an entering.  
 Intriōitus, ūs; m. an entrance, passage, or going into.  
 Intriōitus, a, um; part. entered in.  
 Intriōlatus, a, um; part. of intriōferor; brought or carried in.  
 Intriōmissio, ōnis; f. a letting in.  
 Intriōmissus, a, um; part. of intriōmittor; let in.  
 Intriōmi-ito, si, ssum, tiēre; act. to send or let in.  
 † Intriōneus, a, um; adj. inward.  
 Intriōrsūm; } adv. [ab intro & ver-  
 Intriōrsus; } sus] inwardly, within, toward the inside.  
 Intriōru-mpo, pi, ptum, mpēre; act. to rush or break in by violence.  
 Intriōruptio, ōnis; f. a breaking or rushing in.  
 Intriōspectio, ōnis; f. a looking in or on.  
 Intriōspector, ōris; m. a looker in.  
 Intriōspectus, a, um; part. of intriōspicio; looking into, diligently considered.  
 Intriōsp-icio, exi, cētum, icēre; act. [of intro and specio] to look in, consider diligently.  
 Intriōvocatus, a, um, called in.  
 Intriōvoco, are; act. to call or cause to come in.  
 Intriō-vo, di, sum, dēre; act. to thrust or shove in.  
 Intriōsus, a, um; part. of intriōdor; thrust in.  
 Intriōbus, i; m. } endive.  
 Intriōbum, i; n. }  
 Intriōbaccus, a, um; adj. of endive.  
 † Intriōburina, æ; f. endive.  
 † Intriōburius, a, um; adj. of endive  
 Intriōens, ntis, beholding.  
 Intriō-co, itus sum, eri, to behold, regard steadfastly. \* Acriorius oculis intriōeri, to behold earnestly.  
 Intriōerji, a people of Germany.  
 Intriōitus, a, um; part. of intriōcor;

having beheld.  
 Intriōitus, ūs; m. a steadfast beholder.  
 Intriōli; of infero.  
 Intriōmeo, ere, to swell.  
 † Intriōmelcentia, æ; f. a swelling.  
 Intriōmesco, ere, to begin to swell.  
 Intriōmūlatus, a, um; adj. unburied.  
 Intriō-or, eris, itus sum, i, to behold.  
 Intriōbatus, a, um, not disturbed, quiet.  
 Intriōbidus, a, um, not troubled, not disturbed or muddled, clear.  
 † Intriōris, is; f. capers for sauce.  
 INTUS; adv. [ēvdv] in, within, from within.  
 Intusum, ii, n. a shirt. See indusum.  
 Intutus, a, um; adj. unsafe, insecure, dangerous.  
 Intybum, i; n. endive.  
 Inva-do, si, sum, dēre; act. to invade, assault, set upon, enterprize, take away by force. \* Invasit cupiditas plerisque, most men had a desire. \* Invadere viam, to take a journey, march on.  
 Invāgino, are, to sheath, put up.  
 Invalentia, æ; f. sickness, feebleness.  
 Inval-co, ere; neut. to grow strong or in use. \* Invaluit consuetudo, the custom is prevalent, or obtains.  
 Invālesco, ere, to grow strong, prevail; also to grow weak and out of use.  
 Invāletudo, ōnis; f. unhealthfulness, sickness, weakness.  
 Invālidē; adv. weakly, sickly.  
 Invālidus, a, um; adj. weak, feeble, sick; also very strong.  
 Invāsiō, ōnis; f. an invasion, assault.  
 Invāsor, ōris; m. an invader, assail-er.  
 Invāsūrus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of invado; about to invade.  
 Inūber, eris; adj. 3 art. [of in and uber] small, slender.  
 Inūbero, are; act. [ab uber] to give suck.  
 Invectio, ōnis; f. a carrying or bringing; an outrage of words, inveighing. \* Invectiones lunæ, the course of the moon.  
 Invectitius, a, um; adj. imported, carried in.  
 Invectiva, æ; f. [sc. oratio] an invective.  
 † Invectivālīter; adv. invectively.  
 † Invectivus, a, um; adj. invective.  
 Invecto, are, to carry in often.  
 Invector, ōris; m. a carrying in.  
 Inveclius, a, um; part. of invehor; brought or carried in, befallen.  
 Invectus, ūs; m. a carrying in.  
 Invehens, ntis; part. of inveho; inveighing, carrying.  
 Inveh-o, xi, sum, i, to carry, bear, or bring in. \* Invehere oceano, to put out to sea. \* Acies invexit se, the army charged.  
 Invehor, eris; pass. to rate, defame with angry words, to infuriate, drive furiously; to be conveyed by ship, chariot, on horse-back, &c.  
 † Invenalis, e; adj. not to be sold.  
 Invendibilis, e; adj. not saleable.  
 Invenditus, a, um, unfolded.  
 Inven-di-o, ēni, entum, eire; act. to invent, find, get, devise, seek out. \* Nomen invenire, to get a nick-name. \* Invenias ubi habitat, know where he lives.  
 † Invenibo. for inveniam, of invenio.  
 Invenitur, imp. there is an invention.  
 Inventarium, ii; n. an inventory or register.



† Inventibilis, e, which cannot be found out.  
 † Inventicula, æ; f. a small device.  
 Inventio, ōnis; f. an invention, finding out.  
 Inventitius, ii; m. a foundling.  
 Inventiuncula, æ; f. a small invention.  
 Inventor, ōris; m. } an inventor, de-  
 Inventrix, icis; f. } viser.  
 Inventum, i; n. } a feigned story,  
 Inventus, ūs; m. } lye, an invention.  
 Inventus, a, um; part. of invenior; invented, gotten. \* Inventus in culpā, found tardy. \* Est inventus qui---, there is not wanting one to---. \* Opus est invento, it must be found.  
 † Invenustas, ātis; f. uncomeliness.  
 Invenustē; adv. uncomely, without grace.  
 Invenustus, a, um; adj. unseemly, ungraceful.  
 Inverecundē; adv. impudently, boldly.  
 Inverecundia, æ; f. impudence.  
 Inverecundus, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus; shameless, impudent, immodest.  
 Invergo, ēre; to slide in, incline, pour on or in, stoop a vessel.  
 Inversio, ōnis; f. a turning inward, or upside down, inversion, inverting rank into files.  
 † Inversum; adv. orderly, in order.  
 Invertus, a, um; part. of invertor; turned inward, or upside down, not translated. \* Inversi in mare, a boisterous sea. \* Inversi mores, manners extremely altered.  
 Inver-to, ti, sum, tēre; to turn the inside out, or upside down, pervert, disturb. \* Invertere scopas oleis, to make trenches for olives. \* Invertēre cadum, to tilt a barrel.  
 Invespescere, ēre; neut. to grow late, or towards night.  
 Investigabilis, e; adj. which cannot be found out.  
 Investigandus, a, um; part. fut. in dus, of investigor; to be sought out.  
 Investigārius, ii; m. a blood-hound.  
 Investigatio, ōnis; f. a searching or finding out.  
 Investigator, ōris; m. a tracer, searcher, or finder out.  
 Investigatus, a, um; part. of investigor; searched or found out.  
 Investigo, are; act. [à vestigium] to search, trace, find or hunt out.  
 † Investimentum, i; n. a garment, clothing.  
 Investio, ire; act. to invest, garnish, deck inwardly.  
 Investis, e; adj. 3 art. beardless, without hairs or cloaths.  
 Investitura, æ; f. an investing, giving possession, delivery of seign.  
 Investitus, a, um, unclothed.  
 † Invello, are, to warm or heat.  
 Invetesco, ēre; neut. to grow old, to grow in or out of custom, to decay, grow weak.  
 Invetratio, ōnis; f. a growing in use by long custom.  
 Invetratus, a, um; part. of invetero; grown into use by custom. \* Inveterata barbaria, their wonted barbarity. \* Inveterata querela, an old complaint.  
 Invetēro, are; neut. [à ve-us] to become old, grow stale or in use, be settled. \* Inveteravit hæc opinio, this opinion has been of long con-

tinuance.  
 Invetitus, a, um; adj. not forbidden.  
 Invia; [sc. loca] unpassable places.  
 Invicem; adv. by turns or course, one after another.  
 Inviſtus, a, um; adj. invincible, not overcome. \* Inviſtus à labore, indefatigable.  
 † Invidē; adv. enviously, maliciously.  
 Invidendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of invideo; to be envied. \* Opes invidendæ, abundance of wealth.  
 Invidentia, æ; f. maliciousness.  
 Invidēo, di, sum, dēre; neut. to envy, grudge, to deny, to give. \* Invidere laudes alicui or laudibus alicujus, to envy one's praise.  
 Invidetur; imp. there is a grudging.  
 Invidia, æ; f. [ab invideo] envy, malice, hating, or being hated. \* Esse in invidia, habere invidiam, to be envied. \* Mihi invidiam con-flavit, he hath brought me into disgrace.  
 Invidiola, æ; f. a little grudge or envy.  
 Invidiosē; adv. spitefully, enviously.  
 Invidiosus, a, um; adj. envious, or envied. \* Hoc tibi invidiosum futurum est, this will cause you ill-will.  
 Invidus, a, um; adj. envious, malicious, spiteful.  
 Invigilatio, ōnis; f. a diligent watching.  
 Invigilator, ōris; m. a watcher.  
 Invigilo, are, to watch, give diligence.  
 † Invilesco, ēre; neut. to grow vile.  
 † Invilto, are, to make vile.  
 Invincibilis, e; adj. invincible.  
 Invincibiliter; adv. invincibly.  
 † Invinus, a, um; adj. temperate, refraining from wine.  
 Invio, are; neut. [à via] to go or walk.  
 Inviolabilis, e; adj. inviolable.  
 † Inviolabiliter; adv. inviolably.  
 Inviolatē; adv. uncorruptly, purely.  
 Inviolatus, a, um; adj. inviolated, unharmed, sound.  
 † Inviolatio oculi, a fliminess in the eyes making the lids stick together.  
 Invisco, are; [à viscus] to take with birdlime.  
 Invisibilis, e; adj. invisible.  
 Invisitatus, a, um, not visited.  
 Invisito, are; act. to visit often.  
 Inviso, si, sum, ēre; act. to visit, come or go to see.  
 Invisor, ōris; m. an envier, hater.  
 Invisus, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus; [of invidēor] hated, odious, not seen.  
 Invitabilis, e; adj. alluring, delectable, fair-spoken.  
 Invitamentum, i; n. an alluring, desiring, requesting.  
 Invitatio, ōnis; f. an inviting. \* Invitatio vini, a drinking collation.  
 Invitator, ōris; m. the officer inviting men to sup with the emperor.  
 Invitatus, a, um, invited, allured.  
 Invitatus, ūs; m. a bidding, calling, inviting.  
 Invitē, ius, iſſimē; adv. unwillingly.  
 † Invitio, are, to spoil, pollute.  
 Invito, are; act. [à via] to invite, bid, entertain, allure, provoke. \* Invitare aliquem poculis, to bid one welcome. \* Invitare se in corna, to fall to.

† Invitro, are, to glaze with glass.  
 Invitus, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus, [à vito vel vita] unwilling, constrained, in spite of one's teeth.  
 Inviſus, a, um; adj. Sall. [à via] without way or passage, unpassable.  
 Inula, æ; f. [ab Helenium] elecampane.  
 Inultus, a, um; adj. unrevenged, free-free. \* Inultum auferre aliquid, not to be punished for it.  
 Inumbratio, ōnis; f. a shadowing.  
 Inumbrator, ōris; m. a shadower.  
 Inumbratus, a, um; part. of inumbror; shaded, disguised. \* Quies inumbrata, unquiet sleep.  
 Inumbro, are; act. to cast or give a shadow, defend, shield.  
 Inuncatio, ōnis; f. a hooking unto.  
 Inunco, are; act. to catch, draw with a hook.  
 Inunctio, ōnis; f. an anointing.  
 Inunctor, ōris; m. an anointer.  
 Inunctus, a, um; part. of inungor; anointed.  
 Inundatio, ōnis; f. an inundation, overflowing, a flood.  
 Inundator, ōris; m. an overflower.  
 Inundo, are; act. to overflow, break in upon. \* Inundare falerno, to be well plied with good wine. \* Densi inundantur Troes, the Trojans throng in.  
 Inun-go, xi, sum, gēre, to anoint.  
 In-unguem; adv. at the fingers ends, exactly.  
 Inunio, ire; act. to unite, make one.  
 Inunitus, a, um; part. united.  
 In-universum; adv. generally, wholly.  
 Invocatio, ōnis; f. a calling upon.  
 Invocatus, a, um; part. of invocor; called upon.  
 Invocatus, a, um; part. of invocor; unbidden, not invited.  
 Invoco, are; act. to call upon for help; also not to call.  
 Involutio, ōnis; f. 2 a flying up.  
 Involutus, ūs; m. } on.  
 † Involutor, ōris; m. he that flies upon.  
 Invölito, are, to fly in often, hover over.  
 Involo, are; neut. to run violently upon, clap hands upon, fly at. \* Animum cupido involat, quickly enters. \* Involare in possessionem, violently to seize an inheritance.  
 Invöluc-er, ris, re; } adj. not fledged.  
 Involutris, re; } which cannot yet fly.  
 Involute, is; n. [ab involvo] a barber's towel.  
 Invölucrum, i; n. a covering, any thing that covers, cloaks or hides. \* Invölucrum floris, the cup of a flower. \* Invölucrum majus, agrimony.  
 † Invöluntariē; adj. unwillingly.  
 Invöluntarius, a, um, unwilling.  
 Invöl-vo, vi, ūtum, vēre; act. acc. perf. & dat. rei; to roll, wrap together or upon, to infold, shut one's self close up. \* Involvere se literis, to keep close to his study. \* Nimbi involvērē diem, the day is over-cast.  
 Invölutus, i; m. a caterpillar.  
 Invölutē; adv. covertly, closely.  
 Invölutio, ōnis; f. an infolding.  
 Invölutus, a, um; P. & A. folded, covered, intricate. \* Involutum bellum nomine pacis, a war disguised under the name of peace.  
 Inur-



Inurbanè, adv. uncivilly, uncourteously.

Inurbānus, a, um; adj. uncivil, uncourteous, unmannerly.

Inūrens, ntis; part. scorching.

Inurgeo, ēre; to urge against.

Inurino, are; to plunge and wash themselves in the water, as geese do.

Inū-ro, ſi, ſtum, rere; act. to mark with a hot iron, to enamel, imprint.

\* Inurere famam ſuperbiæ alicui, to make one always be accounted a proud fellow. \* Inurere calami-

tris, to curl the hair.

Inu-ror, ri, ſtus ſum; paſſ. to be burnt in; [met.] to be branded with.

Inūſitātē, } adv. unuſually.

Inūſitātō, }

Inūſitātus, a, um; adj. unaccuſtomed, ſtrange.

Inuſſus, a city of Egypt.

† Inuſtio, ōnis; f. a cauterizing, burning in.

Inuſtus, a, um; part. of inuror; burnt in, ſear'd with a hot iron.

Inūtilis, e; adj. unprofitable, uſeleſs.

Inūtilitas, ātis; f. unprofitableneſs.

Inūtiliter, adv. unprofitably.

Inuulgatio, ōnis; f. a divulging.

Inuulgator, ōris; m. a divulger.

Inuulgo, are; act. to divulge, publiſh, make known.

Inuulnerābilis, e; adj. invulnerable, which cannot be wounded.

Inuulnerātus, a, um; not wounded.

Inuus [ab inco] the night-mare.

Inycus, a city of Sicily, called Longobardo.

Inynia, feaſts celebrated at Lemnos.

## I ante O.

J. O. M. abbreviat. for Jovi optimo maximo.

Io, interj. [iō] a particle of joy or grief, oh! hey ho!

Io, Ius, the daughter of Inachus, turned into a cow by Jupiter, that ſhe might not be known by Juno; who drove her into Egypt, where ſhe recover'd her former ſhape, married king Oſiris, and after her death was worſhipped by the name of Iſis.

Jobacchus, a ſurname of Bacchus.

Jocabundus, a, um; adj. full of jeſts.

Jocaciter, adv. jeſtingly, merrily.

† Jōcāmen, inis; n. a jeſt.

Jocans, ntis; part. jeſting.

Jocasta, the daughter of Creon king of Thebes; after the death of her husband Laius, ſhe unwittingly married her own ſon Oedipus, by whom ſhe had Eteocles and Polynices, who killing one another, ſhe alſo killed herſelf.

Jōcātio, ōnis; f. a jeſting.

† Jōcātor, ōris; m. a jeſter.

† Jōcātōrius, a, um; adj. jeſting, in jeſt.

Jōcātus, a, um; adj. jeſting, playing upon.

Jochabela, the mother of Moſes.

Jocō, adv. in jeſt, merrily.

Jōcor, ari; [a jocus] to jeſt, make ſport by jeſting.

Jōcōſē, adv. jeſtingly, merrily.

† Jōcōſitas, ātis; f. merrineſs, a jeſting.

Jōcōſus, a, um; adj. jochoſe, jeſting, merry. \* Jocoſa imago, an eccho.

Jocritus, the ſon of Lycuſus.

Jōcūlans, ntis; jeſting.

Jōcūlaria, n. pl. bracelets, jewels.

Jōcūlaris, e; jocular, ſpoken in jeſt.

Jōcūlariter, adv. jeſtingly, merrily.

Jōcūlārius, a, um; adj. jeſting, in jeſt. \* Jocularium malum, a pleaſant miſchief, a pretty kind of harm.

Jōcū ātor, ōris; m. a jeſter.

Jōcūlātōrius, a, um; done, in jeſt.

Jōcūlax, ācis; adj. full of jeſts.

Jōcūlor, ari; to jeſt, be merry.

Jōcūlus, i; m. a pretty conceit, merry tale.

† Jōcunditas, ātis; f. jocundneſs, mirth.

† Jōcundor, ari; to be merry.

† Jōcundus, a, um; jocund, merry.

JŌCUS, i; m. [a juvo, vel Heb. ſachak, riſit] a jeſt, merry ſtory, a fool, laughing-ſtock. \* Ridiculi joci, pleaſant jeſts, genteel raillery.

Johanna, æ; f. Joan, the name of ſeveral women; alſo of a pope.

Johannes, is; m. John, the name of ſeveral men.

Johannes Chryſoſtomus, or Chryſoremion, a biſhop of Conſtantinople, depoſed by Theophilus biſhop of Alexandria, and baniſhed into Pontus, where he died, A. D. 403.

Jol, a city of Numidia, called afterwards Colonia Cætareæ, now Algier, and by the inhabitants Geizir.

Iolaus, the ſon of Iphiclus, who helped Hercules in killing the Hydra, ſearing the neck where a head was cut off, that others might not ſpring; in his old-age he was reſtored to his youth by-the prayers of his uncle Hercules.

Jolcos, a town in Theſſaly, called Jaco.

Jolciacus, a, um; adj. of Jolcos.

Iole, the daughter of Eurytus king of Oechalia, beloved of Hercules; when Eurytus was overcome, and reſuſed to deliver her according to his bargain, Hercules ſlew him, carried her away, and afterwards gave her to his ſon Hyllus.

Iolum, a mountain of Perihæbia.

Ioli, the inhabitants of Iolum.

Ion, a tragedian of Chius; and other men.

Ione, a city of Paleſtine, called alſo Gaza; alſo Antiochia ſo called.

Ionis, a country of Aſia Minor, between Caria and Æolis, now called Sachiam, and by the Turks, Quicum.

Ionicus, } a, um; adj. of Ionis.

Ionius, }

Ionicus, a foot of two long ſyllables, and two ſhort. \* Ionica ſaltatio, a wanton dance.

† Ionis, a kind of carbuncle-ſtone.

Ionthi, warts or pimples, the fiſt down of hair.

Jopas, a king of the Afri, one of Dido's ſuitors, and an excellent muſician.

Jopis, a country of Laconia.

Joppe, a city of Phœnicia and Theſſaly.

Jordanes, a Roman conſul with Scverus.

Jordanes, Jordan, a moſt pleaſant river of Judea.

Jornandes, a Gothick hiſtorian.

Jos, an iſland in the Myrtoan ſea, famous for Homer's ſepulchre, and the birth of Homer's mother.

Joſephus, the name of ſeveral men, eſpecially of a famous Jewiſh hiſtorian.

Joſippus, an hiſtorian, the ſon of Gorion.

Iōta, the Greek name of the letter I, a jot, titlle, a thing of no value.

Jotabis, an iſland in the gulph of Arabia.

Iotaciſmus, a frequent beginning of the letter I; alſo a fault in pronouncing it too broad.

Jotæ, a people of Scythia.

Jotapata, a city of Syria.

Joaze, Lombardo in Cilicia.

Joviacum, Saltzburgh in Noricum.

Jovianus Pontanus, a philoſopher and poet, who wrote many things in proſe and verſe, which are yet extant.

Jovinianus, a name which Maximian took from his exploits in Illyricum.

Jovinus, a Roman conſul with Lupicinus.

Jovis, [a Jehovah] the old nominative (but now the genitive) of Jupiter. \* Jovis arbor, the oak. \* Jovis barba, ſengreen. \* Dies Jovis, Thurſday. \* Jovis ſlos, roſe-campaign. \* Jovis glans, a cheſnut. \* Jovis rada, henbane. \* Jovis ales, the eagle.

Jovis Fanum, a city of Lydia.

Jovis Fons, a fountain in Dodone, which is always dry at noon.

Jovis Mons, a mountain in Spain, called Monjui.

Jovis Promontorium, an iſland of Taprobane.

Jovis Servatoris Portus, a haven by the Argolick gulph.

## I ante P.

I. P. abbreviat. for in publico, in poſſeſſione, intra provinciam, juſta perſona, juſtus poſſeſſor, juſ prætoris or pontificium.

Ipana, a city about Carthage.

Iphianassa, Iphino, and Lyſippe, the daughters of Proteus king of Argos, who preferring their beauty before Juno's, were by her ſtruck with madneſs, imagining themſelves to be cows.

Iphicles, or Iphiclus, the ſon of Amphitrio by Alcmena, who bore him with Hercules at one birth (by Jupiter.)

Iphicrates, an Athenian captain, who baniſhed himſelf, becauſe they would not be guided by him.

Iphidamas, the ſon of Antenor, ſlain by Agamemnon in the Trojan war.

Iphigenia, Agamemnon's daughter, who ſhould have been ſacrificed to Diana, becauſe her father had ſlain a hart of hers; but the goddeſs pitied her, and ſent a hart to be offered in her ſtead.

Iphimedia, being raviſh'd by Neptune, ſhe brought forth Iphiaſtes and Otus, who grew every month nine fingers in length, till helping the giants againſt the gods, they were ſlain by Apollo.

Iphingia, æ; f. a kind of precious ſtone.

Iphis, a young man who hanged himſelf for the love of Anaxarete, who was alſo turned into a ſtone.

Iphis, a Cretan virgin, turned into a man on her wedding-day at the prayers of her mother, to avoid the anger of her husband Lygdus, who ſuppoſed her to be a man, and had provided her a wife, he having commanded her mother, if ſhe brought forth

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forth



forth a girl to destroy it.

Iphitiadæ, a people of Athens.

Iphitus, the son of Eurytus king of Oechalia, whom Hercules (having slain his father) threw headlong from the tower.

Ipnus, untis; a country in Samos, where there was a temple of Jupiter Ipnuntis.

Ips, ipus; f. a little worm bred upon trees by the south-wind in spring-time.

IPSE, a, um; gen. ipsius, dat. ipsi; pron. adj. reciprocum; [ab is & ope, ipsi] he, himself, the same, very. And note, that when it comes before a verb of the first person, it is to be Englished by I, and in like manner by thou, when coming before a verb of the second person. \* Ego ipse, I myself. \* Ipse veniunt ad mulctra capellæ, they come of themselves. \* Agam per me ipse, I'll go about it by myself. \* Se Fannius ipse peremit, Fannius killed himself. \* Trizinta dies erant ipsi, for thirty days together.

† Ipseis, for ipsiis.

Ipiemet, he himself.

† Ipsi, for ipsius, of him.

Ipsicuri, a people of Liguria.

† Ipsipe and ipsipte, to himself.

Ipsissimus, a, um; adj. superl. [ab ipse] the very self-same.

† Ipsulices, or ipsiplices, leaves growing within one another.

Ipsus, a, um; he himself. See ipse.

# I ante R.

† Ir, the hollow of the hand.

IRA, æ; f. [ab Heb. charab, exarut ira] anger, wrath, rage. \* Iræ, fallings out. \* Maris ira, the raging of the sea.

Ira, a city of Messene.

Iracundæ, adv. angrily, hastily.

Iracundia, æ; f. wrathfulness, hastiness.

† Iracundi, er, adv. angrily.

Iracundus, a, um; adj. wrathful, hasty, angry.

Ira-teor, teoris, atus sum, sci; dep. to be wrath or angry. \* Itasci vicem alicujus, to be angry on the behalf of another.

Irat-è, iùs, iùimè; adv. angrily.

Irat-us, a, um; adj. ior, iùimus; [of itascor] angry, moved, tempestuous. \* Iratum habere aliquem, to make one angry.

Ireus, ei; m. [ab hira] a kind of puddings used in sacrifices.

† Irupes, edis; a harrow.

Ire, the infinitive of eo.

Ireos, a city of Spain.

Irelandia, æ; f. Ireland.

Irenæus, i; m. a learned bishop of Lyons in France, A. D. 179.

Irenarches, i; m. the officer of the Irenarcha, i; night; a justice of peace.

Irene, the mother of Constantine the seventh; she reigned with him nine years, he then expelled her, and reigned alone seven years; again she took him by craft, put out his eyes, and cast him in prison, where he died, and then she reigned alone four years.

Irenica, òrum; prayers for peace

Irenicus, a, um; adj. belonging to peace.

Irenopolis, a city of Cilicia.

Irethone, an olive-bough with wool

about it; also all sorts of fruits at festivals.

Iria, a river in Italy.

Iria Flavia, a city in Spain.

† Iricius, ii; m. a hedge-hog.

Iricolor, òris; [ab iris] of all colours of the rainbow.

Irinum, i; n. an ointment made of flower-de-luce.

Irinus, a, um; adj. of the flower-de-luce.

Irio, ònis; m. [ab iris] bank-crests.

Iris, iridis; f. the rainbow; also a flower-de-luce, and a six-corn'd precious stone, and the black circle about the nipple.

Iris, the daughter of Thaumias, feigned by the poets to be Juno's messenger; also a river in Asia Minor.

Irlandia, æ; f. Ireland.

Irnea, æ; f.

Irneum, ei; n. [ab òpvis, avis] a wine-vessel used in sacrifice; also a cake in fashion of a bird. See hirnna.

Iromus, a king of Tyre.

Ironia, æ; f. an irony, when one speaks a thing jestingly and means the contrary. \* Sine ullâ meherculè ironiâ loquor, truly I don't jest with you.

Ironice, adv. ironically, by contraries.

Ironicus, a, um; adj. ironical, spoken jestingly.

Ironicus, i; m. a jester, scoffer.

Irpe, òis; f. [ab èpne, serpo, vel àpne, rapax] an iron rake to grub up weeds with.

Irpini, a people by the hill Soractes, so called from Irpus, which among the Samnites is a wolf.

Irradiatio, ònis; f. a casting of beams like the sun.

Irradiator, òris; m. } an enlighten-

Irradiatrix, icis; f. } er.

Irradiatus, a, um; part. enlightened.

Irradio, are; neut. [of in and radio] to shine or cast beams like the sun.

Irrasus, a, um; not shaven or clipped.

Irrationabilis, e; without reason.

Irrationabiliter, adv. irrationably.

Irrationalis, e; adj. unreasonable.

Irraocio, ire; neut. [of in and raocio] to be hoarse.

Irrauresco, ère; neut. to grow hoarse.

† Irrecompensatus, a, um; unrequited.

† Irrecordabilis, e; adj. 3 art. not to be remembered.

Irrecupèrabilis, e; unrecoverable.

† Irrecupero, are; not to recover.

Irredivivus, a, um; adj. not to be revived or repaired.

Irredux, ùcis; whence none return.

Irrefragabilis, e; adj. invincible.

Irrefutabilis, e; not to be disproved.

Irregularis, e; adj. irregular.

Irregularitas, atis; f. irregularity, disorder.

Irregulariter, adv. irregularly.

Irregulatus, a, um; adj. disordered.

Irreligatus, a, um; unbound.

Irreligiòse, adv. profanely.

Irreligiòsitas, atis; f. profaneness.

Irreligiòsus, a, um; adj. irreligious, profane.

† Irreligo, are; to untie, loosen.

Irremeabilis, e; adj. 3 art. from whence none can return.

Irremediabilis, e; adj. incurable.

† Irremissibilis, e; adj. unpardonable.

Irremotus, a, um; adj. unremoved.

† Irremunerabilis, e; adj. not to be paid or recompensed.

† Irremuneratus, a, um; unrequited.

Irreparabilis, e; not to be repaired.

Irreparabiliter, adv. unrecoverably.

Irrepertus, a, um; part. not found.

Irre-po, psi, ptum, pere; neut. [of in and repo] to creep in, slide in cunningly. \* Irrepere in tabulas

publicas, to inroll by stealth.

Irrepositibilis, e; not to be required.

Irreprehensibilis, e; unreprouceable.

Irreprehensus, a, um; adj. not to be reproved or blamed, faultless.

Irrepto, are; to creep in often, steal into.

Irrequies, ètis; f. restlessness.

Irrequietus, a, um; adj. restless, busy, never quiet.

Irresectus, a, um; not pared or cut.

Irresolubilis, e; adj. not to be loosed.

Irresolutus, a, um; adj. not slack'd or loosed.

Irret-io, ire; act. [à rete] to in-

tangle, take in a net, entice.

Irretitor, òris; m. an entangler.

Irretitus, a, um; part. of irretior; entangled, ensnared.

Irretorquibilis, e; not to be retorted.

Irretortus, a, um; adj. not cast back, strain, free from envy or grief.

Irreverens, ntis; adj. irreverent.

Irreverenter, adv. irreverently.

Irreverentia, æ; f. irreverence, boldness.

† Irrever-cor, èri; dep. to dishonour, not to reverence.

Irrevocabilis, e; adj. irrevocable, not to be called or pulled back.

Irrevocandus, a, um; part. fut. in

dus of irrevocor; not to be recalled.

Irrevocatus, a, um; part. of irrevocor; not revoked or called back.

Irrevolutus, a, um; not rolled back, not turned over.

Irrhesia, an island in the Ægean sea.

Irri-deo, si, sum, dère; neut. [of in and rideo] to mock, laugh, or

stiff at; also to flatter.

Irridiculè, adv. without mirth, unmerrily, bluntly, not wittingly.

Irridiculum, i; n. a laughing stock.

Irigatio, ònis; f. a watering.

Irigator, òris; m. a waterer.

Irigatus, a, um; part. of irrigor; watered. \* Plagis irrigatus, whip'd till the blood comes.

Irri-go, are; act. [of in and rigo] to water the ground.

Irri-gua, òrum; n. little brooks to water the ground.

Irri-guus, a, um; adj. well-watered, moist, fuddled.

† Irr-io, ire; to start like a dog.

Irri-p-io, ère; act. [of in and rapio] to snatch in.

Irri-sio, ònis; f. a scoffing at.

† Irri-sor, òris; m. a scoffer, scorner.

Irri-sus, a, um; part. of irrideor; derided.

Irri-sus, ùs; m. derision.

Irri-tabilis, e; adj. easily provoked.

† Irri-tabilitas, atis; f. an aptness to be provoked.

Irri-tamen, inis; n. a provocation,

Irri-tamentum, i; exasperation.

Irri-tatio, ònis; f. a provoking, an appetite.

Irri-tator, òris; m. a provoker.

Irri-tat-us, a, um; P. & A. ior, iù-

mys; provoked, nettled, angry.

IRRITO, are; act. [èpèto] to pro-

vocate, kindle wrath, incense. \* No-

li irritare crabrones, don't meddle

with wasps.



- Irrito**, are ; act. [ab irritus] to dis-annul, make void.  
**Irritus**, a, um ; adj. [of in and ratus] void, invalid, null, vain, of no effect. \* Irritus spel, disappointed.  
**Irrōbōro**, are ; neut. to grow strong, prevail.  
**Irrōgātio**, ōnis ; f. the imposing of a penalty. \* Irrōgatio mulctæ, an amercing.  
**Irrōgātor**, ōris ; m. an imposer of penalties.  
**Irrōgātus**, a, um ; part. imposed.  
**Irrōgo**, are ; act. [of in and rogo] to set a penalty upon ; also to bestow. \* Irrōgare mulctam, to amerce.  
**Irrōg-or**, ari, atus sum ; pass. to be imposed upon, &c.  
**Irrōrat**, verb. imp. it misles.  
**Irrōrātio**, ōnis ; f. a misting, bedewing.  
**Irrōresco**, ēre ; neut. to grow moist with dew.  
**Irrōro**, are ; to sprinkle, bedew.  
**Irroror**, ari, atus sum ; pass. to be bedewed, sprinkled, &c.  
**Irrōto**, are ; to trundle, wheel about, to skim flat stones on the water.  
**Irrūb-ēo**, ēre ; } neut. to grow  
**Irrubescō**, ēre ; } red.  
**Irructo**, are ; act. to belch upon.  
**Irrūso**, are ; [a rufus] to make redish.  
**Irrūgātio**, ōnis ; f. a wrinkling.  
**Irrūgātor**, ōris ; m. a wrinkler.  
† **Irrūg-io**, ire ; to roar out.  
**Irrūgo**, are ; to wrinkle or rumple.  
**Irrug-or**, ari, atus sum ; pass. to be wrinkled, curled up, or foaming like the waves of the sea, when agitated by the wind.  
**Irrūmātor**, ōris ; m. he that suckles.  
**Irrūmo**, are ; [a ruma] to suckle or give suck.  
**Irrumpens ventus**, a violent wind.  
**Irr-umpo**, ūpi, uptum, umpere ; neut. [of in and rumpo] to break or rush in by force.  
**Irr-uo**, ui, ūtum, uēre ; neut. [of in and ruo] to run or rush furiously upon. \* Irruere in malum, to run headlong into mischief.  
**Irruptio**, ōnis ; f. a breaking in by force.  
† **Irtiola**, a kind of vine.  
**Irus**, a mountain of India, and a city of Thessaly.  
**Irus**, a messenger between Penelope and her suitors, called also Arnæus, whom Ulysses killed with his fist ; so beggarly, that it caused the proverb, Iro pauperior, as poor as Job.
- I ante S.
- I. S.** abbreviat. for in senatu, iudicium solvi, solius, or senatus.  
**I. S. C.** abbreviat. for in senatus-consulto, or iudex sacrarum cognitionum.  
**I. S. S.** abbreviat. for infra scripta sunt.  
**Is**, a river of Susiana, falling into the Euphrates.  
**Is**, ea, id, gen. ejus ; pronom. he, that, the same, such a one. \* Et id, atque id, idque, and much more, and that. \* Duo filii id ætatis, two sons of that age. \* Et quidem id temporis, and at such a time.  
**Isabella**, æ ; f. Isabel, the sister of Henry king of England, married to the emperor Frederick ; and other women.  
**Isacius Angelus**, an emperor of Constantinople, whom his brother deposed, blinded, and kept in prison.  
**Isacius Comnenus**, a Greek emperor, so continent, that he would never lie with his wife after she had a child, tho' the physicians advised him to it for his health's sake.  
**Isæus**, an Assyrian rhetorician, who spent his youth very dissolutely, yet became a very good man.  
**Isagōge**, ēs ; f. an introduction.  
**Isagogicum**, i ; n. scholars entrance-money ; also the rudiments of any art.  
**Isagogicus**, a, um ; adj. introductory.  
**Isagogus**, i ; m. a teacher, instructor.  
**Isagrus**, an Athenian general.  
**Isalecus**, a city of Portugal.  
**Isamniūm**, a promontory of Ireland, called S. John's Foreland, or Portmuck.  
**Isander**, the son of Bellerophon.  
**Isapis**, a river of Italy, called Sacro.  
**Isar**, or **Isara**, a river in Gallia Narbonensis, called L'Isere.  
**Isarci**, a people of the Alps.  
**Isari**, a people of India.  
**Isaticæ**, a people of Carmania Deserta.  
**Isātis**, idis ; f. woad.  
**Isātōdes**, a blueish colour.  
**Isauria**, a country of Asia Minor by mount Taurus, subdued by Publius Servilius, who was therefore called Isauricus.  
**Isaurum**, or **Isaura**, a city of that country, called also Claudopolis.  
**Isaurus**, a river of Umbria, called la Foglia, and another of Magna Græcia, called Donato.  
**Isburgis**, the wife of Philippus Theodatus king of the Franks, who being divorced by her husband, because he thought her somewhat a-kin to him, lived in a perpetual continence.  
**Isburus**, a river of Sicily, called Mayhafoli.  
**Isbus**, a city of Isauria.  
**Isca Danmoniorum**, the city Excester.  
**Isca Silurum**, Caerleon in Monmouthshire.  
**Isce**, ejusce, [ab is] even he, he himself.  
**Ischædes**, dry figs.  
**Ischæmon**, ōnis ; m. cock's-foot-grass.  
**Ischalis**, Ilchester in Somersetshire.  
**Ischas**, adis ; f. fow-thistle.  
**Ischera**, a city of Libya Interior.  
**Ischiacus**, } a, um ; adj. troubled  
**Ischiadicus**, } with the sciatica. \*  
**Ischiadicus dolor**, the sciatica, or hip-gout.  
**Ischias**, ādis ; f. the sciatica or hip-gout.  
**Ischium**, ii ; n. the hip, or buckle-bone.  
**Ischnon**, a fine slender thing.  
**Ischnotes**, a pronouncing too small.  
**Ischomache**, the wife of Pirithous.  
**Ischomachus**, a famous wrestler.  
**Ischopolis**, a city of Pontus, called Tripoly.  
**Ischuria**, æ ; f. a difficulty of making water.  
**Ischia**, an island over-against Velia, called also Oenotris.  
**Iscina**, a city of Africa Propria.  
**Isidicæa**, a city of Thrace.  
**Isidigertes**, a king of Persia.  
**Iselasia**, æ ; f. an entrance.  
**Iselasticus**, a, um ; of an entrance.
- Iseum**, a city of Egypt, so called from Isis.  
**Isiciūm**, ii ; n. [ab infeco] a savage.  
† **Isicius**, ii ; a salmon.  
**Isidos plocamos**, a sea-shrub like coral.  
**Isidorus**, Isidore, who suffered martyrdom at Alexandria under Decius.  
**Isigonus**, an ancient author of Nicæa, and others.  
**Isis**, a certain plaister against melancholy.  
**Isis**, a river in Colchis ; also the same as Io.  
**Ismaëlia**, a country in Arabia.  
**Ismaëlita**, the inhabitants of Ismaëlia.  
**Ismara**, a city of Armenia Major by Euphrates.  
**Ismarus**, i ; and **Ismara**, ōrum ; a mountain of Thrace by the river Hebrus.  
**Ismaricus**, } a, um ; adj. of Isma-  
**Ismaricus**, } rus.  
**Ismene**, the daughter of Oedipus, espoused to a young man of Cyrena, who was slain before his marriage by Tydeus.  
**Ismenias**, a certain musician of Thebes.  
**Ismenus**, a river of Boetia.  
**Isochronus**, a, um ; contemporary.  
**Iso cinnamon**, the sweet herb daphnony.  
**Iso colon**, when two sentences are alike in length.  
**Iso crates**, is ; m. an Athenian orator, master to the chiefest orators of Greece ; he never used to pronounce his orations, by reason of an imperfection in his speech, and to avoid the envy of his eloquence.  
**Iso craticus**, a, um ; adj. of Isocrates.  
**Iso domon**, an uniformity in building.  
**Isonoxæ**, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.  
**Iso pyrum**, the herb phasiolum.  
**Isora**, a woman of Verona, who professed philosophy ; she wrote a dialogue, wherein she inquired whether Adam or Eve committed the greater sin ; she lived and died a virgin.  
**Iso sceles**, an equality of sides.  
**Iso states**, he that overrules a thing that it be equal and right.  
**Isra**, a city of Armenia Minor.  
**Isrida**, æ ; f. a king-fisher.  
**Israëlita**, arum ; m. the Israelites.  
**Issa**, an island in the Illyrian sea ; a city in Lesbos ; and the name of a little dog in Martial.  
**Isaris**, a city of Parthia.  
**Issedon** or **Essedon**, a city of Scythia and Serica.  
**Issoria**, Diana so called.  
**Issorium**, a mountain of Laconia.  
**Issus**, a city between Syria and Cilicia, where Alexander overcame Darius, and called it Nicopolis.  
**Isiac**, adv. that way.  
† **Isace**, for **Isac**.  
**Isaciēnus**, adv. thus far forth.  
**ISTE**, a, ud ; gen. istius, [ab is] this, he, that. \* Tu istis faucibus, you having such a throat or swallow.  
**Itēga**, æ ; f. the deck of a ship.  
**Iter** or **Istrus**, an historian, scholar of Callimachus, whence he was called Callimachus.  
**Isthic**, isthæc, isthoc or isthuc, this same, the self-same.  
**Isthic**, adv. there, there where you are.  
**Isthinc**, adv. from thence.  
**Isthmia**, ōrum ; n. one of the four Jo-



Iem games kept every fifth year in Greece, in honour of Neptune; the conquerors were crowned with pine.

Isthmiacus, } 2, um; adj. of an Isthmicus, } isthmus.

ISTHMOS, } i; m. [ἵσθμος] a neck

ISTHMUS, } of land between two seas, particularly that whereon Corinth stands; also the bridle of the nose, and the neck of the waistband.

Istia, a city of Euboea.

Istæolis, a country of Greece.

Istic, istæc, isthoc; this, that.

+ Istia, æ; f. the waist.

Istiusmodi, adj. indec. of the same sort, such.

Istò, adv. thither, to that place.

Istòc, adv. this way, from that place.

Istone, a mountain by Corcyra.

Istorsum, adv. that way, towards that place.

Istri, the people of Istria.

Istria, a country in Italy.

Istrianæ, a city by the Persian sea.

Istrianus, a river of Taurica Cherfonesus, called Calamita.

Istrici, a people by the Euxine sea.

Istrinus, a, um; of Istria.

Istropolis, a city of Thrace.

Istrus, a city of Crete, and other places.

Istuc, adv. thither, to that place.

Istuc, for istud, the same, this.

Iltus, an island in Africa.

Istueli, a people of Æthiopia.

Iura, an island in the gulph of Arabia.

Iurium, Aldborough in Yorkshire.

Ius, a son of Priamus; also a city of Bœotia.

### I ante T.

IT, abbreviat. for intra.

I. T. abbreviat. for intra tempus, or iure testamenti.

ITA, adv. [ἴτα, ὅτως, ab is] so, yea. \* Ita est, 'tis even so. \* Non ita dissimili sunt argumenta, the subject matter is very little different.

\* Ita ut re erat, as in very deed he was.

Itane, indeed, is it so? \* Itane vero, do you speak as you think?

Italia, æ; f. Italy, one of the most famous countries in Europe, between the Adriatick and Tuscan sea; its chiefest city is Rome, where the pope has his seat.

Italica, a city of Italy, called also Corninium; and another in Spain, the country of Silius Italicus, and the emperor Trajan.

Italicus, } 2, um; adj. Italick, Ita-

Italus, } Itan, of or from Italy.

Italus, or Atlas, the name of Kittim king of the Janigene; also the son of Telegonus, who gave name to Italy; and others.

Ianus, a haven of Arabia Felix.

Itani, a people of Spain.

Itanus, the city Paleocastro in Crete.

Itaque, conj. therefore, then, and so.

Itarus, a river in Germany, called also Visturgis.

Itea, the daughter of Danaus, who slew her husband Antiochus.

ITEM, adv. vel conj. [ab ita, deinde, vel et] also, in like manner. \* Itemque, and moreover. \* Spectaculum tibi uni in- iucundum, cæteris non item, an unpleasing sight to you only, to others nothing so.

ITER, iteris and itineris; n. [ab eo] a journey, a road, march, progress, voyage, a design, undertaking, a passage by water. \* Iter facere, to travel. \* Iter habere, to be upon taking a journey. \* Iter pronum ad honores, an easy way or means to come to honour. \* Iter dici, a day's journey. \* Patiamur illum ire nostris itineribus, we may let him follow our way of writing.

Iteratò, adv. again.

Iteratio, ònis; f. a repeating, doing again, the second ploughing of ground, or the second pressing of olives.

Iterator, òris; m. a repeater.

Iteratus, a, um; repeated, doubled.

Itero, are; act. to repeat, double, begin again, renew; also to take a journey. \* Iterare pugnam, to begin the fight afresh. \* Iterare æquor, to take a second voyage by sea.

Iterum, adv. [ab iter vel item] again, the second time. \* Iterum ac sæpius, more than once or twice.

Itesui, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

Ithabalus, a king of Tyre.

Ithaca, an island in the Ionian sea, called Ithaca del Compare.

Ithacesius, } 2, um; adj. of Itha-

Ithacanus, } ca.

Ithon, a city of Thessaly.

Ithonea, a city of Bœotia.

Ithymbus, a song in honour of Bacchus.

Ithyphallica, obscene poems.

Ithyphallus, the same as Priapus.

Itidem, adv. [ab ita] in like manner, so, after the same sort.

+ Itiner, òris; n. a journey.

Itinerarium, ii; n. a description of a voyage, journal. \* Itinerarium sonare, to sound a march.

Itinerarius, a, um; adj. of a journey.

Itineror, ari; to go a journey.

Itio, ònis; f. [ab eo] a going, walking.

Ito, are; to go to and fro, to frequent.

Itone, a city of Epirus, Italy, Bœotia, and Lydia.

Itonus, a king of Thessaly, son of Deucalion; he invented the melting of metals and coining of money.

Itur, imp. [sc. ab illis] they are gone or going.

Ituræa, a country of Palestine, called also Præconitis.

Ituræi, the people of Ituræa, who fought with horus.

Iturienses, a people of Spain.

Ituriza, a city in Spain.

Iturum, a city of Umbria.

Iturus, a, um; [of eo] ready to go.

Itus, us; m. a going, a journey.

Itylus, he was slain by his own mother Ædon, instead of Amaleus the son of Amphion.

Itymoneus, the son of Hyperochus, slain by Nestor.

Itys, a river in the west of Scotland, called Affin.

Itys; he was slain by his own mother Progne, and set before his father Tereus at a banquet, for deflowering her sister Philomela; he perceiving the murder, pursued them with his naked sword, but in their fight they were changed, Progne to

a swallow, Philomela to a nightingale, and Itys to a pheasant.

### J ante U.

J. V. abbreviat. for justus vir.

+ Iva arthritica, ground-pine, field-cypress.

Juba, æ; m. Hirt. a king of Mauritania, a constant friend to Pompey and his party; he and Petreius slew one another, that they might not fall into Cæsar's hands; and others.

JUBA, æ; f. [ὄβρα] the mane of a horse or other beast. Jubæ gallinæ, the feathers of a cock about his neck, which he holdeth up when he fighteth.

Jubar, æris; n. [à juba] the brightness of the sun or stars, the sunbeams; also the morning-star. \* Album jubar, the moon.

Jubatus, a, um; adj. having a mane or crest.

JUBEO, òis, òim, bère; act. [sc. ἐξου, vel ab Heb. jaav; desideravi] to command, charge, ordain, or appoint, bid, desire; also to ratify. \* Jubeo Dionysium salvere, commend me to Dionysius.

Jubilæus annus, [Heb. jehel] the year of jubilee; among the Jews it was every fiftieth year, and now kept at Rome every twenty-fifth year, beginning A. D. 1475.

Jubilatio, ònis; f. a crying out for joy.

Jubilatus, us; m. a shout in token of joy.

Jubilus, a king of the Hermundui.

Jubilo, are; to shout for joy.

Jubilum, i; n. an out-cry for joy.

+ Jubosus, a, um; having a large mane.

Jucca Peruana, a plant whose root makes the Indian bread casava.

Jucundè, ius, iusimè; adv. pleasantly.

Jucunditas, atis; f. pleasantness, delightfulness. \* Jucunditati se dare, to divert one's self.

Jucundor, ari; dep. to make joyful or merry.

Jucundus, a, um; adj. -ior, -issimus, [à juvo, vel locus] pleasant, delightful. \* Jucundus alicui, humouring any one.

Judæa Chanaanæ, Chanaan, the Holy Land, or Land of Promise, being a part of Syria.

Judæus, a, um; adj. of Chanaan.

Judaismus, i; m. Judaism, the faith, custom or religion of the Jews.

Judaizo, are; neut. to judaize, or imitate the Jews.

Judas, æ; m. Judas, the name of several men, whereof one betrayed Christ. \* Judæ arbor, Judas's tree with broad leaves, whereon he is supposed to have hanged himself, Acts 1.

JUDEX, icis; c. [à jus & dico] a judge. \* Judex rerum, a prizer, or appraiser. \* Judicum princeps, the lord chief justice. \* Sumere judicem aliquem, to make one umpire.

+ Judicabilis, e; adj. which may be judged.

+ Judicamen, inis; n. judgment.

+ Judicarius, a, um; adj. of a judge.

+ Judicarius, ii; m. a judge.

+ Judicant, for judicaverit.

Judicatio, ònis; f. } a judging.

Judicatus, us; m. }

Judicato, adv. advisedly, not rashly.

Judi-



**Judicātōrium**, ii; n. the place of judgment.  
**Judicātrix**, icis; f. she that judgeth.  
**Judicātum**, i; n. a judgment decreed.  
 \* **Judicatum facere**, to obey the decree of the court.  
**Judicātus**, a, um; part. of **judicor**; judged, condemned, cast. \* **Judicatus pecuniæ**, fined.  
**Judiciālis**, e; adj. judicial, pertaining to judgment. \* **Ne laudatione quidem judiciali datā**, not giving him so much as ordinary commendation afforded friends upon their trial.  
**Judiciārius**, a, um; adj. of a judge or judgment. \* **Judiciarii dies**, law-days.  
**Judiciolum**, i; n. a mean judgment.  
**Judicium**, i; n. judgment, suit, sentence, respect, affection. \* **Docent sui judicii rem non esse**, they say 'tis not agreeable to their minds. \* **Judicia suprema**, a last will or testament.  
**Judico**, are; act. to judge, espouse, condemn, try. \* **Judicare capitis**, to cast for life. \* **Judicare perduellionem alicui**, to try a traitor. \* **Judicare sub formulā**, to proceed according to the rigour of the law.  
**Judocus**, i; m. the son of a British king, who forsook his inheritance, and clothed himself with rags.  
**Ivernus**, a town in Ireland.  
**Jugālis**, e; adj. [à jugum] of the law, coupled or yoked. \* **Vinculum jugale**, wedlock. \* **Lectus jugalis**, the marriage-bed. \* **Jugales**, horses harnessed.  
† **Jugamento**, are, to couple together.  
**Jugamentum**, i; n. a yoke, couple.  
**Jugantes**, a people of Britain.  
† **Jugaris**, e; adj. drawing the yoke.  
**Jugarius**, ii; m. he that yokes oxen or horses.  
**Jugatinus**, a god supposed to preside over yokes.  
† **Jugatio**, ōnis; f. a yoking; also a tax upon every acre of ground.  
**Jugātor**, ōris; m. a yoker.  
**Jugātorius**, a, um; adj. accustomed to the yoke.  
**Jugātus**, a, um; part. of **jugor**; yoked, coupled. \* **Jugatæ virtutes**, virtues linked together, having a near affinity one with another.  
**Jugērātum**; adv. acre by a re.  
**Jugērūm**, i; n. [à jugum] an acre; so much land as two oxen can plow in a day, two hundred foot square.  
**Juges**, yokes or pairs of oxen.  
**Jugis**, e; adj. continual. \* **Jugis puteus**, a perpetual water-spring. \* **Jugis aqua**, running water.  
**Jugitas**, ātis; f. continuance.  
**Jugiter**; adv. continually.  
† **Jugites**, yoke-fellows.  
† **Jugito**, are, to continue, persevere.  
† **Jugitus**, ūs; m. the crying of a kite.  
**Juglans**, ndis; f. [qu. Jovis glans] a walnut or walnut-tree.  
**Jugo**, are; act. to yoke, couple, or tie together. \* **Juga**, to your rank. \* **Vites jugantur**, vines are plashed against walls or other trees. \* **Jugare juvenem puellæ**, to marry a young couple together.  
**Jugo**, ēre, [à jugis] to cry like a kite.  
**Jugulus**, a, um; adj. full of ridges or hills.

**Jugula**, æ; f. the constellation of Orion.  
**Jugulāris**, e; adj. of the throat.  
**Jugulatio**, ōnis; f. a throat-cutting, murdering.  
**Jugulātor**, ōris; m. a cut-throat.  
† **Jugulātorius**, a, um; adj. of throat-cutting or killing.  
**Jugulātus**, a, um, killed, stabbed.  
**Jugulo**, are; act. to cut one's throat, stab, kill, destroy, spoil. \* **Suo gladio jugulari**, to be disproved by his own words.  
**Jugulum**, i; n. the throat, wind-pipe. \* **Ostentare jugulum pro capite alicujus**, to hazard one's life for another. \* **Jugulum petere**, to strike at the throat; also to touch the main point.  
**JUGUM**, i; n. [ζεύγος, vel à jungo] a yoke, slavery, a couple, weaver's loom, the beam of a balance, a bench of rowers, the top of a mountain, a rank of soldiers; as much ground as two oxen can plow in a day; the celestial sign **Libra**; also a gallows made of spears, under which prisoners of war were made to march. \* **Mittere sub jugum**, to bring one's neck under the yoke, enslave. \* **Juga**, sticks running cross a vine-frame.  
**Jugurtha**, æ; m. a king of Numidia, taken by the Romans after a long war, and brought to Rome, where he died in prison.  
**Jugurthinus**, a, um; adj. of Jugurtha.  
† **Jugus**, ēris; n. a furlong of land.  
**Jujuba**, æ, the jujube-tree. See **zizyphum**.  
† **Julepus**, i; m. a julep.  
**Julæus**, a, um; adj. of July.  
**Julia**, a city of Italy, built by **Dædalus**; also the daughter of **Augustus**, banished by her father for her adulteries; and the name of several women.  
**Juliacum**, the city Gulick in Germany.  
**Julianus**, a, um; adj. of **Julius**.  
**Julius**, Cæsar. \* **Juliana cerasa**, Spanish cherries.  
**Julianus**, i; m. **Julian**, a bishop of Alexandria, A. D. 181. also a martyr under **Decius** at Alexandria, A. D. 251. also a Roman emperor surnamed the Apostate; for his falling away from christianity to heathenism, &c.  
**Julichona**, a city of Gallia Celtica, called **Honsleur**; also the metropolis of Austria, called **Vienna**.  
**Juliobrica**, a city in Spain.  
**Juliomagus**, the city of Angiers in France, called also **Aubus** and **Andegavi**; also the city **Pfullendorf** in Germany.  
**Juliopolis**, a city of Bithynia.  
**Julis**, idis; f. a kind of fish.  
**Julis**, a city in the isle of Cea, the country of **Simonides** and **Erosistratus**; they had a law to kill all that were above sixty years old, that others might not want.  
**Julium Carnicum**, the city **Zuglio**, between Italy and Noricum.  
**Julium Præsidium**, the city **Santaren** in Portugal.  
**Julius**, the name of divers Romans.  
**Julius Cæsar**, the first Roman emperor; he subdued France, Spain, Britain, and the greatest part of

Germany, reigned three years, and was stabbed in the senate-house.  
**Julius Cordus**, an historian who wrote the lives of the emperors.  
**Julius**, ii; m. the month July, so named in honour of **Julius Cæsar**, being called before **Quintilis**.  
**Julus**, the son of **Æneas**, called also **Ascanius**.  
**Julus**, i; m. the down upon fruit, a little worm breeding in vines and oaks; the ragged catkins of walnuts and hazels.  
† **Jumentarium**, ii; n. a stall for cattle.  
**Jumentarius**, a, um; adj. of cattle. \* **Jumentaria mola**, a horse-mill.  
† **Jumentarius**, ii; m. a feeder of cattle.  
**Jumentum**, i; n. [à juvo] a heap of labour and burthen; also a little car. \* **Jumentum clitellarium**, a pack-horse. \* **Jumentum plaustrarium**, a cart horse. \* **Jumentum molarium**, a miller's horse.  
† **Juncata** or **juncata**, fresh cheese.  
† **Juncellus**, i, dwarf-rush.  
**Juncetum**, i; n. [à juncus] a place where bulrushes grow.  
**Junceus**, a, um; adj. of or like a bulrush, slender. \* **Junceæ virgo**, a small-bodied maid.  
**Juncidus**, a, um; adj. of or like a **juncinus**, a, um; bulrush, slender.  
**Junco**, ōnis; f. a red-sparrow.  
**Juncosus**, a, um, full of bulrushes.  
**Juncim**; adv. jointly without distance.  
**Junctio**, ōnis; f. a joining.  
**Junctor**, ōnis; m. a joiner.  
**Junctura**, æ; f. a joint, coupling, joining, the closing of boards.  
**Junctus**, a, um; ior, **illimus**; adj. and part. of **jungor**; joined, familiar, near a-kin, dear. \* **Ex me & te junctus**, having his name made of mine and thine.  
† **Junculi**, ōrum; pl. m. junckets; also fresh cheese.  
**Junculus**, i; m. a little bulrush, a cracknel.  
**JUNCUS**, i; m. [αἰῶνες, vel à jungo] a bulrush.  
**Jungaria** or **Juncaria**, a city of Spain.  
† **Jungibilis**, e, which may be joined.  
**JUN-GO**, xi, etum, gēre; act. [ζεύγεω] to join together, associate, harness. \* **Jungere alicui societatem**, to make an alliance with, or enter into bonds of friendship with any one.  
**Juniculus**, i; m. [à junior] a very long vine-branch.  
**Juni-or**, us, oris; [à juvenis] younger.  
**Juniperinus**, a, um; adj. of juniper.  
**Juniperus**, i; f. [à junior & pario] the juniper-tree.  
† **Junis**, e; adj. young.  
**Junius**, the name of several men.  
**Junius**, ii; m. the month June.  
**Junix**, icis; f. [à juvenis] a heifer.  
**Juno**, ōnis; f. the daughter of **Saturn** and **Ops**, twin-sister and wife of **Jupiter**.  
**Junonia avis**, a peacock. \* **Junonia rosa**, the lilly.  
**Junonia major & minor**, two of the **Fortunate Islands**.  
**Junonis ora**, a promontory of **Gades**.  
**Junonis promontorium**, a promontory of **Peloponnesus**, called **Capo Giallo**.  
**Junonis Sacrum** or **Templum**, a promontory of **Melita**.  
**Jupiter**, gen. **Jovis**; m. the son of **Saturn**.



Saturn and Ops, born in the island Crete; he conspired against his father, expelled him, and divided the empire between himself, Neptune and Pluto. Varro reckons up 300 of this name, and the exploits of all are attributed to this one.

Jura, a mountain of Gallia Belgica, separating the Sequani from the Helvetii.

Juramentum, i; n. an oath. \* Juramentum agere, to administer an oath.

Jurandus, a, um; adj. to be sworn by.

+ Jurata, æ; f. a jury.

+ Juratio, ònis; f. a swearing.

Juratio; adv. with an oath.

Jurator, òris; m. a swearer.

Juratus, a, um; adj. having sworn, sworn to be kept, sworn by. \* Juratissimus author, an approved author. \* Juratissimus amicus, an assured friend.

Jure; adv. lawfully, justly, reasonably.

Jurea, æ; f. a brewhis.

Jureconsultus, i; m. a lawyer.

+ Jurejuro, are, to swear solemnly.

Jureus, a, um; adj. [à jus] of or like pottage.

Jurgamen, ònis; n. } a chiding.

Jurgatio, ònis; f. }

Jurgator, òris; m. a chider.

+ Jurgiosè; adv. chidingly.

Jurgiosus, a, um; adj. contentious, brawling.

Jurgium, i; n. contention, brawling, scolding.

Jurgo, are; } [à jus] to chide, brawl.

Jurgor, ari; } taunt.

Juridicalis, e; adj. belonging to a judge or judgment.

+ Juridiana, òrum; n. courts of exchequer.

Juridicus, a, um; adj. according to right and reason. \* Juridici conventus, the assizes or sessions. \* Juridicus dies, the court-day.

Juriconsultus, i; m. a lawyer.

Jurisdicò, ònis; f. a jurisdiction, power to judge.

Jurisperitus, i; m. one skilled in the law.

Jurisprudens, ònis; m. a lawyer.

Jurisprudèntia, æ; f. skill in the law.

Jurisperitia, æ; f. skill in the law.

JURO, are; neut. [à Jupiter vel jus] to swear; also to conspire. \* Jurare aras, to swear by the gods.

\* Jurare in litem, to swear that is his due which he claims. \* Jurare in leges alterius, to swear allegiance to one. \* Jurare in verba, to take a covenant or any formal oath.

Jurulentus, a, um; adj. fadden in broth, stewed.

JUS, òris; n. [ζυμωσ, à ζῆν, ferreo] broth, gravy, juice, pottage.

\* Vocare aliquid in jus, to feed on a thing.

JUS, òris; n. [à justus, vel Ζεύς, Jupiter] law, right, privilege, power, authority, state, duty. \* Sui juris esse, to be his own man. \* Juris sui facere legiones, to bring over the soldiers to his side. \* Meo jure, according to what I can say or do. \* Decedere de jure, to part with one's right. \* Summum jus, the rigour of the law. \* In jus vocare, to arrest. \* In jus adire, to commence a suit. \* Pari esse jure, to have the same privilege.

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+ Juscellarius, ii; m. a maker of broth.

Jusculum, i; n. pottage, gruel. \* Jusculum coactum, jelly.

Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi; n. a solemn oath. \* Jurisjurandi gratiam facere, to dispense with taking an oath.

+ Jutquiamus, i; m. henbane.

+ Jusio, ònis; f. a command.

+ Jussor, òris; m. a commander.

+ Jussulentus, a, um; adj. stewed in broth.

Justum, i; n. } a command, charge.

Justus, òs; m. }

Jussurus, a, um, about to command.

Justus, a, um; part. of jubeor; commanded.

Justa, òrum; n. funeral obsequies, sacrifices for the dead, an ordinary task, just allowance. \* Justa hospitalia, solemnities of entertainment. \* Justa operum peragere, to work out his full task.

Juste; adv. justly, lawfully.

+ Justidium, ii; n. the day of hearing.

Justificatio, ònis; f. a justifying.

Justificatus, a, um; part. justified.

Justifico, are; act. to justify.

Justificus, a, um; adj. doing justly and rightly.

Justiniana, a city of Macedonia, Mysia, and Bithynia; the last is called also Chalcedon.

Justinianus, a Roman emperor who collected the sum of the civil law.

Justinianus Secundus, he succeeded his father Constantine, and for his bad government and cruelty had his nose cut off, and was banished.

Justinopolis, a principal city of Iliria.

Justinus, i; m. the name of two emperors of Rome; also an historian, epitomizer of Trogus in the time of Antoninus; also a Samaritan philosopher, who wrote an apology for christianity, and delivered it to Antoninus Pius, and was afterwards martyred.

Justitia, æ; f. justice, righteousness, upright dealing, clemency, mercy, the method of justice.

Justitiarius, ii; m. a justice of peace.

Justitium, ii; n. vacation-time, between term and term.

Justus, a, um; adj. ior, iustus, [à jus] just, honest, upright, full, perfect, fit, sufficient, great. \* Justidies, days of respite allowed those that confessed a debt. \* Justa uxore nati, born of his lawful wife. \* Dominus justus, the right owner. \* Opus justum, a reasonable task. \* Statura justa, a middle size. \* Justo longior, longer than is fit.

Justus, i; m. a bishop of Jerusalem; another of Alexandria; and other men.

Juturna, æ; f. the daughter of Daunus, made by Jupiter, for the loss of her maidenhead, the immortal nymph of the river Numicius: It is a fountain in Italy that falls into that river, which gave occasion to that fable.

+ Juvamen, ònis; n. } help, aid.

Juvamentum, i; n. }

Juvat; imp. it delights, it is profitable.

\* Quando ita tibi juvat, seeing it is your will.

JUVATIO, ònis; f. a helping.

Juvator, òris; m. a helper.

Juvavia, the city Salzburg in Bavaria.

Juvavius, the river Saltz running by that city.

Juvenalia, òrum; n. games celebrated for the health of youth.

Juvenalis, is; m. Juvenal, a satirical poet of Aquinum, who flourished under Domitian, and whose satires are still extant.

Juvenalis, e; adj. belonging to youth. \* Juvenalis dies, one day added to the Saturnalia by Caligula.

Juvenca, æ; f. a heifer or young cow; also a young pullet.

+ Juvenula, æ, a little young heifer.

Juvenulus, i; m. a little steer; a little dapper fellow.

Juvenus, i; m. [à juvenis] a steer, young ox, or young man. \* Juvenus equus, a young horse.

Juvenus, a Spanish presbyter, who wrote a paraphrase on the evangelists in heroic verse.

+ Juvén-eo, ère, to be young, flourish.

Juvenesco, ère; neut. to grow young.

Juvenili-or, us, gen. òris; adj. younger.

Juvenilis, e; adj. young, of youth, youthful.

Juvenilitas, atis; f. youthfulness.

Juveniliter; adv. youthfully, like a young man.

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Juveniliter; adv. youthfully, like a young man.

Juvenis, is; m. a young man or woman.

Juvenis, e; adj. [à juvo] young. \* Juvenis ovis, a hogrel. \* Juvenis anni, youthful years.

Juvenor, ari, to act youthfully.

Juventa, young age, youth.

Juventas, atis; f. youth; also the goddess of youth.

Juventus Celsus, a consul with Heraclius Marcellus, and another with Crispinus.

Juventus, utis, f. youth, youthfulness, a company of young men.

Juverna, æ; f. Ireland.

JUVO, jutum, are; act. [à Jove, vel ab Heb. jehav, dedit] to help, succour, favour, ease, make better, delight, profit.

Juxta; adv. & præp. [à jungo] nigh, near to; also alike. \* Juxta seditionem ventum est, it came almost to a tumult. \* Juxta boni malique, as well good as bad. \* Juxta tecum scio, I know as well as you. \* Juxta magnis difficilis, as difficult as matters of great importance. \* Juxta cum ignarissimis, just as much as they that know nothing of it. \* Juxta Varronem doctissimus, the learnedst next to Varro.

+ Juxtangina, æ; f. the squinancy.

Juxtim; adv. near, nigh.

+ Juxto, are, to approach or be near.

# I ante H.

Ixia, æ; [ab ἰξός, vilcus] the herb chamelion or mistletoe.

+ Ixia, broad veins in the body.

Ixia, a country of Rhodes, whence Apollo Ixius.

Ixias, a city of the Oenotrii.

Ixibata, a people of Pontus.

Ixion, the son of Phlegyas, thrown into hell, and fastened to a wheel continually.



linally turning, for boasting he had laid with Juno, in whose stead Jupiter had placed a cloud, on which he begat the Centaurs.

Ixionius, a, um; adj. of Ixion.  
Ixionides, Pirithous, the son of Ixion.  
Ixiris, is; f. a kind of fish.  
Ixon, a large and whitish kind of ravens.  
Ixos, mistletoe.

I ante Z.

Izelus, a castle in Sicily.  
Izgii, a people of India.  
Izizum, a city of Egypt.

K ante A.

K abbreviat. for calendæ, caput, K. cardo, or castra, &c.  
Kabbala, [Heb.] the book or secret science of Jewish traditions.  
Kailla, a queen of Pannonia, who put out her husband's eyes.  
Kalendæ, as calendæ, q. v.  
† Kali or alkali, glass-wood, the herb whose ashes make crystal-glass.  
† Kalo, are, to proclaim the movable feasts.  
Kalones, num, knapsack boys.  
Kane, a general of the Huns, under whose conduct they entered Pannonia, and vanquished the Romans.  
† Keiri, the wall-flower, or stock-gill-flower.  
Kittim, a king of the Janigenæ.  
Kunigunda, a wife to the emperor Henry the second, who, to clear herself from the imputation of unchastity, went barefooted and blindfolded between red-hot irons.  
Kyrie eleison, Lord have mercy upon us.

L ante A.

L In numeris significat quinquaginta, et est abbreviat. for Lælius, lex, libertas, locus, or Lucius.  
La, a city of Laconia.  
Lazatha, a city of Arabia Felix.  
Labaca, a city of India within Ganges.  
† Labandago, inis; f. an engine for execution.  
Labanis, an island in the gulf of Arabia.  
Labans, ntis; part. of labor; fainting, sailing, ready to fly or run away.  
Labara, a city of Caria.  
Labaradach, the twenty-second king of Babylon.  
Labarum, i; n. the Roman emperor's standard.  
Labasæ, a people of India without Ganges.  
Labasco, ere, to begin to start.  
† Labascor, sci, to loosen, yield, fail.  
Labda, the lame daughter of Amphion, despised by the rest of the Bacchides.  
Labdace, es; f. filthy practice with one's mouth.  
Labdacidæ, the Thebans.  
† Labdacilmus, i; m. an insinuating

too much upon the letter l.  
Labdacus, a king of Thebes, and grandfather of Oedipus, called from him Labdacides.  
Labdalon, a promontory near Syracuse.  
Labdas, the thirty-third bishop of Jerusalem.  
Labeatis, a lake of Dalmatia, called Lago di Scutari.  
Lābēcūla, æ; f. [à labes] a little spot.  
Lābēfāciendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of labefio, to be broken, weakened, made to change his mind.  
Lābēfāciō, ēci, actum, acere; act. [à labo] to break, weaken, destroy. \* Labefacere animum, to remove from his steadfastness. \* Labefacere fidem, to become bankrupt. \* Contagione labefacere, to infect. \* Dentes mihi labefecit, he hath made my teeth loose.  
Lābēfāctiō, ōnis; f. a loosening, undermining.  
Lābēfāctōr, ōris; m. an underminer.  
Lābēfāctātus, a, um; part. of labefactor; loosened, shaken.  
Labefactio, ōnis; f. a weakening, loosening.  
Lābēfāctō, are; act. to shake, loosen, batter, undermine. \* Labefactare onus ventris, to make one miscarry.  
Lābēfāctōr, ōris; m. a conqueror, overcomer.  
Lābēfāctus, a, um; part. of labefio; broken, shaken, overcome.  
Lābēfō, ēri; to be bespotted or weakened.  
† Lābellulum, i; n. a very little lip.  
Lābellum, i; n. [à labrum] a little lip, laver, washing-bowl.  
Labens, ntis; part. slipping, growing out of use. \* Domus labens, a house ready to fall.  
Labco, ōnis; m. he that is blabber-lipped; also the herb blind-nettle.  
Labco Antistius, an excellent lawyer.  
Laberius, a Roman poet, made a knight by Julius Cæsar.  
Labertis, a city in Spain.  
LABES, is; f. [ἀβυσσ, vel à labor, i] a spot or blemish, a tempest, gaping of the earth, corruption, confusion; also a destroyer. \* Labes conscientie, remorse of conscience.  
† Labia, æ; f. a lip.  
Lābici, a people of Italy.  
Lābidus, a, um, [à labor] slippery.  
Labiēnus, one of Julius Cæsar's captains, who revolted to Pompey; also an historian so severe, that he was called Rabienus; when Cassius Severus heard that his books were burnt, he said, I also ought to be burnt, because I have got them by heart.  
Lābilis, e; adj. slippery, unconstant.  
† Labina, æ; f. slipperiness.  
Labinius, a river of Gallia Togata, called Lavino.  
† Labio, ōnis; m. a blockhead.  
† Labiolum, i; n. a little lip.  
† Labiosus, a, um, full-lipped.  
Labisco, a city of Gallia Narbonensis.  
LABIUM, ii; n. [à labio] a lip.  
LABO, are; neut. [à λειπω, linquo] to loosen, rock, totter, decay, falter in one's speech. \* Vita labat, his life is not upright. \* In dubio labant pectora, we are in doubt. See labor, ōris; dep.

Labocia, a city of India within Ganges.  
LA-BOR, ōris, plus sum, bi; dep. [à λειπω, fluo, vel ab Heb. navel, cecidit] to slide, slip, fall, decay, offend, or do amiss. \* Per æquora labi, to glide along the sea. \* In genas furtim labitur, it trickles down the cheeks. \* Tempora labuntur, time passes away insensibly. \* In proclive labuntur, fall headlong. \* Labi mente, to be void of sense and reason.  
Labor, ōris; m. [à labo] labour, pain, danger, calamity, an enterprise. \* Solis labor, an eclipse of the sun.  
Lābōrans, ntis; part. of laboro, labouring, suffering, faulty, in danger, put to the utmost shifts, travelling with child. \* Luna laborans, the moon eclipsed.  
Laboras, a river about Antioch in Syria.  
† Lābōrātiō, ōnis; f. a labouring.  
† Lābōrātōr, ōris; m. a labourer.  
† Laboratorium, ii; n. a working-house.  
† Lābōrāmen, inis; n. a house.  
Laboratur, imp. pass. there is great labouring and canvassing.  
Lābōrātus, a, um; part. wrought with pain and diligence.  
Lābōres, the fourth king of Lacedæmonia.  
Labōriæ Campi, a fruitful country about Capua in Italy.  
Lābōrifer, a, um, enduring labour.  
Lābōriōse, ius, isimē; adv. painfully, hardly, with much ado.  
† Lābōriōsitas, ōtis; f. painfulness.  
Lābōriōsus, a, um; adj. -ior, isimus; laborious, difficult, full of pain and labour.  
Lābōro, are; act. [à labor] to labour, be in pain, danger. \* Arma laborare, to make armour. \* Laborare morbo, to be sick of a disease. \* Laborare ex invidia, to be greatly envied. \* Laborare à labore, to be in travail. \* Laborare à veritate, not to be well able to prove it. \* Ob avaritiam laborare, to be covetous. \* Magnitudine laborare, to grow too big. \* Laborare causā, to have a bad cause. \* Laborare re frumentaria, to want corn. \* Laborare de aliqua re, to take care, to put one's self to trouble in any thing. \* Non laboro de nomine, I care not for the name.  
Labos, ōris; m. labour. See labor.  
† Labolus, a, um; adj. painful; also slippery.  
Labradens, a name of Jupiter worshipped in Caria.  
Labratum, i; n. [à labrum] a kissing of the prince's hand, and touching the hem of his garment, the place where they saluted the emperor.  
† Labrax, acis; m. a certain wide-mouthed fish.  
Labro or Liburnus, a haven in Tuscany, called Livorno.  
† Labronium, ii; n. a kind of large cup.  
Labros, lightfoot, a dog's name.  
Labrolus, a, um; adj. having a brim, brink, border, or great lips.  
LABRUM, i; n. [à labo, vel à labio] a lip; also the brim of any thing; the cistern under a cock; also a basin of a fountain, a sub



tub to bathe in. \* Labrum mordere, to fret at any thing. \* Primoribus labris degustare---, to have a smattering of---. \* Modò versabatur mihi in labris primoribus, 'twas at my tongue's end.

Labrus, i; m. a kind of fish.

Labrusca, æ; f. } [à labrum] a

Labruscum, i; n. } wild vine.

† Labruscetum, i; n. a place where wild vines grow.

† Labruscōsus, a, um; adj. full of wild vines.

† Labrusculum, i; n. a little wild vine; also the place where they grow.

Laburnum, i; n. [à labor, i] bean-trefoil.

Labyrinthus, a, um; adj. of or like a labyrinth.

Labyrinthus, i; m. a labyrinth or maze, made with so many windings and turnings, that one cannot get out; also an intricate business.

Labyzus or labuzus, a kind of gum like myrrh, but more precious and odoriferous.

LAC, ōis; n. [γάλα] milk. \* Lac pressum, new cheese and curds. \* Flos lactis, cream.

Lacænus, a, um; adj. of Laconia or Lacedæmonia.

† Lacca, a kind of red gum from certain Arabian trees.

† Lacceus, a, um, full of gum-lack.

† Laccia, æ; f. a chevin.

Laccini, a people of Italy.

Laccobardi, a people of Germany.

Laccobrica, } the city Lagos in Por-

Laccobriga, } tugal.

† Laccia, æ; f. an enticement.

Lacedæmon, the son of Semele, who, in the time of Moses, built Lacedæmonia.

Lacedæmon, ōis; f. } the most fa-

Lacedæmonia, æ; f. } mous city of

Lacedæmonia, } Peloponnesus, called also Sparta, and now Mistra.

Lacedæmones, } the people of Lacedæmonia.

Lacedæmonii, } dæmon.

Lacedæmonium, ii; n. a green marble (sc. marmor.)

LAC-ER, era, erum; adj. [λαγός, scissura, vel à λαγύ, crepo] rent, torn, ragged, scattered, broken.

Lacérabilis, e; adj. easily torn.

† Lacérāmen, inis; n. and lacérāmentum, i; n. a rent.

Lacérāndus, a, um, to be rent.

Lacérātio, ōis; f. a tearing in pieces.

† Lacérātor, ōis; m. } a tender,

† Lacérātrix, icis; f. } tearer.

Lacérātus, a, um; part. torn, rent.

Laceria, a city of Magnesia and Italy.

LACERNA, æ; f. [à lacer, vel à λαγός, vulgaris] a winter-cloak.

Lacernatus, a, um; adj. having a thick cloak on.

† Lacernōsus, a, um; adj. full of cloaks, or wearing much cloaths.

† Lacernūla, æ; f. a little or short cloak.

Lacéro, are; act. [à lacer] to rend or tear in pieces, torment, devour, dislain, hurt. \* Lacerare diem, to waste the day. \* Lacerare convitiis or infesto ore, to rail at one. \* Lacerare rem suam, to waste his estate. \* Lacerare reliquias vite, to take away the little goods he has left. \* Rumore vulgi lacerari, to be defamed.

Laceror, ari, atus sum; pass. to be torn.

† Lacērōsē, adv. tatteringly.

† Lacērōsus, a, um, full of tatters.

Lacerta, æ; f. a newt, evet, lizard; also a kind of sea-fish. See lacer-tus.

† Lacertellus, i; m. a little lizard.

Lacertōsus, a, um, brawny, strong.

Lacertulus, i; m. a little arm.

LACERTUS, i; m. [ab ἀλκουργόν, cubiti eminentia] the brawn of the arm or thigh; an arm, strength; a lizard, and a kind of fish.

Lacērus, a, um; adj. torn. See lacer.

† Lacessio, and lacessitio, ōis; f. a provoking.

† Lacessitor, ōis; m. a provoker.

Lacessitus, a, um, provoked.

Lacessio, ivi and i, ere; act [à lacio] to provoke unto wrath, rail at, abuse, stamp, scrape, molest, vex, tingle as one's flesh does. \* Sermo-

nes lacessere, to move discourse. \* Rupes lacessit taurus, the bull thrusts his horns against the rock. \* Pelagus lacessere, to row hard.

Lacessor, i; Curt. & lacessor, iri, itus sum; pass. to be provoked, stirred, encouraged or moved.

Lachanizo and lachanisso, are; to be faint or weak.

† Lachano, are or ere; to feed with herbs.

Lachanopoles, æ; m. a seller of herbs.

Lachanopolium, ii; n. the herb-market.

Lachanum, i; n. all kind of pot-herbs.

Lachesis, one of the Destinies, called also Sors.

Lachne, ōis; f. rug, a dog's name.

LACHRYMA, æ; f. [δάκρυμα] a tear. \* Lachrymæ arborum, gum.

\* Lachryma abiegna, venice-turpentine. \* Lachrymā nihil citius arefcit, grief is soon over. \* Hinc illæ lachrymæ, all the stir is about this.

Lachrymābilis, e, to be lamented.

Lachrymābundus, a, um; adj. ready to weep.

Lachrymātio, ōis; f. a weeping.

Lachrymātor, ōis; m. a weeper.

Lachrymātus, a, um, wept, distilled.

Lachrymo, are, } to weep. \* Num id

Lachrymor, ari, } lachrymat virgo? does she weep for that? -

Lachrymōsē, adv. weepingly, as tho' one weeps.

Lachrymosus, a, um; adj. full of tears, lamentable, making one weep. \* Fumus lachrymosus, the smoke causing one's eyes to run over with water.

Lachrymūla, æ; f. a little tear.

Laciburgum, the city Lacenitz in Pomerania.

LACINIA, æ; f. [à λακίς, lacero] a guard; hem, or fringe of a garment, an old clout; also a rope. \* Laciniae sinus, the plaits of a gown.

\* In laciniis pecus ægrotum distribui jubet, he commands the sickly cattle to be put by themselves.

Laciniatim, adv. raggedly, by pieces or edges.

Laciniatus, a, um; adj. plaited, gathered or hemmed.

Lacinienses, a people of Liburnia.

Laciniō, } are, to make holes, de-

Laciniō, } scribe.

† Laciniōsē, adv. raggedly, intricately.

Laciniōsus, a, um; adj. full of plaits and folds, jagged, intricate, superfluous.

LA-CIO, cui and xi, citum and etum, cire; act. [λακίς] to allure and deceive.

Lacinium, a promontory of Magna Græcia; where there was a temple of Juno Lacinia.

Lacipea, a city of Spain.

Lacippo, a city in Spain.

Lacmon, a promontory of Mount Indus, from whence the river Inachus flows.

Lacobriga, the city Lagos in Portugal.

Lacones, the people of Laconia, a province of Peloponnesus.

† Laconica clavis, a key to lock the door without.

Lacōnicē, adv. briefly, pithily.

Lacōnicum, i; n. a stove, hot-house; also a Lacedæmonian garment.

† Lacōnicus, i; m. a dog.

Lacōnismus, i; m. a short pithy sentence, or way of speaking.

Lacōnius, a, um, of Lacedæmonia.

Lacriassus, a city of Armenia Minor.

Lacruma or lacryma, as lachryma.

† Lacucus or lacutus, the milky juice of an herb.

Lactans, ntis; sucking or suckling, milch. \* Lactantia, white meat.

Lactāria, æ; f. spurge or milk-weed.

Lactāria, orum; n. white meats.

Lactārium, ii; n. a dairy-house.

Lactārius, a, um; adj. of milk, giving milk. \* Lactarius pistor, a baker of white pears.

Lactārius, ii; m. a dairy-man.

Lactatio, ōis; f. a suckling, inveigling.

Lactatus, ūs; m. a giving of suck.

† Lactē, is; n. milk.

Lactens, ntis; part. sucking or suckling. \* Mæx lactentes, green-cheese. \* Frumenta lactentia, wheat yielding very white flour. \* Lactens

licus, a fig full of milk.

Lact-co, ere, to suck milk.

Lactēolus, a, um; adj. whitish, fair.

Lacter, a promontory of the island Coa.

† Lacteris, spurge.

† Lacteron, ōis, sow-thistle.

Lactes, ium; f. the small guts. See lactis.

Lactesco, ere; to be turned into milk.

Lacteus, a, um; adj. of or like milk, white. \* Lacteus circulus, the milky way.

Lacticia, orum; n. white meats.

Lacticolus, a, um; adj. full of milk.

Lacticolor, ōis; of a milk-colour.

Lactineus, a, um; adj. milky.

Lactiphagi, a people of Scythia.

Lactis, is; f. [à lac] the small guts or triper. \* Lactes piscium, the soft row or milt in male fishes.

† Lactissimus, a, um; adj. abounding with milk.

Lacto, are, [à lac] to suckle.

Lacto, are, [à lacio] to allure, inveigle.

Lactoris, is; f. a kind of milky herb.

† Lactorones, the blossoms of the herb lactoria.

Lactodurum, a town in England, by some Bedford, others Stony-Stratford.



**Lactōracium**, a city of Aquitain.  
 † **Lactuārius**, a, um; of lettuce.  
**Lactūca**, æ; f. Plin. [à lac] lettuce.  
 \* **Lactuca sylvestica**, hawk-weed.  
 \* **Lactuca leporina**, the soft fow-thistle.  
**Lactucarius**, ii; m. a seller of lettuce.  
 † **Lactucella**, æ; f. fow-thistle.  
 † **Lactucetum**, i; n. a place where lettuce grows.  
 † **Lactucimen**, } inis; n. the thrush  
 † **Lactūmen**, } in sucking-childrens mouths.  
**Lactucini**, the surnames of several noblemen of Rome.  
**Lactūcula**, æ; f. a little lettuce.  
 † **Lactūrius**, ii; m. a sucking pig.  
**Lacturnus**, i; m. Liv. a god supposed to preside over standing corn.  
**Laculātus**, a, um; adj. having the picture of pools or lakes, water'd.  
**Lacūna**, æ; f. Cic. [à lacus] a puddle, hollow pit or ditch, a gap in a book where something is lost, a little cavity above a horse's eye showing his age. \* **Lacuna famæ**, a blemish in one's good name. \* **Vide ne qua lacuna sit in auro**, see that none of the money be lacking. \* **Lacunam rei familiaris explere**, to make even with the world, to make an estate whole.  
**Lacunar**, āris; n. Vitr. [à lacuna] a beam in a house; a space or separation; the hollow place in the upper lip.  
**Lacunarius**, ii; m. a ditcher or kennel-raker.  
**Lacūnātus**, a, um; part. of lacunor; made hollow like a ditch.  
**Lacunculus**, i; m. a little lake.  
 † **Lacuniaria**, hanging lights.  
**Lacuno**, are; to lay with planks, make ditches, carve.  
**Lacūnōsus**, a, um; adj. rugged, full of holes or gaps.  
**LACUS**, ūs; m. Liv. [lacus] a lake, the vat under the wine-press, the channeling of rafters, the partition in a garner, a main beam in a house, a watering or washing-place, a place where mortar is made; also a deep ditch.  
**Lacuscūlus**, i; m. a little ditch, pond, plank or vat.  
**Lacustris**, re; adj. of a lake or pool.  
**Lacuturris**, or **lacuturria brassica**, Savoy colewort.  
**Lacydus**, a king of the Argives, very effeminate and curious in his hair.  
**Lāda**, } [λήδων] a kind of ivy in  
**Lādum**, } Cyprus, whose leaves gather a dew, of which ladanum is made.  
**Lādānum**, i; n. a sweet transparent gum.  
**Lādus**, i; m. Alexander's page, who ran so swiftly, that the print of his foot could not be discerned in the sand.  
**Lade**, an island in the Ægean sea.  
**Ladepsi**, a people of Bithynia.  
**Ladicus**, a piece of the Pyrenean mountain, called Los colos de Ladoco.  
**Ladilacites**, a bay in the Persian sea.  
**Ladilaus**, a king of Hungary, A. D. 1078. so modest, that he was forced to take the crown; he added Dalmatia and Croatia to Pannonia, overcame the Huns, restrained the Poles by taking Cracow, and did many other excellent exploits.

**Ladon**, a river of Arcadia, near which they say **Syrinx** was turned into a reed.  
**Ladon**, } a dog's name.  
**Lagon**, }  
**Læa**, an island in the African sea, called also **Isola del Patriarcha**.  
**Læana**, a city of Arabia Petraea.  
**Lædenata**, a city of Moesia.  
 † **Lædibilis**, e; adj. hurtful.  
**LÆDO**, si, sum, dēre; act. [δυναμις] to hurt, injure, offend, grieve, blemish, contradict. \* **Lædere navis in saxa**, to run against the rocks. \* **Lædere fidem**, not to keep his word. \* **Lædere os alicui**, to abuse a man before his face.  
**Læeni**, a people of Arabia Foelix.  
**Læia**, a city of Caria.  
**Lælaps**, āpis; m. **Tempest**, a dog's name.  
**C. Lælius**, a great friend of **Scipio Africanus**.  
**LÆNA**, æ; f. [χλοῖνα] an Irish rug, a freeze-cassock, a rough hairy gaberdine.  
**Læna**, or **Leæna**, a harlot and confidant of **Harmodius** and **Aristogiton**, who slew the tyrant **Hipparchus**; when she was tortured to confess, she bit out her tongue.  
**Læneus**, a river of Crete, to which they say **Jupiter** carried **Europa**.  
**Laertes**, the son of **Arceus**, and father of **Ulysses**, who from him is called **Laertiades**.  
**Laertius**, a, um; adj. of **Laertes**.  
**Laertius**, a little country of Cilicia.  
**Laertius**, **Diogenes**, an historian who wrote the lives of the philosophers.  
**Lætio**, ōnis; f. a hurting.  
**Læstrygones**, a cruel people inhabiting **Formiæ** in **Campania**, who (as **Pliny** says) lived upon men's flesh.  
**Læstrygonius**, a, um; of the **Læstrygones**.  
**Læsūra**, æ; f. a hurting or hurt.  
**Læsus**, a, um; part. of **lædor**; hurt, broken, beaten.  
**Lætābilis**, e; that whereof one is glad.  
**Lætābundus**, a, um; joyful, merry.  
**Lætāmen**, inis; n. Cic. a rejoicing; also compost or dung.  
**Lætandus**, a, um; to be rejoiced at.  
**Lætantē**; adv. joyfully.  
 † **Lætāter**, ri; m. a merry companion.  
**Lætatio**, ōnis; f. merriness, mirth.  
**Lætē**, ius, iſimē; adv. Cic. gladly, abundantly.  
**Læthargus**, i; m. **Cloſe-biter**, a dog's name.  
 † **Lætificatio**, ōnis; f. a rejoicing.  
 † **Lætificator**, ōris; m. a rejoicer.  
**Lætifico**, are; act. to rejoice one. \* **Lætificare terram**, to dung or soil the ground.  
**Lætificor**, ari; pass. to rejoice or be glad.  
**Lætificus**, a, um; adj. making glad.  
 † **Lætisco**, ere; neut. to be glad.  
**Lætitia**, æ; f. } gladness, joy,  
**Lætitude**, inis; f. } mirth, pleasure;  
 [met.] fruitfulness, abundance.  
 † **Læto**, are; to make glad.  
**Lætor**, ari; pass. to be glad. \* **Nec lætor malorum**, nor do I rejoice at mischances.  
**LÆT-US**, a, um; adj. Cic. -ior, iſsimus, [à læw, volo] glad, joyful, merry, fruitful, fat; also swift. \* **Læta indoles**, a sprightly brisk

disposition.  
**Læva**, æ; f. the left-hand.  
**Lævāt-us**, a, um; adj. -ior, iſsimus, smoothed.  
**Lævi**, a people of **Liguria**.  
 † **Læviga**, æ; f. a razor, plane.  
**Lævigatio**, ōnis; f. a plaining.  
 † **Lævigator**, ōris; m. a smoother.  
**Lævigatōrius**, a, um; adj. smoothing.  
 \* **Lapis levigatorius**, a sickle stone.  
**Lævigatus**, a, um; part. smoothed.  
**Lævigo**, are; to sleek, smooth, plane, polish, loosen the belly.  
**LÆVIS**, e; adj. Cic. [λεῖς] smooth, sleek, without hair or scales. \* **Brassica lævis**, red coleworts.  
**Lævitas**, ātis; f. Liv. smoothness, lightness. \* **Lævitas intestinorum**, a looseness.  
**Lævo**, are; act. to smooth, plane.  
**Lævor**, ōris; m. smoothness, softness.  
**Lævorsum**; adv. toward the left side.  
**LÆVUS**, a, um; adj. Cic. [λαῖος] left, on the left-hand, left-handed, foolish, unlucky. \* **Intonuit lævum**, it thunder'd luckily. \* **O ego lævus!** O fool I! \* **Lævo tempore aliquem interpellare**, to disturb one that's busy, to make an unreasonable visit.  
**Lāganum**, i; n. a pancake, fritter.  
**Lagaria**, a city in Sicily.  
 † **Lagarum**, i; n. part of the body from the stomach to the navel.  
**Lagarus**, a, um; adj. loose. \* **Lagari verius**, verses that halt in the middle.  
**Lagarium**, **Castleford** in **Yorkshire**.  
**LĀGENA**, æ; f. Col. [λάγνη] a bottle, fagon, the measure of four sextaries.  
**Lageos**, i; a small grape.  
**Lageus**, a, um; adj. of **Lagus**.  
**Lagia**, one of the names of the island **Delos**.  
**Lagina**, a city of **Bithynia**, and other places.  
**Lagnus**, a bay in the **Baltick sea**, called **Beltz**.  
**Lagochilus**, hare-lipped.  
**Lagois**, īdis; f. a bird tossing like a hare.  
**Lagonoponos**, a griping of the guts.  
**Lagophthalmia**, æ; f. a sleeping like a hare with the eyes open.  
**Lagophthalmus**, i; m. he that sleeps with his eyes open.  
**Lagopus**, ōdis; f. the herb hare-foot or hare-cumin; also an Alpine bird as big as a dove, with hairy feet.  
**Lagotrophium**, ii; n. a hare-warren.  
**Laguncula**, æ; f. [à lagena] a little flaggon or bottle.  
 † **Lagunculus**, i; m. a marchpane.  
**Lagus**, the father of **Ptolemy**, who succeeded **Alexander**.  
**Lagula**, the island **Christiana** near **Crete**.  
**Lazya**, the city **Soldania** in **Taurica Cherſoneſus**.  
**Laicus**, a, um; adj. of the common people, not of the clergy, laical.  
**Laini**, a people of **Pæonia**.  
**Lais**, īdis; f. a Sicilian harlot, living at **Corinth**, whose excessive rates made **Demosthenes** say, he would not buy repentance so dear; by her instigation **Alexander** burnt **Perſepolis**; she was killed by the women of **Theſſaly** in the temple of **Venus**.  
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**Laius**,



# L A M

# L A M

# L A N

Laius, i; m. Stat. Jocasta's husband, after whose death she married his son Œdipus.  
 Lala, a city of Armenia Major.  
 Lalage, the name of the girl in Horace.  
 Lalasis, the river Calendo in Ifauria.  
 Laletani, ōrum; pl. m. a people of Spain, their country is called Laletania; hence Laletanum vinum, a wine commended more for the plenty than the goodness.  
 Lalifanda, or Dalifanda, a city of Ifauria.  
 Laliſio, ōnis; m. [ἀλαίζω, vociferor] a wild ass's colt.  
 † Lallatio, ōnis; f. a prattling like a babe.  
 Lallo, are; neut. [λαλῶ, loquor, ἄ ſono] to prattle like a babe or nurse.  
 Lallus, i; m. a lullaby, or bringing the child to sleep.  
 Lallus, the god thought to preside over nurses and their lullabies or prattlings.  
 Lama, a city of Portugal.  
 LĀMA, æ; f. [ἀλάμα, gramia] a deep ditch, a fish pond; also an Arabian thorn when a mule's proceeds.  
 Lamacia, a city about Armenia.  
 Lamasta, a city of Numidia.  
 Lambana, a city of Mesopotamia.  
 Lambacismus, an insisting too much upon the letter L.  
 Lambdoides, the hindmost beam of the skull.  
 Lambe, an island in the gulf of Arabia.  
 † Lambero, are; to cut or tear in pieces.  
 Lambese, the city Lambesca in Attica.  
 Lambito, are; act. to lap or lick often.  
 LAMBO, i, ēre; act. [λαπτω, ἄ ſono] to lick, lap, touch softly, pass gently by.  
 Lambiani, a people of Ifubria.  
 Lambius, the river Lambro in Gallia Cisalpina.  
 Lameca, æ; f. the city Lamego in Portugal.  
 Lamela, æ; f. [ἀλάμα] a thin plate.  
 Lamellum, a little island in the Tyrhene sea, called Melora.  
 † Lamentābilis, e; adj. lamentable, to be pitied.  
 Lamentārius, a, um; adj. moving to lamentation.  
 Lamentatio, ōnis; f. a lamentation.  
 Lamentatus, a, um; part. lamented.  
 LĀMENFOR, ari; dep. [ἀ ſono] to lament, bewail.  
 Lamentum, i; n. a moaning, bewailing.  
 Lamia, æ; f. a city of Thessaly, another in Sicily, and a mountain in Arcadia, also a famous harlot beloved of king Demetrius, to flatter whom the Thebans built a temple to Venus Lamia.  
 LAMIA, æ; f. [ἀλάμα, gramia, vel ἀμύδης, ingluvis] a witch, hag; also a dog-fish, sea-dog, break net.  
 Lamiæ, arum; f. a noble family in Rome.  
 Lamida, a city of Mauritania Cæleriensis.  
 LĀMINA, æ; f. [ἀλάμα, dūco] a plate or thin piece of metal, the ear-lap, a slate, a pipe-flave, a sword-blade, a hot gad of iron.

† Lāminātus, a, um; adj. wrought plates.  
 † Lamino, are; act. to imboss or cut into plates.  
 † Lāminōsus, a, um; adj. full of plates, imbossed.  
 Lamirus, the son of Hercules by Iole daughter of king Eurytus.  
 Lamisus, an historian of Samos.  
 Lamissus, the second king of the Longobardi.  
 Lamium, ii; n. [ἀλάμα] the dead-nettle.  
 Lamna, æ; f. for lamina, q. v.  
 † Lamnula, æ; f. a little plate.  
 † Lamolus, a, um; adj. full of watery ditches.  
 Lamotis, a country of Cilicia.  
 † Lampāda, æ; f. a lamp, torch, fire in the air, brightness; also the wild rose.  
 † Lampādārii, ōrum; m. the emperor's officers looking to the lamps.  
 Lampadephoria, a play wherein they run about with lamps.  
 Lampadias, æ; f. a blazing star like a torch.  
 Lampadion, a little torch or taper; also a shrewd girl.  
 Lampadius, the colleague of Orestes.  
 Lampagæ, a people of India within Ganges.  
 Lampares, the twenty-fourth king of Assyria.  
 LAMPAS, ādis; Vir. [λαμπάς] a lamp, torch, a fiery gleam. \* Lunar lampis, moon-shine.  
 Lampe, a city of Apulia, Crete, and other places.  
 Lampedo, a happy woman of Lacedæmonia, being the daughter, wife, and mother of a king.  
 Lampēna, æ; f. a fine coach.  
 Lampetia, æ; f. the sister of Phaethusa, who kept the sheep of her father Phœbus in Sicily.  
 Lampeto, a queen of the Amazons.  
 Lampetra, æ; f. [ἀλάμα & petra] a lamprey.  
 Lampetus, one of Phaeton's sisters.  
 Lampeus, or Lampia, a mountain of Arcadia.  
 Lampia, a river flowing from the river Lampeus.  
 Lampis, a city by the river Mæander.  
 Lampon, ōnis; m. the name of a very swift horse; also a priest who was wont to swear by a goose.  
 Lamponca, a city of Troas, and an island by Thrace.  
 Lampiacus, a city of Asia, near Lampiacum, Hellepont, where Priapus was worshipped.  
 Lampiacus, a, um; adj. of Lampiacus.  
 Lampiacenus, a, um; adj. of Lampiacus.  
 Lampsana, æ; f. Col. nipple-wort, corn-sallet.  
 † Lampuca, æ; f. hawk-weed.  
 Lamputus, White-tail, a dog's name.  
 Lampyris, idis; f. a glow-worm.  
 Lamus, the son of Hercules by the queen Omphale; also a king of the Læstrygones, who gave name to the Roman family of the Lamie; also the name of a stately horse; a river in Cilicia.  
 Lamulia, the country about the river Lamus in Cilicia.  
 Lamyra, æ; f. a river and city of Lycia.  
 Lamyris, i; m. a kind of lizard or evel.

LĀNA, æ; f. Vir. [ἀνάχνη] wool. \* Lana anserina, goose-down. \* Lana caprina, goat's hair, a thing of no value.  
 Lanaria, æ; f. Col. fuller's-weed, cudwort.  
 Lānāris, e; adj. having or bearing wool.  
 † Lānārium, ii; n. a store-house for wool.  
 Lanarium, a river of Sicily.  
 Lānārius, a, um; adj. of or like wool.  
 Lānārius, ii; m. a wool-winder, any one that works about wool.  
 † Lanata, æ; f. a sheep.  
 Lānātus, a, um; adj. woolly. \* Malum lanatum, a quince. \* Lanatæ vites, vines bearing grapes covered with soft cotton.  
 Lance, a city in Spain.  
 LANCEA, æ; f. [ἀόρυχνη] a javelin, lance, pike; the head of a dart.  
 Lancearius, ii; m. a spear-man.  
 Lanceatus, a, um; part. armed, or cut with a spear or lance.  
 † Lanceo, are; to handle a lance.  
 Lanceola, æ; f. a little spear; also rib-wort.  
 Lances, the basins of a ballance; also any deep dishes. See lanx.  
 Lanciati, a city in Spain.  
 Lancifer, a, um; adj. bearing a lance or spear.  
 Lancinatio, ōnis; f. a landing, thrusting through.  
 † Lancinator, ōnis; m. a lancer.  
 Lancino, are; act. to lance, strike, or thrust through, to rend or consume.  
 Landavia, æ; f. the city Llandaff in Wales.  
 Landi, a people of Germany conquered by Cæsar.  
 † Lanerum, i; n. a garment made of unwashed wool.  
 Lāncus, a, um; adj. [ἀλάμα] woollen. \* Laneus lupus, a fish in the river Timavus.  
 Langa. See languria.  
 Langia, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 Lango, ōnis; f. a city of Peloponnesus.  
 Languescio, ēre; act. to enfeeble, weaken.  
 LANGU-EO, ēre; neut. [λασγῆς, pigresco] to faint, languish, pine away. \* Languere otio, to grow extreme lazy.  
 Languesc-o, ēre; neut. to grow faint or feeble.  
 Languide; adv. Quint. faintly, feebly, lazily.  
 † Languido, are; to make faint or feeble.  
 Languidulē; adv. somewhat faintly.  
 Languidulus, a, um; adj. somewhat faint, dying, withered.  
 Languidus, a, um; adj. Vir. weak, faint, lazy, withered, decayed. \* Homo languidior, one that cares not how little he does.  
 Languificus, a, um; making faint.  
 † Langula, æ; f. a broad platter.  
 Languor, ōnis; m. Cic. faintness, weakness, infirmity (of body or mind.) \* Aquosus languor, the dropsy.  
 † Languorōsus, a, um; adj. languishing much.  
 Languria, æ; f. Plin. [ἀλάμα, vel ἀλόγνη, halia] a kind of beast, of whose urine amber was thought to be made.  
 Langurium, ii; n. [ἀλάμα] a lan-



*languet of amber.*

Laniarium, ii; n. a butcher's-shop.  
 Laniatio, ōnis; f. a butchering, quar-  
 Laniatus, ūs; m. tearing, tearing in  
 pieces.  
 † Laniatōrium, ii; n. a butcher's  
 shop.  
 Laniator, ōris; m. a render in  
 pieces.  
 Laniatus, a, um; torn in pieces.  
 Lanicium, ii; n. [à lana] trading in  
 wool; also the gain thereof.  
 † Lanicus, a, um; adj. of wool.  
 † Lanicūtis, e; adj. bearing wool.  
 Laniēna, æ; f. a slaughter-house, or  
 butchery.  
 Lanifer, } a, um; adj. bearing  
 Laniger, } wool.  
 Lānificā, æ; f. a spinner or worker of  
 wool.  
 Lānificium, ii; n. a working of wool,  
 or making of cloth.  
 Lānificus, a, um, working wool.  
 Lanio, ōnis; m. a butcher. See la-  
 nius.  
 Lanio, are, [à lanus] to quarter, cut  
 in pieces.  
 Lanionius, a, um; adj. of or like a  
 butcher.  
 Lanipendia, æ; f. a spinner or weigh-  
 er of wool.  
 Lānīpendium, ii; n. a weighing of  
 wool.  
 † Lānīpendius, ii; m. he that parcels  
 out wool for the spinners.  
 † Laniscus, i; m. a tod of wool.  
 Lanise, an island in the Ægean  
 sea.  
 Lanista, æ; m. [à lanio] a fencing-  
 master. \* Lanista gallorum, a cock-  
 master.  
 † Lānitium, ii; n. a trading in wool.  
 Lanium, ii; n. a slaughter-house.  
 LANIUS, ii; m. [à lacero, vel à  
 λαίω, fodio] a butcher; also a  
 bird.  
 † Lanoculus, i; m. he that wears a  
 cloth before his eye.  
 † Lānōsus, a, um; adj. full of wool.  
 † Lantana, æ; f. the wayfaring-  
 tree.  
 Lānūginōsus, a, um; adj. full of  
 cotton, moss, or down.  
 Lānūgo, ūnis; f. [à lana] down, the  
 moss of fruits, the first down upon the  
 cheeks; jaw dust; also a ditch or fur-  
 row.  
 Lānūla, æ; f. a small lock of wool.  
 Lanuvium, a city of Italy.  
 Lanuvinus, a, um; adj. of Lanuvium.  
 LANX, ncis; f. [à λένειν] a platter,  
 basin, or scale of a ballance.  
 Laocoon, the son of Priamus, and  
 priest of Apollo; he dissuaded the  
 Trojans from receiving the wooden  
 horse.  
 Laodamantia, an island of Libya.  
 Laodamas, the son of Alcinous.  
 Laodamia, æ; f. the daughter of  
 Bellerophon; she brought forth Sar-  
 pedon king of Lycia to Jupiter,  
 and was shot with her own arrows by  
 Diana; also the daughter of Acastus,  
 who desiring to see the ghost of her  
 husband Proteus, died in his  
 arms.  
 Landice, ēs; f. the daughter of Pri-  
 amus and Hecuba; also the daugh-  
 ter of Agamemnon.  
 Laodicea, æ; f. a city of Cœlosyria,  
 and another in Lydia.  
 Laodocus, the son of Antenor; in his  
 shape Minerva came to persuade

Pindarus to break the league by  
 darting at Menelaus.  
 Laomedon, the father of Priamus,  
 and king of the Trojans, slain by  
 Hercules for not performing his pro-  
 mise made for his preserving his  
 daughter Hesione from the sea-  
 monster, to which he was forced to  
 expose her, for defrauding Neptune  
 and Apollo of their wages for build-  
 ing the city-walls.  
 Laomedontia, æ; f. the city called  
 afterwards Lampisacus.  
 Laosthenes, the thirty-third king of  
 Assyria.  
 † Lapadanum, the gum ladanum.  
 Lapathum, i; n. the herb called dork.  
 Lapathos, i; f. \* Lapathum a-  
 cutum, four-forrel.  
 Lapetia, a mountain of Laconia.  
 Lapethus, a city of Cyprus.  
 Laphyra, a name of Minerva, from  
 the spoils which the victors carry from  
 the war.  
 Laphystium, a mountain of Boeotia,  
 whence Jupiter is called Laphystius,  
 and the Bacchæ, Laphystiæ.  
 Lāpicida, æ; m. [à lapis & cædo]  
 a mason, a digger of stones.  
 Lāpicidina, } æ; f. a stone quar-  
 Lāpicidina, } ry.  
 Lapidarius, a, um; adj. belonging to  
 stones. \* Lapidariæ latomix, quar-  
 ries of stone.  
 Lāpidārius, ii; m. a mason, or digger  
 of stones.  
 Lāpidatio, ōnis; f. a stoning to  
 death.  
 Lāpidator, ōris; m. a hurler of  
 stones.  
 Lāpidatus, a, um; part. stoned to  
 death, battered with stones.  
 Lāpidatum est, imp. it rains stones.  
 Lāpidescō, ēre, neut. to grow hard  
 like a stone, to petrify.  
 Lāpideus, a, um; adj. made of stone,  
 heavy, hard as a stone.  
 Lāpido, are; act. to stone to death,  
 cover with a heap of stones; also  
 neut. to rain stones.  
 Lāpidōsus, a, um; full of stones, hard  
 as a stone.  
 Lapillus, i; m. a little stone, a pre-  
 cious stone. \* Nivei lapilli, pearls.  
 \* Virides lapilli, emeralds.  
 † Lāpio, to harden, make hard, grieve,  
 make heavy.  
 LĀPIS, idis, m. [ἀπὸ, λίθος, vel à  
 ἀπὸ πέδου, pavimentum] a stone.  
 \* Lapis molaris, a mill-stone. \*  
 Lapis redivivus, an old stone put  
 into a new building. \* Lapis bi-  
 bulus, a pumice stone. \* Lapis pa-  
 rius, white marble. \* Lapis ter-  
 minalis, a boundary. \* Ad tertium  
 lapidem, three miles off. \* Lapi-  
 dem verberare, to lose one's labour.  
 \* De lapide empti, slaves bought  
 in the market.  
 Lapis, a Cretan king.  
 † Lapista, æ; f. a stone-trough.  
 † Lapistrus, i; m. dock.  
 † Lapit, lipit, or labit, it grows hard  
 as stone.  
 Lapithæ, a people of Thessaly, the  
 first inventors of bridles and saddles;  
 also a mountain in Laconia.  
 Lapithe, a city of Thessaly.  
 Lapitheus, } a, um; adj. of La-  
 Lapitheus, } pithe.  
 Lapitheum, a city in the mountain  
 Taygetus.  
 Lapithus, a city in Cyprus.

Lappa, æ; f. a city in Crete.  
 LAPPĀ, æ; f. [ab Heb. lapbath,  
 apprehendit] a bur.  
 Lappaceus, a, um; of or like a bur.  
 Lappāgo, ūnis; f. the herb maiden-  
 lips, shepherd's-rod or teasail.  
 † Lappennæ, arum; f. blazsing-  
 stars.  
 † Lappetum, i; n. a place where  
 burs grow.  
 † Lappōsus, a, um; adj. full of burs.  
 † Lappula, æ; f. the herb maiden-  
 lips.  
 Lapsābundus, a, um; just a falling.  
 Lapsāna, æ; f. dork-creffe; with the  
 root of this herb Cæsar's army was  
 long fed at Dyrrachium; whence  
 lapsanā vivere, to live hardly. See  
 lampisana.  
 † Lapsānium, ii; n. broth of lap-  
 sana.  
 Lapsans, ntis; part. sliding down,  
 slippery.  
 Lapsias, a river of Bithynia.  
 † Lapsim, adv. slidingly.  
 † Lapsiā, æ; f. a slippery place.  
 Lapsio, ūnis; f. a slipping.  
 Lapsō, are; to slip often, trip.  
 † Lapsōrium, ii; n. a sliding-place.  
 Lapsurus, a, um; like to fall.  
 Lapsus, a, um; part. of labor; ha-  
 ving fallen. \* Lapsus animi, out  
 of one's wits. \* Lapsus facultati-  
 bus, that has lost his estate. \* Lap-  
 sa consuetudo, a custom out of use.  
 Lapsus, ūs; m. Cic. a falling, sli-  
 ding; a glance, course. \* Lapsus  
 volucrum, the flying of birds. \*  
 Lapsus fidei, a losing one's credit.  
 Lapurdum, the city of Lourde in A-  
 quitain.  
 Lapyges, a people of Sarmatia.  
 Laquear, } is; n. the roof of a  
 † Laqueare, } chamber embowed;  
 also a plain beam in a roof.  
 † Lāqueārius, a, um; adj. of a roof.  
 Lāqueatus, a, um; part. entangled,  
 snared; also arched, vaulted. \*  
 Tectum laqueatum, a channelled  
 roof.  
 Laqueo, are; [à laquear] to lay the  
 roof, to roof.  
 Laqueo, are; act. [à laqueus] to en-  
 tangle.  
 Lāqueolus, i; m. a little snare.  
 † Lāqueosus, a, um; full of snares.  
 † Laquetismus, i; m. a gin or snare.  
 LAQUEUS, ei; m. Cic. [ἀλυσος,  
 fovea, vel ab Heb. lachach, cepit]  
 a gin or snare, a halter. \* La-  
 quei iudicii, the penalties of the  
 law. \* Laqueus laqueum cepit,  
 one knave has caught another. \*  
 Disputationum laquei, niceties, sub-  
 tleties.  
 Lar, the river Om in Arabia Felix.  
 LAR, āris; n. [Etrusc. princeps]  
 a household-god, a house-hearth. \*  
 Homo incerti laris, one that has  
 no certain abiding-place.  
 Lara, or Larunda, one of the Naiades,  
 on whom Mercury, instead of car-  
 rying her to hell for revealing to Ju-  
 no the love of Jupiter to Juturna,  
 begat two twins called Lares.  
 Laranda, a city of Lycania.  
 Lararium, ii; n. a private chapel  
 for the Lares.  
 Larassa, a city of Media.  
 Larbason, antimony.  
 † Larcus, i; m. an earthen fire-pan.  
 † Lardarium, ii; n. a larding-stick;  
 also a larder.  
 U u u u u 2 † Lar-



† Lardo, arc; to lard, baste with lard.  
 † Lardōsus, a, um; adj. full of fat.  
 † Lardum, i; n. a little lard.  
 LARDUM, i; n. Col. [à lar] bacon.  
 Larendani, a people of Arabia Felix.  
 Laetia, a famous harlot.  
 Lares, or Penates, the household-gods.  
 Lares, a city in Africa Propria.  
 † Larix, or luga, the larch tree.  
 Large, -iūs, -issimē; adv. Cic. largely, plentifully.  
 Largificus, a, um; adj. bountiful.  
 Largifluus, a, um; adj. flowing at large.  
 Largiloquus, a, um; adj. speaking much or freely.  
 La gio, ire; } to give liberally, to  
 Lator, iri; } grant, to permit. \*  
 Civitatem alicui largiri, to make  
 one free. \* Si tempus non largi-  
 tur, if time won't give leave. \*  
 Lugitor de te, puer, boy, answer  
 for yourself.  
 Largitas, -itatis; f. Cic. liberality,  
 bountifulness.  
 Largiter, adv. Cic. largely, liberally.  
 \* Largiter mercedis, a great re-  
 ward.  
 Largitio, -onis; f. Liv. prodigality, a  
 waste, largess.  
 Largitionalis, is; m. a kind of al-  
 moner.  
 Largitor, -oris; m. } a liberal giver,  
 † Largitrix, -icis; f. } liber.  
 † Largitudo, -inis; f. liberality.  
 Largitus, a, um; part. given, offered.  
 † Largitus, adv. liberally.  
 † Largifluus, a, um; adj. some-  
 what large or bountiful.  
 T. Largius, the first man created dic-  
 tator at Rome.  
 Largus, i; m. the colleague of Mes-  
 salinus.  
 LARGUS, a, um; adj. -ior, -issi-  
 mus; [à λαῦρος, copiosus, vel à  
 λαγρύβας, valde operosus] large, li-  
 beral, full of; also prodigal. \*  
 Large opes, abundance of riches or  
 wealth. \* Largus lachrymarum,  
 weeping much. \* Largus donando,  
 bountiful.  
 Lariagara, a city of India without  
 Ganges.  
 Larices, a people of India within  
 Ganges; also a city of Noricum.  
 † Lariceus, a, um; adj. of a larch-  
 tree.  
 Laricina, æ; f. turpentine.  
 Laridum, i; n. barren. See lardum.  
 † Larienus, and larigena, æ; c.  
 horn lame.  
 † Larigna, æ; f. gum of the larch-  
 tree.  
 Larina, an Italian virgin, who assis-  
 ted Turnus against Æneas; also  
 a fountain in Attica.  
 Larinum, a city of Aprutium.  
 Larinates, the people of Larinum.  
 † Larinx, -gis; } f. the top of the  
 † Larinx, æ; } weasand. See la-  
 rynx.  
 Larise, a city of Æolia.  
 Larissa, the name of several cities.  
 Larissenus, } a, um; adj. of La-  
 Larissæus, } rissa.  
 Larius Lacus, the largest lake in Ita-  
 ly, called lago di Como, contain-  
 ing from north to south sixty miles.  
 LARIX, -icis; f. [à λαγρός, dulcis]  
 the larch-tree, whose wood is very  
 durable.  
 Laro, or Laronio, a river in Tuscany.

† Larfus, a, um; shy-colour'd, grey.  
 Larta, a city of Epirus, called before  
 Ambracia.  
 LARVA, æ; f. [à lar] a vizard or  
 mask; also a masker, mummer, night-  
 ghst, hobgoblin.  
 † Larvale, is; n. a ghost, hobgoblin,  
 a vizard.  
 Larvālis, e; of a vizard or ghost.  
 Larvātus, a, um; part. having a vi-  
 zard on, frighted with ghosts.  
 Larunda, for Laranda, or Lara.  
 Laronesia, an island in the African  
 sea.  
 † Larvo, are; to wear a vizard.  
 † Larvosus, a, um; adj. frighted with  
 spirits, haunted.  
 Larus, a mountain and river in Ita-  
 ly.  
 Larus, i; m. [λαῖρος] a sea-cob; also  
 a gaping.  
 † Larvula, æ; f. a little mask or  
 ghost.  
 LARYN-X, -gis; f. [λαρυγξ] the top  
 of the weasand.  
 Larysius, a mountain of Laconia.  
 Las, a city of Laconia.  
 LASANUM, i; n. [λάσανον] a clo'e-  
 stool.  
 † Lascia, æ; f. lace for garments.  
 Lascivē, adv. wantonly.  
 Lascivia, æ; f. wantonness.  
 Lascivibundus, a, um; adj. very  
 wanton.  
 Lascivio, ire; neut. to be wanton,  
 grow rank.  
 † Lasciviosē, adv. lasciviously.  
 † Lasciviositas, -itatis; f. lascivious-  
 ness.  
 † Lasciviosus, a, um; adj. lascivi-  
 ous.  
 Lascivulus, a, um; adj. somewhat  
 wanton.  
 LASCIVUS, a, um; adj. -ior, -issi-  
 mus; Cic. [λαγνύς, ἀσελγής, vel  
 à laxus] wanton, effeminate, rank,  
 full of.  
 Lascoria, æ; f. a city of Galatia.  
 Lase, -eris; n. the gum benzoin. See  
 lasepitium.  
 Lasepitiatu, a, um; adj. mixed  
 with benzoin.  
 Lasepitifer, a, um; adj. bearing  
 benzoin.  
 Lasepitium, ii; n. [à lac, & σίλ-  
 φικον, virgultum undè exudat la-  
 ser] master-wort.  
 Lases, household-gods.  
 Lasos, a city in Crete.  
 Lasisio, -onis; f. a tiring.  
 † Lasisior, -oris; m. a wearier.  
 Lasisatus, a, um; part. wearied.  
 Lasseco, -ere; neut. to tire, or grow  
 weary.  
 Lassia, the isle Andros.  
 Lassitudo, -inis; f. weariness, lazzi-  
 ness, the green-sickness.  
 Lassio, are; to tire, or make weary.  
 † Lassulata, æ; f. the herb costmary.  
 Lassulus, a, um; somewhat weary.  
 LASSUS, a, um; adj. [qu. laxus,  
 vel ab Heb. laah, defatigari, vel  
 chalash, debilis fuit] weary, tired.  
 \* Res lassæ, adversity.  
 Lathenia, a woman who went in  
 man's apparel to hear Plato.  
 Lasus, the first that wrote of musick,  
 in the time of Darius king of Per-  
 sia.  
 † Lata, æ; f. a lath.  
 Litage, -es; f. the drink thrown out  
 of a cup; also the noise of the fall.  
 Latameda, a river of India without  
 Ganges.

Lātē, -iūs, -issimē; adv. Cic. large-  
 ly. \* Longē lateque, far and  
 wide.  
 Lātēbra, æ; f. Sall. [à lateo] a  
 lurking-hole or corner, a den, nest;  
 an excuse, pretence. \* Latebra ta-  
 bellæ, the judge's giving his sen-  
 tence in writing. \* Latebram quæ-  
 rere perjurio, to disguise a false  
 oath.  
 Latebricola, æ; c. one that plays at  
 hide and seek.  
 † Latebro, are; to lurk or hide.  
 † Latebrōsē, adv. secretly.  
 Latebrōsus, a, um; adj. dark, full  
 of corners or little holes. \* Late-  
 brosa flumina, rivers whose spring-  
 head is unknown.  
 Lātēter, adv. quietly, secretly.  
 Lātētivōra, æ; c. one that devours  
 secretly.  
 LATEO, ui, itum, ēre; [λανθάνω]  
 to lurk, or lie hid. \* Latet plerō-  
 que, most men are ignorant of it.  
 LATER, -eris; m. [à latus, vel à  
 λάος, lapis] a brick or tile. \* La-  
 teres aurei, wedges of gold. \*  
 Laterem lavare, to lose one's la-  
 bour.  
 Lātērālis, e; adj. [à latus] lateral,  
 belonging to a side. \* Lateralis do-  
 lor, the pleurisy.  
 † Lātērālis, is; m. a waiter, page.  
 † Lātērāmen, -inis; n. an earthen  
 pot.  
 Lātērānus, i; m. a Roman patri-  
 cian, who hid himself from busi-  
 ness, and being design'd consul, was  
 slain by Nero's command; the La-  
 teran palace, which Constan-  
 tine gave the pope, did belong to  
 him.  
 Lātērānus, i; m. a yeoman of the  
 guard.  
 Lātērāria, æ; f. [à later] a brick-  
 kiln.  
 Lātērārius, a, um; adj. [à latus] be-  
 longing to a side.  
 Lātērārius, ii; m. [à later] a brick-  
 maker.  
 † Lātērcalēses, ium; m. pl. they  
 that kept the emperor's bath.  
 Lātērcūlum, i; n. a musser-roll; also  
 a slate; and the emperor's bath.  
 Lātērculus, i; m. a slate or tile.  
 Lātērensis, is; m. a waiter.  
 † Lātēritium, ii; n. a brick-floor.  
 Lātēritius, a, um; adj. made of brick  
 or tile.  
 Laterium, the farm-house of Q. Ci-  
 cero.  
 Lātērna, æ; f. [à lateo] a lantern;  
 also an eye of a needle.  
 Lātērnarius, ii; m. a lantern-  
 bearer.  
 Latērnula, æ; f. a little lantern.  
 Lātēro, -onis; m. [à latus] a ye-  
 man of the guard.  
 † Lātēro, are; to put to the side.  
 † Lātērucūlaria, æ; f. a chess-  
 board.  
 † Lātērucūli, -orum; chess-men.  
 Lātēscō, -ere; neut. to grow broad.  
 Lātēscō, -ere; neut. to hide, or be  
 hidden.  
 LATEX, -icis; m. [Heb. lassadh,  
 vel à latro] all kind of juice or li-  
 quor; also a fountain.  
 Lathyr, is; m. } the herb spurge.  
 Lathyrus, -idis; f. }  
 Lātīālis, e; adj. Italian, of Italy.  
 † Lātībūlo, are; } to lurk or lie hid  
 † Lātībūlor, -ari; } in a den or  
 corner.



Lātībūlum, i; n. [à lateo] a den,  
a lurking place.  
Laticlavīa, æ; f. [sc. tunica] a gar-  
ment which the Roman senators wore,  
with a broad purple fringe; the dig-  
nity of a senator.  
Laticlavīus, a, um; adj. wearing such  
a garment, or belonging thereto.  
Laticlavīus, ii; m. [à latus & cla-  
vus] a senator, alderman.  
† Laticōsus, a, um; adj. watered,  
moist.  
Lātifolius, a, um; adj. having broad  
leaves.  
Lātifundium, ii; n. a broad or wide  
ground, large possession.  
Latīnæ, arum; f. holy-days to Jupiter  
of Latium.  
Latīnē; adv. in Latin, plainly, after  
the manner of the Latins. \* La-  
tinē scire, to understand Latin.  
Latinienſis, e; adj. of Italy.  
Latīnitas, atis; f. the Latin lan-  
guage, the privilege of the citizens  
of Rome.  
† Latīno, are; } to imitate the Lati-  
† Latinor, ari; } nists.  
Latīnus, i; m. an ancient king of  
Italy, who married his daughter to  
Æneas.  
Latinus Sylvius, the fifth king of the  
Latins.  
Latīnus, a, um; adj. Latin, of Italy.  
Latio, ōnis; f. a carrying, ordaining.  
\* Latio suffragii, a giving one's  
voice.  
† Latīpes, edis; c. broad-footed.  
Lātītatio, ōnis; f. a lying hid.  
Lātītator, ōris; m. } a lurker.  
Lātītatrix, icis; f. }  
Lātito, are; [à lateo] to lurk, lie  
hid, skulk.  
Lātītudo, inis; f. latitude, breadth,  
largeness.  
Lātium, i; n. Italy [properly that  
part of it called Campagna di  
Roma].  
Lātius, a, um; adj. Italian. \* Lin-  
gua Latia, the Latin tongue.  
Latmus, a mountain of Caria.  
† Lāto, are, to make wide.  
Latobrigi, a people of Gallia Belgica,  
between the Allobroges and Hel-  
vetii.  
Latōis, idis, Diana, the daughter of  
Latona.  
Latomia, æ; f. a stone-quarry.  
Latōmiæ, arum; f. a prison at Sy-  
racuse, into which Verres cast ma-  
ny Roman citizens; and another at  
Rome; also six islands in the gulf  
of Arabia.  
Lotōmus, i; m. a quarrier, a digger  
of stone.  
Latōna, the daughter of Cæus, one of  
the Titans, of whom Jupiter begat  
Apollo and Diana.  
Latone, a city of Egypt, called also  
Latopolis, where the pyramids are.  
Latonius, a, um; adj. of Latona.  
Lātor, ōris; m. a carrier, bearer,  
messenger, giver. \* Lator legis, a  
law-giver.  
Latoria lex, a Roman law against the  
wronging of orphans.  
Latorum, a city of Egypt.  
Latovici, a people of Pannonia.  
Latrans, ntis; part. of latro; bark-  
ing, greedy, crying like a raven.  
Latriatio, ōnis; f. a barking.  
Latrator, ōris; m. a barker.  
Latratu, imp. there is barking.  
Latratu, a, um; part. of latro;   
barked at; begged.

Latratu, ſis; m. a barking, inveigh-  
ing.  
Latreus, one of the Centaurs.  
Latua, æ; f. religious worship.  
† Latrienſis, e; adj. worshipping.  
Latrina, æ; f. [à lateo] a privy;  
also a kitchen or wash-house.  
Latris, a German island called Frisch  
Narung.  
LĀTRO, are; neut. [ὤλακτέω, à  
fono] to bark as a dog, to inveigh  
against; also to crave.  
LĀTRO, ōnis; m. [Ἀστυς, vel à  
ἄστυς, servus] a highwayman, cut-  
throat, robber, hired soldier, a life-  
guard man, a man at tables. \*  
Prælia latronum ludere, to play at  
cheſs.  
Latrocīnalis, e; adj. of robbing or  
robbers.  
Latrocīnatio, ōnis; f. a robbing.  
Latrocīnator, ōris; m. a robber.  
Latrocīnium, ii; n. robbery; also  
warfare.  
Latrocīnor, ari; dep. to rob; serve in  
the wars for money.  
Latrunculātor, ōris; m. a searcher  
for robbers, a provost-marshal.  
Latrunculus, i; m. [à latro] a lit-  
tle thief, or cheſs-man. \* Latrun-  
culis ludere, to play at cheſs or ta-  
bles.  
† Latumiæ, arum, stone-quarries, to  
which vagabonds were condemned;  
a prison.  
Latumiarius, i; m. a jail-bird.  
Latumium, ii; n. a quarry, an in-  
strument to dig stones.  
Lātūra, æ; f. portage, a porter's-fare.  
Lātūræ, a bay in the Libyan ſea.  
† Lātūrarius, ii; m. a porter.  
Lātūrus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of  
fero; about to bring or bear.  
Lātus, a, um; part. of feror, brought,  
carried, ordained, &c. \* Lex  
lata per vim, a law made by  
force.  
LĀTUS, a, um; adj. [πλατύς]  
broad, wide, large, great.  
LĀTUS, ōris; n. [Heb. ſelang, vel  
à κλίτῳ, declivitas] a ſide;  
ſtrength of voice; also a companion.  
\* Dolor laterum, a ſtitch or pleuri-  
ſy. \* Honor lateris, a taking the  
upper hand.  
† Latus, or latos, i; a kind of  
fiſh.  
Latufates, a people of Aquitain.  
Latulclavus, i; m. the purple gar-  
ment or dignity of a ſenator.  
Lātulclūm, i; n. a little ſide.  
Latymnum, a mountain in Laco-  
nia.  
Lāvācrum, ri; n. a waſhing-place,  
font. \* Lavacrum veneris, fuller's-  
teaſil.  
Lāvāmen, inis; n. a waſhing, or  
waſhing-place.  
Lāvandūla, æ; f. [à lavo] lavan-  
der.  
Lāvatio, ōnis; f. a waſhing.  
Lāvator, ōris; m. a waſher.  
† Lāvātōrium, ii; n. a bath, con-  
duit, or font.  
Lāvatrīna, æ; f. a ſink to waſh  
diſhes upon; also a bathing-tub.  
Lavatrix, Bowes upon Stanmore in  
Yorkſhire.  
Lāvatrix, icis; f. a laundreſs.  
Lauce, the iſland Achillæa in Pontus.  
† Laucus, i; m. a torch-bearer; also  
a kidnapper, and fetters.  
Laud, a river of Mauritania Tingi-  
tana.

† Lauda, a ſine given by a new te-  
nant.  
Laudābilis, e; adj. laudable, praiſe-  
worthy.  
Laudābilitèr, ius; adv. laudably,  
commendably.  
Laudanæ, arum, ornaments hung up  
before the altar.  
† Laudātè; adv. Laudably.  
Laudatio, ōnis; f. a praiſing.  
Laudativus, a, um; adj. praiſing.  
Laudator, ōris; m. a commender.  
Laudatrix, icis; f. a commender.  
Laudatus, a, um; P. & A. of laudor;  
ior, iſſimus, commended.  
Laudicœna, æ; m. } one hired for a  
Laudicœnus, i; } ſupper to praiſe  
one.  
Laudo, are; act. [à laus] to praiſe,  
commend. \* Ego Jovem ſupre-  
mum teſtem laudo, I call Jupiter  
to witneſs. \* Laudare authorita-  
tem, to declare his title to his lands  
before the court.  
† Laudominium, ii; n. ſomewhat  
given beſide the penſion.  
Laudum, i; n. an award, determi-  
nation.  
Laudunum, the city Laon in Gallia  
Belgica.  
Lavendūla, æ; [à lavo] lavan-  
der.  
Laver, ōris; n. & f. [à lavo] wa-  
ter-parſley.  
Laverna, a Roman goddeſs, from  
whom the thieves were called la-  
verniones, as being under her pro-  
tection.  
Lavernalis, e; adj. of Laverna.  
Lavernio, ōnis; m. a thief.  
Lavernium, the temple of Laverna.  
Laviacum, a city of Auſtria called  
Lauffen.  
Lavinia, æ; f. the daughter of La-  
tinus and Amata, betrothed firſt to  
Turnus, but Æneas ſlew him and  
married her.  
Lavinium, } a city in Italy built by  
Lavinum, } Æneas, and ſo called  
from his wife Lavinia.  
Lavinus, a, um; adj. of Lavinium.  
Laumellum, the city Laumello in In-  
ſubria.  
LAVO, lāvi, lautum, lōtum, and la-  
vatum, are; act. [λῴω] to waſh,  
purge, be wet. \* Lavare pecca-  
tum, to clear himſelf of a crime laid  
to his charge.  
Lavo, ōre; act. to waſh.  
† Laura, a ſtreet, market-place.  
Laura, æ; f. a city in Sicily.  
† Laurāgo, inis; f. a bay-tree.  
Laurea, æ; f. a laurel or bay-tree, a  
garland, triumph.  
Laureatus, a, um; part. of laurcor,  
crowned with laurel.  
Laurentalia, um; pl. n. feſtivals  
in honour of Laurentia.  
Laurentia, or Acca Laurentia, æ; f.  
the nurſe of Romulus and Rhe-  
mus.  
Laurentius, i; m. Laurence, the  
name of ſeveral men.  
Laurentum, a city of Italy.  
† Laurentum, i; n. a garden of  
laurel.  
† Laureo, are; act. to crown with  
laurel.  
Laureola, æ; f. a little laurel or gar-  
land. \* Laureolam in muſtaceo  
quærere, to ſeek after praiſe by  
triſſing.  
† Laureolum, i; n. a ſurgeon's inſtru-  
ment to draw out bullets.  
† Lau-



† Laureolus, i; m. a kind of inter-lude.  
 Laureolus, i; m. a robber who was hanged and devoured of wild beasts, which story was afterwards often acted at Rome.  
 Laureolis, idis; f. [à Laurion] the ashes that come of the trying of silver.  
 Lauretum, i; n. a place set with bay-trees.  
 † Laureum, ei; n. a laurel leaf or garland.  
 Laureus, a, um; adj. of the bay-tree or laurel.  
 Laurices, um; m. [Hispan.] young rabbits cut out of the dam's belly, or taken from the teats, and so dressed.  
 Lauricomus, a, um; adj. bearing bay-leaves or trees.  
 Laurifer, a, um, bearing bay-trees.  
 Lauriger, a, um; adj. wearing a garland of laurel.  
 Laurinus, a, um; adj. made of bays or laurel.  
 Laurion, a place about Athens where were silver mines.  
 LAURUS, ūs; f. [δῶρον, vel à laus] laurel, dedicated to Apollo, and used in triumphs and victories. \* Laurus sylvatica, wild bay without smell. \* Laurus tinus, a wild bay.  
 Laus, a city of Lucania.  
 Laus Pompeia, the city Lodi in Insubria.  
 LAUS, dis; f. [à λαῶν, populus, vel à law, loquor] praise, commendation, renown, a laudable deed. \* Est tua laus, this tends to your commendation. \* Quod Metello laudi datum est, for which Metellus is commended.  
 † Laus, are, to applaud or commend often.  
 Lausonium, a city by the lake Lemane, called Lausanne.  
 Lausus, i; m. the son of Numitor, and brother of Ilia Sylvia, slain by his uncle Amulius; also the son of Mezentius, slain by Æneas, as he defended his father.  
 Lautè, ius, issimè; adv. daintily, richly, bravely. \* Lautè loqui, to deliver himself in clean language.  
 Lautia, ōrum; n. [à lautus] the Lautia, arum; f. Roman presents to foreign ambassadors. \* Lautia loca, places of good entertainment.  
 † Lauticosè; adv. plentifully, cosily.  
 † Lauticositas, atis; f. bountifulness.  
 † Lauticosus, a, um; adj. pleasant, delightful.  
 Lautitia, æ; f. daintiness, fineness.  
 † Lautrices, um; f. the wives of two brothers.  
 Lautulæ, or lautolæ, arum; f. certain hot baths near Rome.  
 Lautumarius, ii; m. a bridewell or jail-bird.  
 Lautumia, arum, stone-quarries. See latomia.  
 Lautus, a, um; part. of lavar, washed; also dainty, neat, spruce, rich, sumptuous. \* Lautissima coena, a very noble supper. \* Lautiores servi, servants having a neat carriage, fit for any man's service.  
 † Lax, deccit, fraud.

Laxamentum, i; n. release, recreation, and refreshment. \* Dare legi laxamentum, to abate the rigour of the law.  
 Laxamina, um; n. pl. the reins of a bridle.  
 Laxatio, ōnis; f. a loosening.  
 Laxatus, a, um; adj. loosened, delivered, freed. \* Laxatio membrana, a larger sheet of parchment.  
 Laxe, ius, issimè; adv. loosely at a distance.  
 Laxitas, atis; f. looseness, breadth, largeness; also cheapness.  
 Laxo, are; act. to loose, slack, unlock, untie, release, refresh; to abate. \* Munera Bacchi laxarunt mentem, wine made him merry. \* Laxare tempus, to prolong the time. \* Laxare se molestiis, to free himself of troubles. \* Annona laxat, the price of corn sinks.  
 Laxta, a city in Spain.  
 LAXUS, a, um; adj. [χαλῶν, laxo, vel ab Heb. chaluts, liberavit] slack, loose, large, free, unbound, long, weak. \* Laxa dies, a long time.  
 Lazi, a people of Scythia.  
 Lazulus, i; m. [Arab. azul] a blue kind of marble, of which they make azure colour, much used in physick.

## L ante E.

Lea, an island about Crete.  
 Lea, æ; f. [à leo] a lioness.  
 Lea, æ; f. [λεῖα] a kind of clewort.  
 Leæi, a people of Pæonia about Macedonia.  
 Leæna, the name of an Athenian harlot. See Harmodius.  
 Leæna, æ; f. [λέαινα] a lioness.  
 Leander, dri; m. a young man of Abydos, who was wont in the night to swim over the Hellespont to Hero, one of Venus's nuns at Cestos, till at length he was drowned.  
 Leander or Leandrius, a Milesian historian.  
 Leandis, a city in Armenia Minor.  
 Leanitæ, a people of Arabia Felix; hence Leanites sinus.  
 Learchus, chi; m. the son of Athamas and Ino, slain by his father in a raging madness, taking him for a lion's whelp.  
 Learchæus, a, um; adj. of Learchus.  
 Lebedea, a city of Bæotia by the river Cephissus.  
 Lēbēdus, i; m. a city of Ionia, where there was a college of actors, who acted every year in the honour of Bacchus.  
 Lēbēris, idis; f. a dry skin of an adder; also a coney, and a kind of bird.  
 Lēbes, etis; m. [λέβης] a kettle or cauldron.  
 Lebui, a people of Italy.  
 Lebuni, a people of Spain.  
 Lebynius or Lebinthus, an island in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades.  
 Lecanomantes, æ; m. he that divines by water in a basin.  
 Lecanomantia, æ; f. a divining by water in a basin.  
 Lecanomanticus, a, um; adj. of such divination.  
 Lecæum, a haven of Corinth.  
 † Lecebra, æ; f. an allurement.

† Lectarius, ii; m. a maker of beds.  
 Lectè, ius, issimè; adv. choicely.  
 Lectica, æ; f. [à lectus] a horse-litter, a chair, sedan. \* Lecticæ arborum, little beds in the forks of trees.  
 † Lecticālis, e; adj. of a horse-litter.  
 Lecticariola, æ; f. she that loves a sedan-man.  
 Lecticarius, a, um; adj. belonging to a bed or horse-litter.  
 Lecticarius, ii; m. a sedan-man; also a coffin-bearer.  
 Lecticula, æ; f. a little chair.  
 Lectio, ōnis; f. a lesson, reading, choice. \* Lectio lapidum, a picking up stones.  
 † Lectiōnarium, ii; n. a missal, or service-book.  
 Lectisterniātor, ōris; m. a bed-maker.  
 Lectisternium, ii; n. a spreading of a funeral banquet.  
 † Lectistrātor, ōris; m. a bed-maker.  
 Lectito, are; act. [à lego] to read often, gather often.  
 Lectiuncula, æ; f. [à lectio] a little or short lesson.  
 Lector, ōris; m. a reader.  
 † Lectōrius, a, um; adj. of reading.  
 † Lectrum, i; n. a pulpit, reading-desk.  
 † Lectualia, ōrum; n. bedding.  
 † Lectuarius, a, um, of a bed. \* Lectuaria sindon, a sheet.  
 † Lectula, æ; f. a little bed, a hen's nest.  
 † Lectulārius, ii; m. one that is bed-ridden.  
 Lectulus, i; m. a pallet or couch.  
 Lectum, a promontory of Troas, called Scopiata.  
 Lectura, æ; f. a lecture, reading.  
 † Lecturio, ire; neut. to desire or be about to read.  
 Lectus, a, um; part. of legor, read, chosen, notable, excellent.  
 † Lectus, ūs; m. a choice or election, a gathering.  
 LECTUS, i; m. [λέκτρον] a bed or couch. \* Lectus funeris, the bier or coffin.  
 Lēcythus, i; m. an oil-cruze; also the yolk of an egg. \* Non est oleum in lecytho, he is inexorable.  
 Lēda, æ; f. the daughter of Thestias, and wife to Tyndarus king of Lacedæmonia; being deceived by Jupiter in the form of a swan, she brought forth two eggs, whereof one produced Polux and Helena, the other Castor and Clytemnestra.  
 Lēda, æ; f. a kind of ivy. See Lēdum, i; n. a lada.  
 Lēdæus, a, um; adj. of Leda.  
 Lēdæ soboles, the sign Gemini.  
 Ledum, a river of Narbonne called Le Lec.  
 Ledum Arpinum, a sweet mountain rose-tree.  
 Lēgālis, e; adj. [à lex] lawful, belonging to the law.  
 † Lēgālitās, atis; f. loyalty.  
 † Lēgāmen, inis; n. a sending away.  
 † Lēgārium, ii; n. all sorts of pulse.  
 † Lēgāta, æ; f. a woman messenger or ambassador.  
 Lēgātārius, a, um; adj. bequeathed by will.  
 Lēgātārius, ii; m. a legater.  
 Lēgatio, ōnis; an embassy, lieutenantship.  
 † Lēgatiuncula, æ; f. a little embassy. Lēga-



**Lēgātivum**, i; n. the ambassador's recompence or allowance.  
**Lēgator**, ōris; m. a testator, bequeather.  
**Lēgātum**, i; n. a legacy.  
**Lēgatus**, i; m. Liv. an ambassador, legate, lieutenant. \* Legatus classis, the vice-admiral. \* Legatus generalis, a lieutenant-general. \* Legatus militaris or belli, a commissary-general.  
**Lēgatus**, a, um; assigned, appointed.  
**† Legenda**, æ; f. the Roman legend, or fabulous traditions of saints lives.  
**Leges**, a people of Asia.  
**† Legibilis**, e; adj. legible.  
**Legifer**, a, um; adj. [à lex & fero] giving or making laws.  
**Legifer**, ēri; m. a law-giver.  
**Lēgiō**, ōnis; f. [à lego] a legion, brigade, consisting of 600 horse and 6000 foot.  
**Legio Secunda Augusta**, Carleon in Wales; also a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.  
**Legio Sexta Nicephonica or Victrix**, York city.  
**Legio Septima or Germanica**, the city Leon in Spain.  
**Legio Vicesima Victrix**, Chester city.  
**Legiōnārius**, a, um; adj. of a legion, legionary.  
**Lēgiōnātīm**, adv. by legions or brigades.  
**† Legirūa**, æ; m. a law-breaker.  
**Legisdoctor**, ōris; m. a doctor of law.  
**Legislator**, ōris; m. a law-giver.  
**Legispēritus**, i; m. } a lawyer.  
**† Legista**, æ; m. }  
**Lēgitimē**, adv. lawfully.  
**† Lēgitimo**, are; to make lawful.  
**† Lēgitimus**, a, um; adj. lawful, according to law, convenient. \* Legitimam insaniam facere, to make one stark mad. \* Legitimi milites, of the standing number.  
**† Lēgito**, are; to read often.  
**† Legium**, ii; n. a reading-desk.  
**Legiuncula**, æ; f. [à legio] a little legion.  
**Legna**, a city of Galatia.  
**LEGO**, are; act. [à lex] to send an ambassador, to depute a lieutenant, to bequeath, to impute or blame. \* Legare negotium alicui, to intrust one with a business.  
**LEGO**, legi, legere, lectum; act. [Àγω] to read, cull, gather, choose, pick, steal. \* Legere vela, to furl the sails. \* Legere sermonem, to hearken to one. \* Legere vestigia, to follow step by step. \* Legere oram Italiæ, to coast along Italy. \* Legere in senatum, to choose one senator. \* Legere milites, to list soldiers. \* Legere senatum, to review the senators, make a research into their actions.  
**Lēgula**, æ; f. a little law; also the ear-lap.  
**Lēguleius**, ii; m. a lawyer, young clerk.  
**Legulus**, i; m. a gatherer of grapes or olives.  
**Legum**, a city of Italy.  
**Lēgūmen**, inis; n. [à lego] all kind of pulse.  
**Lēgūminārius**, ii; m. a seller of pulse.  
**† Leguminarius**, a, um; of pulse.  
**Leiothrea**, ōrum; a kind of oysters.  
**Leitus**, one of the five Eeotian cap-

tains that went to the Trojan war.  
**Leleges**, a people of Asia of a Greek original. Hence Lelegeis, the isle Miletus.  
**Lelegum**, the city Megalopolis in Icaria.  
**Lēma**, æ; f. a tear or humour congealed, blearedness of the eyes.  
**Lemanus**, Lime-hill in Kent, or Lime in Dorsetshire.  
**Lemanus**, a king of the Celtæ; also the lake upon which Geneva stands.  
**Lembaria**, ōrum; soldiers serving in pinnaces to guard the Rhine and Danow.  
**Lembunculus**, i; m. a little bark  
**Lembulus**, } or pinnacle.  
**LEMBUS**, i; m. [Àμῦς] a bark, or swift ship.  
**Lemigius Thrax**, the sixth exarch of Italy.  
**Lemma**, ātis; n. an argument or reason.  
**Lemnia terra**, red earth, from Lemnos.  
**Lemniacus**, a, um; adj. of Lemnos.  
**Lemniscātus**, a, um; adj. with strings hanging. \* Victoria lemniscata, a very honourable victory.  
**LEMNISCUS**, i; m. [Αμνίσκος] a label or ribbon hanging down from garlands or crowns, a hawk's jesses.  
**Lemnos**, an island in the Ægean sea, called now Stalimene.  
**Lemnius**, a, um; adj. of Lemnos. \* Malum Lemnium, a very great evil, and Lemnia manus, a very wicked hand.  
**† Lemnunculus**, i; m. a little label.  
**Lemonium**, ii; n. [à Λεμών, pratum] an herb in Pliny.  
**Lemovices**, or Limovici, a people of Aquitain.  
**Lemovii**, a people of Germany.  
**Lēmūres**, um; m. [à Remi interfecti umbra] hobgoblins.  
**† Lemuria**, pl. feasts dedicated to the Lemures.  
**Lēna**, æ; f. [à leno] a bawd.  
**Lenæus**, a surname of Bacchus.  
**† Lendiculōsus**, a, um; full of maggots.  
**† Lendiculus**, i; m. a little maggot, fly-blow.  
**† Lendiginōsus**, a, um; adj. full of mits.  
**Lendix**, icis; f. [à lens] a maggot.  
**† Lendōsus**, a, um; adj. full of maggots.  
**Lenē**, adv. gently, pleasantly.  
**† Lenibo**, for leniam.  
**Lēnimen**, inis; n. } a mitigating,  
**Lēnimentum**, i; n. } refreshing, assuaging.  
**Lēn-īo**, ire; neut. to mitigate, appease, polish. \* Dum iræ leniunt, till this wind be blown over.  
**LēN-IS**, e; adj. ior, iissimus; [Àειν] mild, gentle, smooth, meek, quiet. \* Lenc vinum, wine pleasant to the taste.  
**† Leniic-or**, i; to be glad.  
**Lēnitas**, ātis; f. } sweetness, mild-  
**Lenitudo**, inis; f. } ness, softness, gentleness.  
**Lēniter**, adv. gently, softly, meekly.  
**Lēnitus**, a, um; appeased, &c.  
**LēNO**, ōnis; m. [à lenis] a pimp or pander, an ambassador.  
**Lenohates**, a reader of grapes.  
**Lēnōcinator**, ōris; m. a pander.  
**† Lēnōcinē**, adv. bawdily.  
**† Lēnōcinium**, ii; n. the practice of

bawdry, inveigling, too great curiosity in tricking and trimming.  
**Lēnōcinor**, ari; dep. to practise bawdry, to procure. \* Libro novitas lenocinatur, the newness of the book brings it into request.  
**Lēnōnius**, a, um; adj. belonging to a bawd or bawdry.  
**LEN-S**, dis; [a lentis similit.] a nit.  
**LENS**, ntis; f. [à lenis vel lentus] a lentil.  
**Lentātus**, a, um; adj. drawn out at length.  
**Lentē**, -iūs, -iissimē; slackly, leisurely, by little and little.  
**Lenteco**, ēre; neut. to be slow, pliant, or glewish.  
**Lentesco**, ēre; neut. to grow tender or pliant, to stick, to be clammy.  
**Lenticula**, æ; f. a lentil, or lentil-pottage; also a chrysinatory; a pimple or pish. \* Lenticula palustris, duck's meat.  
**Lenticularis**, e; of or like a lentil.  
**Lentientes**, a people of Vindelicia.  
**† Lentifolia**, æ; f. a wild-rose.  
**Lentiginōsus**, a, um; adj. full of freckles.  
**Lentigo**, inis; f. [à lens] a freckle or pimple.  
**Lentini**, or Lentuli, the surname of a Roman family.  
**Lentulitas**, a being of the family of the Lentuli.  
**Lentipes**, ēdis; c. slow footed.  
**Lentiscifer**, a, um, bearing mastick.  
**Lentisciferus**, a, um; adj. bearing mastick-trees.  
**Lentiscinus**, a, um; adj. of mastick. \* Lentiscina resina, mastick itself.  
**Lentiscus**, i; f. [à lentus] the lentisk or mastick-tree; also a mastick tooth-pick.  
**Lentitia**, æ; f. slowness, pliantness, softness.  
**Lentitudo**, inis; f. slackness, negligence, loitering.  
**Lento**, are; act. to make pliant or flexible.  
**Lentor**, ōris; m. clamminess, toughness.  
**Lentudum**, the city Lutenberg in Pannonia.  
**Lentulus**, a, um; somewhat slow, slack, pliant.  
**Lent-us**, a, um; adj. -ior, -iissimus; [à lenio] slack, slow, limber, clammy, remiss, careless, tough, sooty, dark. \* Lentus color, a sad and dark colour. \* Tellus lenta gelu, the frozen earth. \* Lenta vivacitas, a lingering death.  
**Lenullus**, i; m. [à leno] a pro-curer.  
**Lenunculus**, i; m. a little pander; also a fisher-boat.  
**Lenus**, a country of the Pisæ.  
**LEO**, ōnis; m. [Àῆων] a lion; also a crab, a serpent; also a leprosy; and a celestial sign.  
**Leo**, th. name of several men, and of ten bishops of Rome.  
**Leo Byzantius**, a notable sophister, a scholar of Plato.  
**Leo Haurus**, the seventy-first emperor of Rome.  
**Leo carduus or ferox**, the sharp prickly thistle.  
**LEO**, lēvi, lētum, lēre; act. [à Αἰών, lævigo] to anoint, besmear.  
**Leochares**, a famous carver, who wrought at the Mausoleum.  
**Leocorion**,



Leocorion, a monument at Athens, erected in honour of one Leo the son of Orpheus, who sacrificed his three daughters to appease the gods and divert a great plague.  
 Leocrates, the eighteenth prince of the Athenians.  
 Leodium, the city Liege or Luttich in Germany.  
 Leogoras, the father of Andocides an Athenian orator.  
 Leon, a promontory of Eubœa called Cabo Mantello; and another in Crete; also a river of Phœnicia.  
 Leona, a city of Gallia Celtica.  
 Leonices, the people of Leona.  
 Leonatæ, a people of Pannonia.  
 Leonatus, a nobleman of Macedonia, brought up with Alexander.  
 Leonicha, a city of Spain; also part of Rome called E. rgo, walled about by pope Leo the 4th.  
 Leonicensis, a people of Spain.  
 Leonidas, a famous captain and king of the Lacedæmonians, who kept the fireights of Thermopylæ, with 400 men against Xerxes's ten hundred thousand: He encouraged his soldiers, by telling them they should shortly sup with Pluto; being slain and opened, his heart was all hairy, Cor. Nep.  
 Leoninus, a, um; adj. of a lion.  
 † Leonis pes, lion's turnip.  
 Leonigildus, a king of the Goths.  
 Leontharina, a city of Bœotia.  
 Leontice, æs; f. wild chervil.  
 Leontini, the city Lentini in Sicily.  
 Leontius, ii; m. a precious stone like a lion's skin.  
 Leontius, ii; m. a Roman emperor; also a famous statuary; a bishop of Antioch, and others.  
 Leontocephale, a very strong castle of Phrygia.  
 Leontopetalon, lion's foot, our Lady's mantle.  
 Leontophōnos, i; m. a little worm, breeding only where the lion is bred, and if he eats it, kills him.  
 Leontopodium, ii; n. the herb lion's foot.  
 Leontopolus, a city of Phœnicia, another in Isauria and Hellespont.  
 Leontychides, a king of Sparta, who, in an expedition against Thessaly, being found treacherous, was banished to Tegeas, where he died, having reigned 23 years.  
 Leopardus, i; m. [λεοπάρδαλις, à leo & pardus] a leopard, bred of a lion and panther.  
 Leopoldus, a duke of Austria.  
 Leos or Leo, the son of Orpheus.  
 Leosthenes, a new married man, who being slain in battle, his wife Demontia killed herself.  
 Leosthenium, a bay of Bosphorus Thracius, called Sihemon.  
 Leostratus, an Athenian general.  
 Leotrophides, a Dithyrambick poet, so lean that he became a proverb.  
 Lepadusa, æ; f. an island of Sicily.  
 Lepas, ædis; f. a shell-fish.  
 Lepas, the top of a steep rock by Syracuse.  
 Lepethymus, a mountain of Lesbos.  
 Lepidè; adv. Cic. pleasantly, wittily.  
 † Lepiditas, ætis; f. pleasantness.  
 Lepidium, ii; n. dittander and pepper-wort.  
 Lepidotes, a precious stone like fishes

scales.  
 Lepidorum, a city of Egypt.  
 Lepidulè; adv. Ter. pleasantly.  
 † Lepidulus, a, um; adj. pretty pleasant.  
 Lepidum; adv. pleasantly.  
 Lepidus, a Roman surname.  
 Lepidus, a, um; adj. [à lepor] pretty pleasant, witty, neat.  
 Lepinus, a mountain of Italy, famous for wine.  
 Lapis, the drops of silver or brass.  
 Lepista, æ; f. [λεπαστή] a little vial used in temples.  
 Lepontii, a people of the Alps called Rhinwalders.  
 Lepor, òis; m. Cic. [à λεπτός, subtilis] pleasantness in speech, a gesture, a grace, comeliness.  
 † Leporaria, æ; f. a sleeping with the eyes open.  
 † Leporaria aquila, a saker.  
 Leporarium, ii; n. [à lepus] a park or any place to keep beasts in for pleasure.  
 † Leporarius, ii; m. a greyhound.  
 † Leporina, æ; f. the herb hare's foot.  
 Leporinus, a, um; adj. of a hare, delicate, dainty.  
 Lepos, òis; m. pleasantness. See lepor.  
 LEPRA, æ; f. Cell. [λέπρα] the leprosy.  
 Leprium, ii; n. a town of Peloponnesus, or rather Arcadia, called Chiappa.  
 Leprii, or Lepreatæ, the people of Leprium.  
 † Leprositas, ætis; f. leprousness.  
 Leprosus, a, um; adj. leprous.  
 Leptæaca, a promontory of India and Egypt.  
 Leptines, an Athenian orator.  
 Leptis, the name of two cities in Africa.  
 Leptocarya, òrum; n. filberts.  
 Leptocentaurium, a kind of centaury.  
 Lepton, i; the lesser centaury; also a very small coin.  
 Leptophyllon, tree-tithymel.  
 Leptorages, a kind of grapes with few and small kernels.  
 LEPUS, òis; m. Plin. [λεπύς] a hare; also a star, and a fish that is poison to man, and man to him. \* Lepus est & pulpamentum quærit, more sauce than pig.  
 Lepuscùlus, i; m. a leveret.  
 Lepydnus, the husband of Methymna.  
 Lerase, the east coast of Ireland.  
 Leria, a city in Spain.  
 † Leria, òrum; womens garments adorned with gold.  
 Lerina, an island of Narbonne near Antidolis, called St. Honorato.  
 Lerinensis, e; adj. of Lerina.  
 Lerna or Lerne, a lake near Argos, where Hercules slew Hydra. \* Lerna malorum, many mischiefs together.  
 Lerna, æ; f. a water-serpent.  
 Lernæus, a, um; adj. of Lerna.  
 Lerniferus, a, um; adj. of the serpent lerna.  
 Leros or Leria, an island in the Icarian sea.  
 Lerii, the people of Leros, heretofore very corrupt.  
 Lertosa, a city of Spain, now Tortosa.  
 Leta, a city of Sardinia.

† Lesbias, a precious stone found in Lesbos and India.  
 † Lesbium, ii; n. a kind of vessel curiously wrought.  
 Lesbos, an island in the Ægean sea, now called Metelin.  
 Lesbius, } a, um; adj. of Lesbos.  
 Lesbous, }  
 LESSUS, ùs; m. [à sèno] lamentation. \* Lessum facere, to mourn.  
 Lessorum regio, a country of India without Ganges; the people are said to be wild, and dwell in caves; the kingdom is called Pegu.  
 Lesyus, a river of Iberia.  
 Leandros, an island in the Ægean sea.  
 Letanum, a city of Propontis, built by the Athenians.  
 Lete, a city of Macedonia, from a temple of Latona, hard by.  
 Lethæus, a river of Lydia, running by the city Magnesia, called Fiume di Mangresia; another in Macedonia by the Tricca, where Æsculapius is said to be born; and another in Crete.  
 Lethælis, e; adj. [à lethum] deadly.  
 † Lethalitas, ætis; f. deadliness, mortality.  
 Lethaliùter; adv. mortally, deadlily.  
 Lethargia, æ; f. a lethargy.  
 Lethargicus, a, um; adj. of or having the lethargy.  
 Lethargus, i; m. the lethargy or drowsy-sickness.  
 Lethatus, a, um; killed, put to death.  
 Lethe, a river of hell, supposed to cause forgetfulness.  
 Lethes, the name of two rivers in Spain.  
 Lethes, a, um; adj. deadly, infernal.  
 Lethifer, a, um; adj. deadly, bringing death.  
 † Lethificus, æ, um; adj. mortal, causing death.  
 Letho, are; to kill, put to death.  
 Lethon, a river in Africa.  
 Lethophagus, i; m. [à φάγω, edo] a worm feeding on dead bodies.  
 LETHUM, i; n. Vir. [à λήθη, oblivio] death.  
 LETUM, i; n. Livio] death.  
 Leti, a people of France.  
 Letini or Jetini, a people of Sicily.  
 Letoa, an island in the Libyan sea near Crete.  
 Letus, a mountain of Liguria, called Alpi del Pelegrino.  
 Letuipolis, a city of Egypt.  
 Levaci, a people of Belgium.  
 Levamen, inis; n. an easing, light.  
 Levamentum, i; n. ening, comfort.  
 \* Levamento esse, to ease, help.  
 Levana, a goddess, supposed to preside over children lifted up.  
 † Levasso, for levavero.  
 Levatio, òis; f. an easing of pain, comforting, lifting up.  
 † Levator, òis; m. a lifter up.  
 † Levatorium, ii; n. a sleek stone.  
 Levatus, a, um; lifted up, eased.  
 Leuca, a city of the Salentines; an island of Crete, and of India within Ganges.  
 LEUCA, æ; f. Liv. [λευκή, vel à λευκός, albus] a league; also half a mile.  
 Leucacantha, æ; f. the St. Mary-thistle.  
 Leucachates, æ; m. a kind of white agate.  
 Leucæthiopes, people in the middle of Libya near Getulia.



Leucanthemis, idis; f. } double ca-  
 Leucanthemum, i; n. } mamile.  
 Leucargillon, } i; n. white clay.  
 Leucargillum, }  
 Leucarum, Loghor in South Wales.  
 Leucas, Leucadia, Leucate, and  
 Leucates, an island in the Ionian  
 sea, called St. Maura, where there  
 was a temple of Apollo, frequented  
 by love-sick persons.  
 Leucasia, æ; f. an island in the  
 Tyrrhene sea.  
 Leucaspi, a companion of Æneas,  
 drowned in the Tyrrhene sea.  
 Leucates, a promontory of Acarnania.  
 Leucax, acis; m. a precious stone.  
 Leuce, a small island of Pontus.  
 Leuce, æs; f. a white poplar; an  
 herb like mercury; also the white  
 morpheus in the body.  
 Leuci, a people of Gallia Belgica,  
 well skilled in darting, whose city is  
 now called Toul; also a people of  
 Peloponnesus.  
 Leuciana, æ; a city of Spain.  
 Leuciinna, a promontory of Corcyra,  
 called Capo Bianco.  
 Leucippides, the daughters of Leu-  
 cippus, ravished by Castor and Pol-  
 lux.  
 Leucippus, i; m. a philosopher that said  
 all things consisted of plenum &c  
 inane.  
 Leuco, a king of Bosphorus.  
 Leucobibia and Loquabria, a country  
 in the west of Scotland.  
 Leucochrum, small white-wine mixed  
 with water.  
 Leucochrysus, a jacinth-stone with a  
 white vein mixed with gold.  
 Leucogæus Collis, and Leucogæi  
 Fontes, a place in Campania, be-  
 tween Naples and Puteoli, called  
 la Lamera; the water thereof is  
 said to strengthen the teeth, clear the  
 eyes, and cure wounds.  
 Leucographis, idis; f. an herb good  
 against spitting of blood.  
 Leucoion, ii; n. the white violet or  
 gilliflower.  
 Leucola, a haven of Cyprus, where  
 they find agate.  
 Leucolachanon, i; n. corn-fallet,  
 lamb's lettuce.  
 Leucolithi, a people of Lycaonia.  
 Leucolla, a promontory and island of  
 Pamphilia.  
 Leucōma, ātis; n. the web in the  
 eye; the white of an egg; also a  
 white table containing the names of  
 officers and yearly acts.  
 Leucon, a city of Africa, about Cy-  
 rene; also a king of Pontus, slain  
 by his brother Oxylochus, for lying  
 with his wife.  
 Leucon, a white heron; also a dog's  
 name.  
 Leuconis, a lake in Boeotia.  
 Leuconium, ii; n. white cotton, down.  
 Leuconicus, a, um; adj. of cotton.  
 Leuconius, a fountain in Arcadia.  
 Leuconon, a city of Pannonia.  
 Leuconotus, a dry south-west wind.  
 Leucoparyphos, i; m. one that weaves  
 white garments, but not costly.  
 Leucopetalos, i; a white precious  
 stone with golden streaks.  
 Leucopetra, æ; f. a promontory be-  
 yond Rhegium, called Capo del  
 Arme; also a mountain of Asia di-  
 viding Parthia from Hyrcania.  
 Leucophæatus, a, um; adj. clothed  
 in grey.  
 Leucophæus, a, um; adj. of a grey

colour.  
 Leucophlegmatia, æ; f. a dropsy  
 caused by white phlegm.  
 Leucophorum, i; n. borax to solder  
 gold withal.  
 Leucophrus, a temple of Diana, and  
 a lake between Tralles and Mæan-  
 der in Lydia.  
 Leucophthalmus, i; m. a precious  
 stone representing a black and white  
 eye.  
 Leucopolichna, a city of Sarmatia.  
 Leucopolis, a city of Caria.  
 Leucosia, an island in the Tyrrhene  
 sea; also the chief city in all Cy-  
 prus, called also Nicosia; and the  
 ancient name of Samothracia.  
 Leucostictus, i; a precious stone with  
 white spots; white spotted marble.  
 Leucolyria, part of Cappadocia.  
 Leucolyrus, a river of Cilicia, called  
 afterwards Pyramus.  
 Leucothea, an island in the Tyrrhene  
 sea; also a fountain of Samos, and  
 a city of Arabia and Egypt.  
 Leucothea, the wife of Athamas, cal-  
 led also Ino, who, seeing her husband  
 kill her son Learchus, ran away  
 with her other son Melicertes, and  
 threw herself and child into the sea;  
 by the pity of the gods she was  
 turn'd into the goddess Matuta, and  
 he into Palæmon or Portunus; Ovid.  
 Leucothoe, she was turned into a  
 frankincense-tree by Apollo, who had  
 got her with child, for which she  
 was buried alive by her father Or-  
 chamus king of Babylon; Ovid.  
 † Leucrocuta, æ; f. a swift Æthio-  
 pian beast, counterfeiting a man's  
 voice.  
 Leustra, orum; n. a town in Boeotia,  
 near which Epaminondas the The-  
 ban vanquished the Lacedæmo-  
 nians.  
 Leustricus, a, um; adj. of Leustra.  
 Leustrum, a city of Laconia in Pel-  
 oponnesus, and another in Arcadia.  
 Leucus, a kind of fish.  
 Leucyanias, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 Leuga, a province of Africa.  
 Leugæsa, a city of Armenia.  
 Levi or Levæ, a people of Liguria.  
 Leviathan, indecl. [Heb.] a crocodile,  
 or whale.  
 Lēvīculus, a, um; adj. [à levis] some-  
 what or very light; vain-glorious,  
 waggish, wanton.  
 Lēvidensa, æ; f. a coarse garment.  
 Lēvidensis, e; adj. [qu. leviter den-  
 sus] very slight. \* Lēvidensis ves-  
 tis, a coarse garment. \* Lēvidense  
 munus, a mean present.  
 Lēvīfidus, a, um; adj. light of faith.  
 Lēvigātus, a, um; adj. lighten'd of,  
 discharged.  
 Lēvigo, are; act. [à levis] to lighten  
 or make light.  
 † Lēvigo, are; [à lævis] to smooth.  
 † Lēvio, are; to lighten.  
 Lēvipes, ēdis; c. light of foot.  
 LĒVIR, īri; m. [dānp] the hus-  
 band's or wife's brother.  
 LĒV-IS, e; adj. -ior, issimus, [λαῖς,  
 ελαφρός] light, inconstant, small,  
 quick and lively. \* Levis armatu-  
 ræ milites, light-armed soldiers.  
 \* Levi sententiā pueri, children  
 not liking one thing long. \* Ha-  
 bere aliquid in levi, not to regard  
 or esteem a thing. \* Leviore nomi-  
 ne appellare, to call one by a less  
 odious name.  
 Lēvis, e; adj. smooth. See lævis.

† Levīcor, ſci; dep. to forget.  
 Levīsonius, a, um; adj. watchful,  
 easily awakened.  
 † Levīsticum, i; n. alifander, lovage.  
 Levita, æ; m. a levite, or Jewish  
 priest.  
 Levitas, ātis; f. lightness, inconstancy.  
 Lēv-iter, iūs, issime; adv. Cic. light-  
 ly, slightly. \* Leviūs miser, not so  
 miserable. \* Leviter ferre, to bear  
 patiently. \* Leviter bene velle a-  
 licui, to have no kindness at all for  
 one.  
 Leviticus, a, um; adj. of a levite, le-  
 vitical.  
 † Levitissa, æ; f. a minister's wife.  
 Lēviūsculus, a, um; adj. [à levis]  
 somewhat of the lightest, a little  
 too light or wanton.  
 Leuni, a people of Vindelicia.  
 Levo, are; act. Cic. to lighten, lift  
 up, cure, assuage, refresh, exte-  
 nuate, bring down the price. \* Si-  
 tim levare, to quench one's thirst.  
 \* Ære alieno se levare, to pay  
 debts. \* Levare manu, to lead by  
 the hand. \* Levare tempus, to  
 pass away the time. \* Levare tri-  
 butum alicujus agri, to take up the  
 rent of a field. \* Levare ictum ser-  
 pentis, to cure the biting of a serpent.  
 Lev-or, ari, atus sum; pass. to be lifted  
 up, taken off, &c. \* Levāri à pœ-  
 nā, to be eased or get rid of pain;  
 Plin. \* Obsidione levāri, to be  
 delivered or freed from a siege;  
 Liv.  
 Levonæ, a people of Scandinavia.  
 Leupas, a haven of Arabia Fœlix.  
 Leuphana, the city Hanover in Sax-  
 ony.  
 Leuphitorga, a city of Æthiopia.  
 Leufana, a city of Pannonia.  
 Leufinium, a city of Dalmatia.  
 Leutyhides, a Lacedæmonian, the  
 enemy of Demaratus, after whose  
 flight he was made king of Sparta.  
 Lex, lēgis; f. Cic. [à lego] a law,  
 decree, order, condition. \* Lege in  
 aliquem agere, to execute the law  
 upon one. \* Eā lege, upon that con-  
 dition. \* Sine lege capilli, hair dis-  
 hevel'd, out of order. \* Solvere legi-  
 bus, to keep one out of the reach of  
 the laws. \* Ad legem hanc, ac-  
 cording to this pattern or rule.  
 Lexianæ, a people of Arabia Fœlix.  
 Lexicon, i; n. a dictionary.  
 Lexipyrētus, a, um; adj. good a-  
 gainst agues.  
 Lexis, ios; f. a word.  
 Lexobii, } the people of Lisieux in  
 Lexovii, } Normandy.  
 Lexubii, }

L ante F.

L. F. abbreviat. for Lucii filius, or  
 Lucii filii.

L ante G.

L. G. abbreviat. for legavit, leges or  
 legio.

L ante H.

L. H. abbreviat. for locum hunc, or  
 locus hæredum.

L ante I.

L. J. abbreviat. for lex Julia.

L. I. J. abbreviat. for locus in jure.  
 X x x x x Lianum,



**Lianum**, a city of Sarmatia Europæa.  
**Liba**, an island of Carmania, and another in the Indian sea.  
**Libadium**, ii; n. the lesser centaur.  
**Libæum**, i; n. the vessel wherein the holy oil was kept.  
**Libāman**, inis; n. } a sacrifice.  
**Libamentum**, i; n. }  
**Libanius**, i; m. a japhister of Antioch under Julian.  
**Libanochrus**, i; m. a precious stone like frankincense.  
**Libanotis**, idis; f. rosemarys.  
**Libanotus**, i; m. the south-south-west wind.  
**Libanus**, i; f. the frankincense-tree.  
**Libanus**, i; m. [ab Heb. lebwanah, thus] frankincense.  
**Libanus** or **Lebanon**, the greatest mountain of Syria, containing in length eighteen miles, upon which there is great plenty of cedars.  
**Libarius**, ii; m. [à libum] he that makes or sells wafers.  
**Libatio**, ōnis; f. a sacrificing, tasting, libation.  
**Libator**, ōris; m. a sacrificer, taster.  
**Libatorium**, ii; n. the place of sacrifice, also a chalice.  
**Libatus**, a, um; part. of **libor**; Cic. sacrificed, tasted. \* Cui mea virginitas libata est, who had my maidenhead.  
**Libella**, æ; f. Tac. [à libra] a small coin about three farthings; also a line, level, ballance, a dragon-fly. \* Hæredem facere ex libellâ, to make one heir of all. \* Ad libellam & normam exigere, to try diligently.  
**Libellarius**, a, um; adj. put into writing.  
**Libellatici**, orum; m. those Christians that subscribed to be free from worshipping idols; Baron.  
**Libellenses**, the clerks to the masters of requests.  
**Libelli**, orum; m. letters missive.  
**Libellio**, ōnis; m. a letter-carrier; also a bookseller or writer.  
**Libellulus**, i; m. Cic. a little book.  
**Libellus**, i; m. Cic. [à liber] a little book, a libel, writ, bill of process, certificate, passport, a kind of measure, a clause. \* Libellorum magister, the master of requests. \* Libellus supplex, a petition. \* Libellum porrigere, to put in a petition. \* Libellus famosus, a slanderous libel.  
**Liben-s**, tis; P. & A. à libeo, unde & ōior, iſſimus; willing, with a good-will, willingly. \* Libentissimis omnibus, with the consent of all.  
**Libent-er**, ius, iſſimè; adv. willingly. \* Libenter vivere, to love to fare well. \* Libenter fuit, he was well entertained.  
**Libentia**, æ; f. will, pleasure.  
**Libentina** Dea, Venus & Proserpine.  
**LIB-EO**, ère, [ab Heb. leb, cor] to please, like.  
**Liber**, eri; a child, one free-born.  
**Lib-er**, eri; m. the god of wine, Bacchus. \* Liber flos, flagrant wine.  
**LIB-ER**, ri; m. Plin. [ἀνθρῶ] the inward ring of a tree, a book, inventory, register. \* Inſcribere librum alicujus nomini, to dedicate a book to any one.  
**LIBE-R**, rz, rum; adj. [ἐλεύθερος] free, safe, void of, large, at one's pleasure, standing out. \* Liber laborem, not labouring, taking no

pains. \* Liber à fide, having discharged his word. \* Vobis liberum erit, it shall be at your choice.  
**Libera**, æ; f. Proserpine.  
**Liberalia**, um; n. feasts of Bacchus.  
**Liberalis**, e; adj. 3 art. -ior, iſſimus; liberal, free, gentle, generous, free-born. \* Liberalis causa, which concerns one's liberty. \* Liberale conjugium, a marriage between those that are free. \* Liberalis forma, a handsome feature.  
**Liberalitas**, atis; f. liberality, bounty, kindness, honesty.  
**Liberaliter**; adv. liberally, freely, bountifully. \* Exercitum nimis liberaliter habuit, he let the army have their wills too much. \* Liberaliter genitus, of a tender complexion. \* Liberaliter eruditus, a person of good breeding.  
**Libératio**, ōnis; f. a freeing, delivering, setting at liberty.  
**Libérator**, ōris; m. a deliverer.  
**Libératus**, a, um; delivered.  
**Libère**, } adv. freely, generously.  
**Liberius**, } ly.  
**Libéri**, orum; m. [à liber, a, um;] children.  
**Liberius**, i; m. the thirty-fourth bishop of Rome, who subscribed to the Arian heresy.  
**Liberius Maximus**, a governor of Judæa, A. D. 75.  
**Libéro**, are; act. Cic. to deliver, free, set at liberty, to perform, draw out. \* Liberare se ære alieno, to pay his debts. \* Culpâ liberare, to justify. \* Fidem liberare, to be as good as his word. \* Ensem vaginâ liberare, to draw a sword.  
**Liberta**, æ; f. a free-woman.  
**Libertas**, atis; f. the goddess Liberty; freedom of speech, licentiousness, a free nature and condition. \* Vindicare in libertatem, to set one at liberty.  
**Libertina**, æ; f. she that is born of free parents.  
**Libertinitas**, atis; f. a being born or made free.  
**Libertinus**, i; m. he that is born of free parents, or made free.  
**Liberto**, are; to make one free.  
**Libertus**, i; m. a freeman.  
**Libesc-o**, ère; to begin to please.  
**LIB-ET**, uit, itum est; verb. imperf. [ab Heb. leb, cor] it pleases, it likes well. \* Non libet mihi, I think it not good.  
**Libethra**, a fountain of Magnesia, sacred to the Muses.  
**Libethrides**, the Muses.  
**Libias**, a city of Judæa, and another of Palestine, built by Herod, called also Livia and Julia.  
**Libidinans**, ntis; adj. wanton.  
**Libidinarius**, ii; m. a whoremonger.  
**Libidinor**, ari; to addict himself to lust.  
**Libidinose**, adv. unjustly, lustfully.  
**Libidinōsus**, a, um; adj. -ior, iſſimus; lustful, bent to pleasure. \* Libidinose dapes, dainty fare.  
**Libido**, inis; f. Cic. [à libet] lust, unlawful appetite, vehement desire, one's will, pleasure. \* Si tibi bona libido fuerit patriæ, if you take any delight in your country. \* Habebant libidinem in armis, they were very well pleased with being in arms.  
**Libustus**, a city of Thrace.  
**Libitina**, a Roman goddess, in whose

temple were hired and sold such things as belong to burials.  
**Libitina**, æ; f. a bier or corps, the funeral charges; also death.  
**Libitinaris**, ii; m. he that sells or provides things needful for burials, an undertaker; also he that has one foot in the grave.  
**Libitonarium**, ii; n. a sleeveless garment used by the monks of Egypt.  
**Libitudo**, inis; f. pleasure, will.  
**Libitum**, i; n. } [à liber] the will,  
**Libitus**, i; m. } pleasure.  
**Libitus**, a, um; well-pleasing.  
**LIBO**, are; act. [λεῖβω] to taste, pick, pour out the first cup of wine or part of it in offering, to touch lightly, sprinkle, sacrifice. \* Oscula libavit natæ, he kissed his daughter.  
**Libo**, ōnis; m. the name of a Roman citizen.  
**Libœus**, a river of Ireland, called the bay of Slego.  
**Libona**, a city of Arabia.  
**Libonotus**, i; m. the south-west wind.  
**Libora**, the city Talavera in Spain.  
**LIBRA**, æ; f. Cic. [λίτρα] a pound-weight; also a pair of ballances, a carpenter's line or rule, a counterpoise, ballancing, a celestial sign. \* Infra librani maris, lower than the sea.  
**Libraea**, æ; f. a suit of apparel.  
**Librale**, is; n. the beam of a ballance.  
**Libralis**, e; adj. of a pound, weighing a pound.  
**Libramen**, inis; n. a leveling, counterpoising.  
**Libramentum**, i; n. a weight. \* Libramentum rectum, a plumb-line.  
**Libraria**, æ; f. a library, a book-seller's shop; also a woman that weighs wool or flax.  
**Librariolus**, i; m. a petty scrivener, an under-clerk or book-keeper.  
**Librarium**, ii; n. a box to put books in, a gross register.  
**Librarius**, a, um; adj. [of liber] belonging to books. \* Atramentum librarium, writing-ink. \* Scalprum librarium, a pen-knife. \* Taberna libraria, a shop where books are sold.  
**Librarius**, ii; m. a stationer, book-writer, notary, book-keeper.  
**Librarius**, a, um; adj. [of libra] of a pound-weight.  
**Libratio**, ōnis; f. a weighing.  
**Librator**, ōris; m. a weigher, a singer or shooter, a conveyer of waters from springs to conduits.  
**Libratus**, a, um; adj. weighed, levelled, deliberate, weighty.  
**Librilis**, e; adj. of a pound.  
**Librile**, is; n. the beam of a ballance.  
**Librilla**, orum; n. stones slung out of engines, or the slings themselves.  
**Librillo**, are; to hurt with slinging stones.  
**Libripens**, ndis; m. a weigher, a holder of the ballance, a clerk of the market.  
**Librissa**, æ; f. a dog-whip.  
**Librium**, ii; n. the boss or ornament of a helmet.  
**Libro**, are; act. [à libra] to weigh, level, try by plumb-rule, divide equally, to hurl, swing, lift up. \* Librat sese ex alto aquila, the eagle hevers or soars high. \* Librare glandes, to discharge bullets. \* Li-



\* *Librare aquam*, to sound the depth.  
 \* *Corpus libravit in aëre*, he poised his body in the air.  
*Libror, ari*; pass. to be gaged, &c.  
*LIBS, ibis*; m. [λίψ] the south-west wind.  
*Libum, i*; n. [à libo] a wafer.  
*Libunca*, a city in Spain.  
*Liburna*, a city about Dalmatia.  
*Liburna*, } æ; f. [à Liburnia] a  
*Liburnica*, } brigantine, galley, frigate.  
*Liburni, orum*; m. litter-bearers.  
*Liburnia*, a country of Illyria, between Istria and Dalmatia, called Croatia.  
*Liburni*, the inhabitants of Liburnia.  
*Liburnicus, a, um*; adj. of a frigate.  
 \* *Liburnicum imperium*, the admiralship.  
*Liburnum, i*; n. a litter made like a ship, wherein the noblemen of Rome were wont to be carried so easily, that they might write, read, or do any thing in it.  
*Liburnus*, a mountain of Campania, and an haven of Tuscany.  
 † *Liburnus, i*; m. a common messenger.  
 † *Libus, i*; m. a wafer.  
*Libya, æ*; f. the daughter of Epaphus by Cassiopæia, from whom the third part of the world which we call Africa had its name.  
 † *Libyana, æ*; f. paper made in Libya.  
 † *Libycontes*, carbuncle-stones not clear.  
*Libycus, a, um*; adj. of Libya.  
*Libys, yos*; m. a man of Libya.  
*Libyssa, æ*; f. a woman of Libya; also a river of Bithynia, and a city there called Pohlen, where Hannibal died.  
*Libystæus, i, a, um*; adj. of or from Libya.  
*Libysticus, i*; m. Libya.  
*Libystinus, i*; m. a people near Colchis.  
*Libystinus*, Apollo so called by those of Pachynus in Sicily, from his destroying the Carthaginians their enemies with the pestilence.  
*Libystis*, a woman of Libya.  
*Licatii, i*; a people of Vindeliciates.  
*Lichates, i*; a people of Vindeliciates.  
*Licens, ntis*; part. of liceor; offering a price. \* *Ad nutum licentium circumferri*, to go to him that offers most.  
*Licenter, ius*; adv. licentiously.  
*Licentia, æ*; f. licence, leave, unru-liness, free-speech. \* *Licentia ferri*, the raging of the sword.  
*Licentiatus, a, um*; adj. licensed, approved.  
*Licentior, ius, gen. -oris*; adj. comp. over dissolute.  
*Licentiosus, a, um*; adj. licentious, dissolute.  
*LIC-EO, ere*; [à lacio, vel à δίνω, jus] to be set at a price.  
*Lic-eor, eri*; dep. to cheapen, bid money, prize.  
 † *Licessit* for licuerit.  
*LICET, licuit*, and *licitum est*, it is permitted. \* *Licet tibi*, you may. \* *Modo licet vivere*, if I may but escape with my life.  
*Licet, adv. & conj.* be it so, although.  
*Lichades*, three islands in the sea of Eubœa.  
*Lichas*, the boy who brought Hercules the poisoned shirt from Delania, for which he threw him into

the sea, where he was turned into a rock; Ovid.  
*Lichas*, a span from the thumb to the fore-finger's end.  
*Lichen, onis*; m. a tetter, ring-worm, also the herb liver-wort. \* *Lichen marinus*, oyster-green, a kind of sea-moss.  
*Licheni*, a people of Arabia Fœlix.  
*Lichindus*, a city of Sicily.  
*Lichos*, a river in Phœnicia.  
*Liciatorium, ii*; n. [à licium] a weaver's shuttle, the yarn-beam.  
*Licina, æ*; f. [ab inventore] a  
*Liciniana, æ*; f. kind of olives; also base vervain.  
*Licinianus*, a poet equal and neighbour to Martial.  
 † *Licinium, ii*; n. a garment woven throughout; also a shining wood.  
*Licinius*, an emperor of the east, enemy to the Christians, and slain by Constantine; and several others.  
 † *Licinus bos*, having his horns turned upwards.  
*Licitatio, onis*; f. a prizing or cheapening.  
*Licitator, oris*; m. a prizer, cheapener.  
*Licitatrix, icis*; f. a prizer, chapman or chapwoman.  
*Licite, i*; adv. lawfully, Cic.  
*Licito, i*; adv. lawfully, Cic.  
*Licitor, ari*; dep. [à liceor] to prize, cheapen; enhance the price; also to skirmish.  
*Licitorium est*, it should be lawful.  
*Lictus, a, um*; part. of liceor; having cheapened or prized.  
*Lictus, a, um*; part. of licet; lawful, granted.  
*LICIUM, ii*; n. [à lixum, vel lacio, vel à λίξ, obliquus] weavers thread or yarn, a selvage.  
*Liceni*, a people of Corsica.  
*Lictor, oris*; m. [à ligo] a serjeant, or such like officer.  
*Lictorius, a, um*; adj. of a serjeant.  
*Lide*, a mountain of Caria.  
 † *Liduna*, the neep-tide.  
*Liebris*, a city of Phœnicia.  
*LIEN, onis*; m. [σπλην, vel à λένω, mollis] the milc or spleen; Celt.  
*Liēnicus, a, um*; adj. troubled with the spleen.  
*Liēnis, is*; m. the spleen.  
*Liēnolus, a, um*; adj. disordered in the spleen.  
*Lienteria, æ*; f. the flux, looseness.  
*Lientericus, a, um*; adj. troubled with the flux.  
*Liga*, the island Ligon in the British sea.  
 † *Liga, æ*; f. a league; also the alloy of metal.  
*Ligaculum, i*; n. [à ligo] a scovel or maulkin.  
*Ligamen, inis*; n. a band, liga-  
*Ligamentum, i*; n. a band, anything to tie with.  
*Liganira, æ*; f. a city of India within Ganges.  
*Ligarius*, a nobleman of Rome, Pompey's friend, defended by Cicero against Tubero.  
 † *Ligarius, ii*; m. a kind of fish.  
*Ligatio, onis*; f. a binding, tying, a reing tongue-tied.  
 † *Ligatidium, ii*; n. an apron-string.  
*Ligatura, æ*; f. a ligature, band, string.  
*Ligatus, a, um*; part. of ligor; bound.  
*Ligea*, a sea-nymph, daughter of Ne-reus and Doris.  
 † *Ligellum, i*; n. a little house or cot-

tage; also that part of the mouse-trap to which the bait hangs.  
*Liger*, a Rutilian, slain by Æneas.  
*Liger or Ligeris*, a famous river of Gallia Celtica, called Loire.  
*Ligii*, a people of Germany, whose country is called Silesia.  
*Ligillum, i*; n. [à lignum] a little stick; also a bezel.  
*Ligir*, the river Bechir in Æthiopia.  
*Ligina, atis*; n. a medicine to be licked down.  
*Lignarium, ii*; n. [à lignum] a wood-yard or pile of wood.  
*Lignarius, a, um*; adj. belonging to wood. \* *Faber lignarius*, a carpenter.  
*Lignarius, ii*; m. a forager, or hewer of wood.  
*Lignatio, onis*; f. a gathering of wood; also a woody place.  
*Lignator, oris*; m. a wood-monger, carrier, or forager.  
*Lignicolus, a, um*; adj. made of wood. \* *Lignicolæ hominum figuræ*, puppets of wood.  
 † *Ligneum, i*; n. a hedge of wood; also a nut-shell.  
*Ligneus, a, um*; adj. made of wood.  
 † *Lignicida, æ*; m. a wood-cutter.  
 † *Lignicissimus, i*; m. a cleaver of wood.  
*Lignile, is*; n. a wood-house or wood-pile.  
 † *Lignipedium, ii*; n. a wooden-shoe or patten.  
 † *Lignipes, edis*; c. having a wooden leg.  
 † *Lignis, is*; f. a kind of burning-stone.  
*Ligniseca, æ*; m. a wood-cutter.  
 † *Lignisecatio, onis*; f. a cutting of wood.  
*Ligniseco, are*; to cut wood.  
*Lignor, ari*; to forage, or gather wood.  
*Lignosus, a, um*; adj. full of wood, hard as wood.  
*LIGNUM, i*; n. [ξύλον, vel à lego, &c.] wood, timber, a stone or kernel; also tables of wood to write on. \* *In sylvam lignum ferre*, to carry coals to Newcastle.  
*LIG-O, are*; act. Cic. [à λύνω, vimen] to bind, tie, bewitch. \* *In catenas ligare*, to chain up.  
*LIGO, onis*; m. [λύγος] a shovel or spade.  
*Ligonizo, are*; to dig or cast up earth.  
*Ligula, æ*; f. [à lingua] a point, little tongue, spoon, slice, ladle. \* *Ligula cruralis*, a hose-garter. \* *Ligula calceorum*, a shoe-buckle.  
 † *Ligulatus, a, um*; adj. tied with strings or points.  
 † *Ligulatus, i*; m. a cock.  
 † *Ligulo, are*; to tie with a point or lace.  
*Liguria, æ*; f. the name of two countries in Italy, one by the sea-side, called La Riviera de Genova, whose metropolis is Genoua, the other in Gallia Cisalpina.  
*Ligures*, the people of Liguria.  
 † *Ligurinus, i*; m. a bird called a siskin.  
*LIGUR-IO, ire*; act. [à λυγρός, suavis] to play the glutton, to devour. \* *Ligurire rem aliquam*, to covet greedily.  
 † *Ligurio, onis*; m. a devourer, consumer.  
*Ligurius, onis*; f. gluttony.  
 † *Liguritor, oris*; m. a glutton.  
 † *Ligurium, ii*; n. a pot-bell'd swart.



in smell and sharp in taste.  
 Ligusticum, i; n. [à Liguria] Lombardy lovage.  
 Ligusticus, a, um; adj. of Liguria.  
 Ligustrum, i; n. [à ligo] privet, or prime-print.  
 Ligyes, a people of Asia, who assisted Xerxes against the Greeks.  
 Ligyrgum, i; n. a mountain of Arcadia.  
 Ligyrtus, the son of Phaëton, giving name to Liguria.  
 Lilæa, a city of Phocis.  
 Liliaceus, a, um; adj. of lillies.  
 Liliastrum, i; n. bind-weed.  
 Liliæum, i; n. a place where lillies grow.  
 LILIUM, ii; n. [λεῖπιν] a lilly. \* Liliū convallium, the convul or May-lilly. \* Liliū inter spinas, a wood-bine.  
 Lillium, ii; n. a mart-town about Pontus.  
 Lilybæum, i; n. a promontory and city of Sicily looking towards Libya.  
 Lilybæus, a, um; adj. of Lilybæum.  
 LIMA, æ; f. [à λίμν, vel à λίαν, lævigo] a file; also correction, polishing. \* Rarus limā, corrected. \* Uti limā mordaciū, to be too rigorous.  
 † Limaca, æ; f. a house-snail.  
 Limæa, æ; f. the river Lethe in Portugal.  
 † Limaria, æ; f. the tuny-fish.  
 † Limas, atis; f. a kettle.  
 Limatē, -iūs, -issimē; adv. perfectly, correctly. \* Limatiūs quærere, to seek very narrowly.  
 Limatiō, ōnis; f. a filing, polishing.  
 † Limator, ōris; m. a filer.  
 † Limatūla, æ; f. a little file.  
 Limatūlus, a, um; adj. neatly polished.  
 Limatūra, æ; f. a filing; also the filings.  
 Limatus, a, um; part. of limor; filed, polished, neat, elegant. \* Limatum argentum, refined silver. \* Urbanitate limatus, civilised. \* Oratione maximē limatus, using a pure style.  
 Limax, ācis; m. [à limus] a house-snail; also a filcher, and a harlot.  
 Limbator, ōris; m. an embroider.  
 Limatrix, icis; f. er.  
 Limbatus, a, um; part. of limbor; garded, embroidered.  
 Limbellus, i; m. a narrow lace or fringe.  
 † Limbo, are; to lace or hem.  
 Limbolaris, ii; m. an embroiderer.  
 LIMBUS, i; m. [λεῖος] a welt, gard, lace, hem, border; also purgatory.  
 LIMEN, inis; n. [à limus, vel à λίμν, portus, vel à λίμνα, locus relictus] a threshold or entrance; also the starting-place. \* Limen superum, the lentil. \* Ad limina servus, a porter. \* Limine submovere, to forbid one the house. \* Musas vix à limine salutavit, he hardly knows what they be.  
 Limenarcha, æ; m. a warden of a port-town.  
 Limenia, æ; f. a city of Cyprus; also a name of Venus, among the Hermonii, to whom the virgins sacrificed before their marriage, as also widows marrying a second time.  
 † Limensis, an ash-coloured stone, good

against serpents.  
 Limentinus, the god presiding over thresholds.  
 † Limentis, is; m. a kind of marble of which thresholds are made.  
 Limentum, i; n. a threshold.  
 LIMES, itis; m. [à limus, vel à λίμνα, locus relictus] a cross-way or path; also a bound. \* Limes decumanus, the bound from east to west. \* Idem limes agendus erit, we must go the same way to work.  
 † Limeum, ei; n. the herb with which huntsmen poison their arrows.  
 Limici, a people of Spain.  
 Limicōla, æ; c. [à limus & colo] living in mud.  
 Limiger, a, um; adj. having mud upon it.  
 Liminare, is; n. a threshold.  
 Liminaris, e; adj. of a threshold.  
 † Limineum, ei; n. banishment.  
 † Limino, are; to make a threshold.  
 Limiolaleum, i; n. the city Guelna in Poland.  
 † Limis, e; adj. crooked, askew.  
 Limitaneus, a, um; adj. belonging to the frontiers. \* Limitanei duces, marquesses, wardens of the marches.  
 Limitaris, e; adj. of the bounds.  
 Limitatio, ōnis; f. a limiting, bounding.  
 Limitator, ōris; m. a limiter, bouncer.  
 Limitatus, a, um; part. bounded.  
 † Limito, are; to limit or bound.  
 † Limitor, ari; to restrain, cut off.  
 Limma, atis; n. half a note.  
 Limnatis, a name of Diana.  
 Limnesium, ii; n. [à λίμν, palus] the lesser centaury.  
 Limniades, nymphs of the lakes.  
 Limnos, the island Ramsey, between Wales and Ireland.  
 Limnothalassa, an island near Spain.  
 Limo, are; [à lima] to file, polish.  
 Limo, are; act. [à limus] to join, look askew, cover with mud. \* Limare caput cum altero, to join head to head.  
 Limo, ōnis; m. [à limus, a, um;] the beam between coach-horses.  
 † Limocōla, æ; c. a lover of mud.  
 Limon, a place in Campania, between Naples and Puteoli.  
 Limones, um; m. [à λεμονία, prati viror] lemons.  
 Limonia mala, lemons.  
 Limonia, æ; f. the herb anemone.  
 Limoniades, the nymphs of flowers and meadows.  
 Limoniates, an emerald.  
 Limonion, ii; n. the herb winter-green.  
 Limonius mons, Plim-Limon hill in Wales.  
 Limonium, the town Limon in Poitiers.  
 Limositas, ātis; f. muddiness.  
 Limosus, a, um; adj. muddy.  
 Limpidē, adv. clearly, like water.  
 † Limpiditas, ātis; f. clearness.  
 † Limpido, are; to make clear.  
 LIMPIDUS, a, um; adj. [à λυμπα, vel à λίμνω, luceo] clear, bright, pure; transparent, as glass; clear, as water. \* Vox limpida, a clear shrill voice.  
 Limpitudo, inis; f. clearness.  
 † Limula, æ; f. a little file.  
 † Limulē, adv. somewhat crookedly.  
 Limulus, a, um; adj. somewhat awry.

Limus, a, um; adj. [à λεῖπιν, linguo, vel λεῖμα, cochlea quædam tortuosa] crooked, askew, awry. \* Limis obtueri, to look awry upon one.  
 LIMUS, i; m. [λίμνα, vel à λίμνα, locus humidus, vel à λίαν, lævis] mud, slime; also a garment from the navel down to the feet.  
 Limusa, a city of Pannonia, called Munsburg.  
 Limyra, a city of Lycia, from the river Limyrus.  
 Limyrica, a country of India within Ganges.  
 Lina, ōrum; n. [à linum] bays, hunters nets.  
 Linamentum, i; n. a tent for a wound, linnen-thread, candle-wick.  
 † Linangina, æ; f. dodder, or with-wind.  
 Linaria, æ; f. wild-flax, toad-flax; also a linnæ.  
 Linarium, ii; n. a flax-ground.  
 Linarius, ii; m. he that sells flax or cloth.  
 Linarius, a, um; adj. of flax.  
 Lincasii, a people of Narbonne.  
 Linctus, a, um; [of lingor] licked.  
 Linctus, ūs; m. a licking, lapping.  
 Lindavium, or Lindoia, the city Landaw in Germany.  
 Lindisfarnia, Holy-island, near the mouth of the river Tweed.  
 Lindonium, ii; n. London.  
 Lindum, i; n. the city of Lincoln.  
 Linea, æ; f. [à linum] a line, lineage, a circle about pillars, a thread, bound, a string of beads. \* Linea alba, the umbilical vein. \* Lineam mittere, to sound one's design. \* A lineā incipere, to begin at the head of.  
 Linealis, e; adj. of a line, lineal.  
 † Linealiter, adv. lineally.  
 Lineāmen, inis; n. a garment of linnsey-wolsey.  
 Lineamentatio, ōnis; f. a drawing the first lines.  
 Lineamentum, i; n. the shape, proportion, first draught. \* Lineamenta, diagrams in geometry.  
 Lineāris, e; adj. of a line.  
 † Lineātim, adv. lineally.  
 Lineatio, ōnis; f. a drawing of a line.  
 † Lineator, ōris; m. a drawer of lines.  
 Lineatus, a, um; part. of lineor; drawn, ruled.  
 Lineo, are; act. to draw lines, rule.  
 Lineola, æ; f. a little line.  
 Lincus, a, um; adj. [of linum] of flax or linnen. \* Linea vestis, a surplice.  
 LIN-GO, xi, gēre; act. [ἀγίζω] to lick, lap, to let slip down the throat.  
 Lingones, a people of Gallia Belgica.  
 Lingonicus, a, um; of the Lingones.  
 Lingua, æ; f. [à lingo] a tongue, language, a promontory, or any thing like a tongue. \* Lingua bovis, bugloss. \* Lingua pagana, horse-tongue. \* Lingua minor, the flap that covers the wind-pipe. \* Lingua avis or passerina, kitchen. \* Linguam oculi præciderant, the sight struck him dumb. \* Deerat lingua palato, he could not speak. \* Tela linguæ, reproaches. \* Linguas hominum vitare, to avoid reproaches and ill language.



Linguāce, ēs; f. the sole-fish.  
 Linguācitās, ātis; f. talkativeness.  
 Linguācilus, a, um; adj. long-tongued, prating.  
 Linguārium, ii; n. a gap to stop one's mouth.  
 † Linguārius, a, um; adj. prating foolishly.  
 † Linguatus, a, um; adj. full of words.  
 Linguax, gen. ācis; adj. 3 art. long-tongued, blabbing.  
 Lingula, æ; f. a little tongue, an apothecary's slice, a spoonful, promontory, a tenon for a mortise, a ladle, a long sort of dagger.  
 Lingulāca, æ; f. a fool, prattler, a sole (fish); the herb adder's tongue.  
 Lingulātus, a, um; adj. having a tongue or tenon.  
 † Linguōsitas, ātis; f. talkativeness.  
 Linguōsus, a, um; adj. long-tongued, prating, tattling.  
 † Liniamentum, i; as lineame. m.  
 Linibrium, ii; n. a heckle, a brake.  
 Liniennus, the river Rother by Rye.  
 † Linifex, icis; f. a flax-woman.  
 † Linificium, ii; n. linnen-work.  
 Linifico, are; to make linnen.  
 † Linifio, ōnis; m. a maker of linnen.  
 † Linifrangibulum, i; n. } a brake  
 † Linifrangibula, æ; f. } for hemp or flax.  
 Linger, ēra, ērum; wearing linnen.  
 † Liniger, ēri; m. a priest.  
 Linimentum, i; n. liniment, an ointment.  
 Linio, ire. See lino.  
 † Linipha, æ; f. a flax-finch.  
 † Linipidium, ii; n. and linipes, edis; a linnen sock.  
 † Linipulus, i; m. a stick of flax.  
 † Linis, is; f. a certain vessel belonging to springs.  
 Linitor, ōris; m. an anointer, dauber.  
 Linitus, a, um; part. of linor; besmeared.  
 † Linitus, ōs; m. a besmearing.  
 Linium, ii; n. [à linum vel licium] the woof.  
 Linnæ, arum; f. [à lana] a kind of rough mantle.  
 LINO, nivi, lini and levi, nitum; act. [à leo, vel à λεῖνω, polio] to anoint, besmear, gild, stop.  
 † Linodium, ii; n. a heap of flax.  
 † Linositus, ātis; f. plenty of flax.  
 Linoitrophon, i; n. the herb horse-hound.  
 † Linosus, a, um; adj. full of flax.  
 Linozottis, the herb mercury.  
 Linquens, ntis; part. fainting.  
 LIN-QUO, liqui, licium, -quere; act. [ἀείνω] to leave, forsake, shrink.  
 \* Linquere animas, or linqui animo, to swoon.  
 Linteāmen, inis; n. a sheet.  
 Linteārius, a, um; adj. of linnen.  
 Linteārius, ii; m. a linnen-draper.  
 † Linteātor, ōris; m. a maker or seller of linnen.  
 Linteātus, a, um; adj. cloathen with linnen.  
 Linteo, ōnis; m. a linnen-weaver.  
 Linteolum, i; n. a clout.  
 LINTER, is; m. or f. [à ἄνδρς, alveus] a little boat or tuberry; also a trough or tray.  
 Linternum, a city of Campania.  
 Linternus, a, um; adj. of Linternum.  
 Linteum, ei; n. [à linum] all kind of linnen, a sheet, sail, towel, napkin.  
 Linteus, a, um; adj. of linnen. \*  
 Linteī libri, maps.

Lintrārius, ii; m. [à linter] a boatman.  
 † Lintriculus, i; m. a little boat or sculler.  
 LINUM, i; n. [Λίνον] flax or linnen-thread, ship-rope, a casting-net.  
 \* Lini stupa, tow, burds, oakham.  
 Linum, a promontory of Calabria, called Capo di Verre.  
 Linus, a fountain of Arcadia, keeping women from misarrying.  
 Linus, the son of Apollo and Psammathe, who hiding himself among the bushes, for some faults, was torn in pieces by the dogs; also a famous musician who taught Orpheus and Hercules, who knocked him (they say) on the head, for laughing at his unhandsome playing; Ovid.  
 † Linutum, i; n. a casting-net, ship-rope, flax-thread, or any thing fit for weaving.  
 Linx, a river and city of Mauritania.  
 LIO, are; [à λεῶν, lævigo] to stop with mortar.  
 Lipāra, æ; f. a salve or soft plaister.  
 Lipāra, æ; f. an Æolian island, so called from Liparus, predecessor to Æolus.  
 Liparis, an oily river of Cilicia.  
 Liparis, a kind of lizard, and precious stone; also a fish.  
 † Liparium alumen, roach-allum.  
 Lipaxus, a city of Thrace.  
 Lipopseuchia, æ; f. a swooning.  
 Lipothymia, æ; f. } way.  
 † Lippidus, a, um; blind, pur-blind.  
 Lippio, ire; to be blear-eyed or pur-blind.  
 \* Lippiunt fauces fame, my teeth water for hunger.  
 Lippiūdo, inis; f. blearredness.  
 Lippitur, imp. the man is pur-blind.  
 LIPPUS, a, um; adj. [à λεῖψω, stillo, vel à λιπῶν, humor pinguis] blear-eyed, vile, unlucky. \* Lippa ficus, a fig-tree whose juice is good against blear eyes.  
 Lipsana, ōrum; n. scraps.  
 Lipsia, the city Leipsick in Misnia.  
 † Lippote, the failing of words, not answering the greatness of the matter.  
 Liquābilis, e; adj. easily melted.  
 Liquāmen, inis; n. dripping tried.  
 † Liquaminārius, ii; m. a chandler or oilman, one that sells lard or tried suet.  
 Liquatio, ōnis; f. a melting.  
 Liquator, ōris; m. a melter.  
 Liquātus, a, um; adj. melted.  
 Liquesac-io, ēre; to melt or cause to melt, make feeble and effeminate.  
 Liquefactio, ōnis; f. a melting.  
 Liquefactus, a, um; part. of liquefacio; melted, dissolved, cleansed, settled. \* Coagula liquefacta lacte, curds and cream.  
 Liqueſcio, ēri; neut. pass. to be dissolved.  
 Liquens, ntis; P. & A. liquid. \*  
 Liqueſcentes campi, the sea.  
 Liqueſcentia, a river in Gallia Cisalpina.  
 LIQU-EO, ēre; neut. [à lix, i. e. aqua, vel à λεῖνω, lingo, vel λεῖψω, stillo] to melt or be melted, to consume.  
 Liqueſcentia, æ; f. a melting away.  
 Liqueſco, ēre; neut. to be ready to melt. \* Liqueſcere voluptate, to abandon one's self to pleasure, to live voluptuously.  
 Liquet, verb. imp. it is clear or apparent. \* Liquet mihi deſerare, I can boldly ſwear. \* Liquet inter nos, we are ſure. \* Non liquet,

the same as our ignoramus, referring the matter to a further trial.  
 Liquide, } -ius, -issime; adv. clear.  
 Liquido, } ly, plainly, with a good conscience.  
 † Liquiduſculus, a, um; adj. somewhat more clear or smooth.  
 † Liquido, are; to moiſſen or clear.  
 Liquidum, i; n. moiſſure.  
 Liquidus, a, um; adj. [à liqueo] clean, clear, pure, liquid, moiſt, manifeſt, ſhrill, without ſorrow, prosperous. \* Venter liquidus, a, looſeneſs. \* Liquido es animo, be not troubled.  
 Ligo, are; act. [à liqueo] to melt or cauſe to melt. \* Liguare ventrem, to make the belly ſoluble.  
 Liquor, ari; paſſ. to be melted, moiſt, fall down, wear away.  
 Liquor, ēris, i; Poët. car. præſ. & ſup. depon. aut ſaltem paſſ. abſ. act. to be diſſolved or melted, to drop, to run, or glide along as rivers do; [met.] to waſte or wear away as time. \* Liquitur ut glacies, it melts like ice; Ovid.  
 Liquor, ōris; m. [à liqueo] liquor, juice. \* Æterni liquoris vomica, quick-ſilver.  
 LIRA, æ; f. [à lyræ ſimilit. vel à Chald. nira novale] a ridge between two furrows, a baulk.  
 Lirātim, adv. ridge by ridge.  
 Liria, a river of Narbonne, called Le Lez.  
 Lirici, ōrum; pl. m. lyric poets.  
 † Liricina, æ; f. a woman-harper.  
 Lirimitis, the city Mulheim in Saxony.  
 Lirinum, i; n. the oil of lillies.  
 Lirinus, a, um; adj. of lillies.  
 Liriōpe, a ſea-nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, on whom Cephiſſus begat Narciſſus.  
 † Liripipium, ii; n. a tippet.  
 Liris, a river of Campania, running by Minturna, called Gariglia or Garigliano.  
 Lirnytia, a city of Pamphylia.  
 Liro, are; to make ridges, dig the rough.  
 LIS, itis; f. [ἐπίς, vel à λίσσῃ, vehementis obſeſſatio] ſtriſe, debate, controversy, an action or ſuit at law. \* Dare litem ſecundum adverſarium, to give ſentence for the adverſary. \* Lite perſequi boſtra, to go to law for one's goods.  
 † Liſæ, arum; f. the great throat veins.  
 Liſbona, æ; f. the city Liſbon, the metropolis of Portugal.  
 Liſmora, æ; f. a city of Ireland and Scotland.  
 Liſſa, an iſland in the Illyrian ſea, and a city of Spain.  
 Liſſia, a Britiſh iſland, called the gulſ.  
 Liſſon, a river in Sicily.  
 Liſſus, a city of Macedonia; alſo a river in Thrace, one of thoſe dried up by Xerxes's army.  
 Liſſæ, a city of Laconia.  
 Liſāmen, inis; n. a ſacrifice.  
 Liſana, a wood of Gallia Togata, called Selva di Lugo.  
 Liſania, æ; ſcām. a liſany, ſupplication.  
 Liſanicus, a, um; adj. of ſupplications.  
 Liſālio, ōnis; f. an appeaſing of God with ſacrifice.  
 Liſātō, adv. by ſacrificing.



Litātor, ōris; m. a sacrificer.  
 Litāus, a, um; part. of litor; appeared by sacrifice given to God.  
 Lite, a city of Macedonia.  
 † Litemus, i; m. mouse-dung.  
 Lītera, æ; f. [à lino] a letter, epistle, title, inscription, a hand (in writing).  
 Līteræ, ārum; f. an epistle, decree, bills of account, deeds; also learning, reading, and writing. \* Līteræ laureatæ, letters from the general to the state, of an overthrow given the enemy. \* Trium līterarum homo, a thief. \* Līteras appellare, to pronounce the letters.  
 Līterālis, e; adj. literal.  
 Līterāria, æ; f. grammar.  
 Līterārius, a, um; adj. belonging to letters.  
 Līterātē; adv. learnedly.  
 Līterātiō, ōnis; f. petty learning, pedantry.  
 Līterātor, ōris; m. one that has good skill in letters, a smatterer in learning.  
 Līterātōrius, a, um; adj. very learned.  
 Līterātūra, æ; f. the art of framing the letters, learning.  
 Līterātus, a, um; adj. learned, studious, having letters graven on it, stigmatized. \* Līteratæ fictiles epistolæ, earthen wine-pots with the consuls names upon them.  
 † Līterio, ōnis; m. a bookish smatterer.  
 † Lītero, are, to teach one to read.  
 † Līterōsius, a, um; adj. learned.  
 Līterūla, æ; f. a little letter or epistle.  
 Lithanicus, i; m. one troubled with the stone.  
 Lithanthracæ, um, sea-coal, pit-coal.  
 Lithargyros, i; m. the froth or scum of silver.  
 Lithesius, a name of Apollo at Mælea.  
 Lithiasis, is; f. the stone in the bladder or kidneys, a little white hard swelling on the eye-lids.  
 Lithizontes, a kind of pale carbuncles.  
 Lithobolia, feasts among the Træzeni, to appease the ghosts of two Cretan maids stoned in a sedition.  
 Lithocolla, æ; f. a cement for stones.  
 Lithoglyphus, i; m. a graver, stone-cutter.  
 Lithoides, a bone of the temples.  
 Lithospermum, } the herb grum.  
 Lithospermon, i; n. } mel or gromel.  
 † Lithospermon minus, bastard road-flax.  
 Lithostroton, i; n. a place paved with stones.  
 Lithostrotum, } with stones.  
 Lithotomia, æ; f. a stone-quarry, a mason's work-house, and a prison for malefactors at Syracuse.  
 Lithotomus, i; m. a stone-cutter; also a surgeon that cutteth for the stone.  
 Lithrus, a city of Armenia minor.  
 Lithuania, æ; f. a moorish and woody part of Poland, whose chief city is Vilna.  
 Lithurgus, i; m. a brewer or worker of stone.  
 Liticen, inis; m. [à lituus & canens] a trumpeter.  
 † Litigamen, inis; n. a controversy.  
 Litigatio, ōnis; f. a contending.

Litigātor, ōris; m. } a striver, goar  
 Litigātrix, icis; f. } to law.  
 Litigātus, ūs; m. a contending, debate.  
 Litigiōsus, a, um; adj. contentious in debate.  
 Litigium, ii; n. a controversy.  
 Litigo, are; neut. to strive, debate, go to law.  
 Litio, are; act. [à litai, preces] to appease by sacrifice.  
 Litorālis, e; adj. [à litus] near the shore.  
 Litorātus, a, um; adj. nailed, bound with a cord.  
 Litorēus, a, um; } adj. by the  
 † Litoricus, a, um; } shore.  
 Litorōlus, a, um; adj. by the shore or coast.  
 Litotes, etos, an extenuation.  
 Litra, æ; f. a Greek pound about ten ounces.  
 Littanium, the city Lutach in Noricum.  
 Lūura, æ; f. [à lino] a blot, dash; also a pargetting, a smearing.  
 Lūurārius, a, um; adj. of blotting or besmearing.  
 Lūurārius, ii; m. a blotter, scribbler.  
 Liturgia, æ; f. a liturgy, publick office or service.  
 Liturgicus, a, um; adj. of the liturgy.  
 Liturgus, i; m. a minister.  
 Litūro, are; act. to blot and blur.  
 Litus, a, um; part. of linor; besmeared, spotted.  
 LITUS, } ōris; n. [à part. litus]  
 LITTUS, } the sea-shore, coast, the space about the altar. \* Arare litus, to labour in vain.  
 Litus Altum, or Ripa Alta, Tarbath in Scotland.  
 LITUUS, i; m. [à λῆτος, tenuis, vel à λήγγω, strideo] a crooked horn or trumpet, a cornet, an augur's crooked staff.  
 Livens, gen. ntis; part. of liveo; black and blue, pining.  
 LIV-EO, ēre; neut. [πελῆς, vel à ἄλβος, Afer] to be black and blue, to envy.  
 Liveic-o, ēre, to grow black and blue, become envious.  
 Livia, æ; f. a stock-dove.  
 Livia, æ; f. Augustus Cæsar's lady.  
 Livianus, a, um; adj. of the empress Livia.  
 Livide; adv. bluely, enviously.  
 † Lividitas, ātis; f. blueness.  
 Lividulus, a, um; adj. bluish, somewhat envious.  
 Lividus, a, um; adj. black and blue, wan, envious, malicious.  
 † Livies, ei; f. the measles of hogs.  
 Livii, a people of Narbonne.  
 † Livio, ōnis; f. a consumption.  
 Livius, a, um; adj. of the empress Livia.  
 Livius Fidenas, a king of Tuscany.  
 T. Livius, a Roman historian of Padua, who has excell'd all others.  
 Livones, a people of Sarmatia Europæa, called Lifflanders.  
 Livonia, the country of the Livones.  
 Livonicus, a, um; adj. of Livonia.  
 Livor, ōris; m. blueness, the print of a stroke, envy, hatred.  
 † Livor, ari, to envy, spite.  
 † Livorōlus, a, um; adj. envious, spiteful.  
 Lix or Lixus, the river Lusso in Mauritania Tingitana; also a co-

lony and city there.  
 LIX, icis; f. [à λείχω, lingo, vel ab Heb. lush, deplere] ashes, lye, water.  
 LIXA, æ; m. [à liquor] a scullian, a knap-sack-boy, a drudge.  
 Lixa, a city of Libya, from the river Lixus.  
 Lixābundus, a, um; adj. drudging.  
 Lixāmen, inis; } n. a boiling in  
 Lixamentum, i; } water.  
 Lixātūra, æ; f. a boiling.  
 † Lixātus, a, um; adj. boiled.  
 † Lixeo, ēre, to play the cook.  
 † Lixio, ōnis; m. a water-bearer.  
 † Lixivarium, ii; n. a bucking-stock.  
 Lixivatorium, ii; n. a bucking-tub.  
 Lixivia, æ; f. } [à lix] lye made of  
 Lixivium, ii; n. } ashes.  
 Lixivus, } a, um; adj. of or like lye.  
 Lixivius, } \* Lixivum vinum, the first wine coming without pressing.  
 † Lixo, are, to boil in water.  
 † Lixo, ōnis; m. a water-bearer.  
 Lixus, a, um; adj. boiled, sodden.  
 Lixula, æ; f. a coarse dish like hasty-pudding, &c.  
 Lizis, the city Laorates in Transylvania.

## L ante L.

LL. abbreviat. for Lælius or legibus.  
 L.L. abbreviat. for Lucius libertus.  
 L. L. P. E. abbreviat. for libertis libertatibus, posterisque eorum.

## L ante M.

L.M. abbreviat. for libens meritò, locus monumento or mortuorum.

## L ante N.

L. N. abbreviat. for Latini nominis.

## L ante O.

Loba, æ; f. the stalk of Indian wheat.  
 Lobetum, i; n. the city Albaracin in Spain.  
 Lobetani, the people of Lobetum.  
 Lobon, an Argive, who wrote a book of poets.  
 Lobrini, mountains of Phrygia.  
 Lobus, i; m. the lap of the ear, and the parts of the liver.  
 † Locabilis, e, which may be placed.  
 † Locālis, e; adj. of or in a place.  
 Locālirer; adv. locally.  
 Locanus, a river of Magna Græcia.  
 Locārium, ii; n. the fare of a ship or boat.  
 Locarius, ii; m. a paw-keeper, a placer.  
 Locastra, a city of Media.  
 Locatio, ōnis; f. a letting out, or sitting out to hire.  
 Locātor, ōris; m. a letter out or setter to hire. \* Locator funeris, he that takes order for a burial.  
 † Locātōrium, ii; n. the rent or hire.  
 Locātōrius, ii; m. a letter out to hire.  
 Locātus, a, um, placed, hired out.  
 Locellus, i; m. [à locus] a little purse or bag.  
 Lochæ, a great city in Africa, taken and plundered by Scipio's soldiers against his will.



- Lochagus, the president of the company.  
 Lochias, a promontory of Egypt near Alexandria, called Castelletto.  
 Lochis, a city of Sarmatia in Asia.  
 Loci, and loca, drum, the womb or matrix.  
 Lōcīto, are; act. to let out to hire.  
 Loc-o, are; act. [à locus] to place, set, let out to hire, to bargain, esteem, lay up. \* Castra locare, to pitch the tents. \* Fœnori locare, to put out to use. \* Beneficium locare, to bestow a benefit. \* Locare nuptum, to match out. \* Insidias locare, to lie in ambush. \* Locare urbem, to build a city. \* Operam suam locare, to undertake work at a certain rate.  
 Locoritum, the city Forcheim in Franconia.  
 Locozus, a city in Phrygia.  
 Locra, a river in Cœfrica.  
 Locri, the inhabitants of a city of the same name in Magna Græcia.  
 Locris, a country adjoining to Phocis.  
 Locri and Locrenses, the people of Locris, who, for want of an ox, sacrificed a little wooden one. Hence \* Locrensis bos, for a contemptible gift. They broke the league which they made with Peloponnesus; hence Locrense factum, against truce-breakers.  
 Lōcūlāmentum, i; n. a locker, a place with little boxes or holes, a bird's nest. \* Loculamentum apum, a honey-comb. \* Loculamentum fic-tile, a sparrow-pot.  
 Lōcūlārius, ii; m. a purse-maker.  
 Lōcūlātus, and loculosus, a, um; having many places or holes.  
 Locūlus, i; m. [à locus] a little place or coffer, a purse, pocket, leather bag; also a bier or coffin.  
 Lōcūles, gen. etis; adj. 3 art. [à locus & plenus] rich, wealthy, copious, of good credit, substantial. \* Annus locuples frugibus, a plentiful year. \* Locuples tabellarius, a trusty messenger. \* Argumentum locuples est, 'tis a copious subject to write on.  
 Lōcūplētātus, a, um; part. of locupletor; enriched, stored.  
 Lōcūplētissimē; adv. sup. most richly.  
 Lōcūplēto, are; act. to enrich, store.  
 LŌCŪS, i; m. [ἀρχή, locus infidiis accommodus] a place, a stead, the head of a common place, condition, occasion, credit, favour, a point in the tables. \* Loco or in loco, seasonably. \* De summo loco, of high quality by birth. \* Pejore loco, at a worse pass. \* Si in isthoc siem loco, were it my business or concern. \* Ad id locorum, as yet or till then.  
 Locus Felix, Wells in Austria.  
 LŌCUSTA, æ; f. [ah Heb. acal, edit] a locust or grasshopper; also a lobster.  
 Locusta, a woman skilled in poisons, sent for out of France, who assisted Nero in killing Britannicus, and Agrippina in killing Claudius.  
 Lōcūtio, ōnis; f. a saying or speaking.  
 Lōcutor, ōris; m. a speaker, talker, babbler.  
 Lōcūtuleius, ii; m. a prattler, bab-bler.  
 Lōcūtus, a, um; part. of loquor; having spoken.  
 Lodicula, æ; f. a small blanket.  
 Lodix, icis; f. [à lavo] a blanket for a bed.  
 Lordoria, æ; f. a biting taunt.  
 Lœlaps, apis; m. a whirlwind, tem-pest.  
 Lœmius, a surname of Apollo, given by the Lydians for removing the plague.  
 Log, an Hebrew measure of six egg-shells, or half a pint.  
 Lōgārium, ii; n. a little reckoning.  
 Logi, the people of Strathnarven.  
 Logia, a river in Ireland.  
 Lōgica, æ; f. logick, the art of rea-soning.  
 Logicalis, e; adj. logical.  
 † Lōgicāliter; } adv. logically.  
 Logice; }  
 Lōgicus, a, um; adj. of logick.  
 Lōgica, ōrum; n. disputations.  
 Logion, ii; n. a judgment-seat, an oracle, a book of accounts.  
 Logisma, ātis; n. a due, judicious, and rational understanding of a thing.  
 Logista, æ; m. an accountant.  
 Logistice, ēs; f. the art of counting, arithmetick.  
 Logistoricus, i; m. } a register of no-  
 Logistoricum, i; n. } table things.  
 Logium, ii; n. a reasonable answer, an oracle, the high-priest's breast-plate.  
 Lōgōdædalia, æ; f. an affectation of new-fangled words.  
 Lōgōdædalius, i; m. an affecter of new-fangled words.  
 Lōgōdiarrhœa, æ; f. an inconsiderate pouring out of words.  
 Lōgōgraphi, ōrum, lawyers clerks.  
 Lōgōgriphus, i; m. a riddle.  
 Lōgōmāchia, æ; f. contention in or about words.  
 Lōgōmachus, i; m. a contender in or about words.  
 Lōgus, i; m. a word, speech, saying, fable. \* Logos vehdere, to amuse with words, to give one nothing but fair words.  
 Logus, the river Lug in Wales.  
 Lōliaceus, } a, um; adj. [lolium]  
 † Loliarius, } of or for cockle.  
 † Lōligineus, } a, um; adj. full of the  
 Loliginosus, } fish calamary.  
 LŌLIGO, inis; f. [à λῶ volo, vel ab ὀλός, atramentum sepia] a ca-lamary, cuttle-fish, scree-fish; also envy.  
 Loliguncula, æ; f. a little calama-ry.  
 † Lōliosus, a, um; adj. full of cockle.  
 LŌLIUM, ii; n. [à λῶν, seges & ὀλλυμι, perdo] cockle or darnel. \* Lolio viciitare, to have bad eyes, not to see clearly.  
 † Lolius, ii, a small fish like a cala-mary.  
 Lollianus, the name of several men.  
 † Lomentarius, ii; m. a seller of bean-meal.  
 Lomentum, i; n. [à lavo] bean-meal; also a kind of paint.  
 Lomentus, a city of Italy.  
 Lomini, three sons of Geryon, who built the city Lommina.  
 Lonchitis, idis; f. spleen-wort.  
 Londinum, Londinium, Longidini-um, Lundinium, Lindonion, Au-gusta, and Nova Troja, London, the metropolis of England, and  
 the largest and most beautiful in the world. 1741.  
 Londinenses, ium; m. Londoners.  
 Londobris, the island Barlingues upon the coast of Portugal.  
 Longævitæ, ātis; f. great age.  
 Longævus, a, um; adj. long-lived.  
 † Longæle, is; n, an axle-tree.  
 Longanimis, e; } adj. long-suf-  
 Longanimus, a, um; } fering.  
 Longanimitas, ātis; f. long-suffer-ance.  
 Longanimiter; adv. patiently.  
 Longāno, ōnis; m. the straight or arse-gut.  
 Longanus, a river in Sicily.  
 Longatio, ōnis; f. a lengthening [a term used in alchymy].  
 Longatis, a country of Boœtia.  
 Longē, -iūs, issimē; adv. by far, far off. \* Longē princeps, the most ex-cellent. \* Errat longē, he is ex-tremely out. \* Longissimē abest à vero, 'tis a great untruth or falsity. \* Longē antē, long before.  
 Longididuni, a people of Germany.  
 † Longiloquium, ii; n. a long dis-course.  
 Longimanus, Artaxerxes king of Per-sia, having one hand longer than ordinary.  
 † Longina, æ; f. spleen-wort.  
 Longinquē; adv. afar off.  
 Longinquitas, ātis; f. a long distance of place or time, long life, continu-ance.  
 Longinquus, a, um; adj. afar off, strange, continual, slow. \* Longin-quum isthuc amanti, that's tedious to a lover. \* E longinquo, at a distance.  
 Longinus, a consul with Decius.  
 Longinus Cassius, a philosopher under Aurelian, and master of Porphyry; he left a book, De sublimi dicendi genere, which is yet extant.  
 Longipes, ēdis; c. long-footed.  
 † Longisc-o, ere, to be or grow long.  
 † Longitèr; adv. afar off.  
 † Longitrorius, stretched out at length.  
 † Longitudinalis futura, the seam from one side of the skull to the o-ther.  
 Longitudo, inis; f. length. \* Con-sulere in longitudinem, to foresee afar off.  
 † Longiturnitas, ātis; f. long conti-nuance.  
 Longiusculus, a, um; adj. somewhat of the longest.  
 † Longo, are, to make long.  
 Longobardi, a people of Germany, so called because of their long beards.  
 Longobardia, æ; f. Lombardy, or Gallia Cisalpina.  
 Longone, a city of Sicily.  
 Longovicum, Lanchetter or Lang-chester in Northumberland.  
 Longula, a city of the Volsci.  
 Longuē; adv. somewhat far.  
 Longulus, a, um; adj. somewhat long.  
 Longum; adv. a long time.  
 Longum, a promontory of Sicily.  
 Longunica, the city Guardamar in Spain.  
 Longurio, ōnis; m. a tall man, long gangril.  
 Longurius, ii; m. a long pole lying overthwart.  
 Longurus, a lake in Sicily.



Longus, the river Lough on the borders of Scotland.

Longus, i; m. a sophister who wrote four books of pastorals de Daphnide & Chloe, translated into Latin by Gothofredus Jungermannus, and afterwards by Petrus Moll Snecanus; also a consul with Tiberius Cl. Cæsar.

LONGUS, a, um; adj. [δῆλός, vel à λόγῳ lancea] long, tall, large, continual, dangerous. \* In longum, for a great while, at length. \* Ne longum faciam, not to be tedious. \* Non est longum, 'tis but a little while. \* Nihil mihi longius quam, nor do I desire anything more impatiently than.

† Longusta, or longasta, æ; f. a beast with a tooth like a spear.

Lopadusa, æ; f. an island between Sicily and Africa.

Lōpas, ādis; f. a shell-fish, a kind of vegetable, and vessel.

Lophis, a river of Ætolia.

Lopli, a people of Liburnia.

Lopum, a very large desert of Bactriana, haunted with evil spirits, much annoying travellers.

Lōquācitas, ātis; f. much talking, babbling.

Lōquāciter; adv. babblingly.

† Lōquācīto, are; neut. to speak often, to chatter.

Lōquācūla, æ; f. a tattling gossip.

Lōquācūlus, i; m. a great talker.

Lōquax, gen. ācis; adj. 3 art. cior, cīnnus, full of words, talkative. \* Manu puer loquaci, a boy, signifying his mind with his hand, making signs.

† Lōquēla, æ; f. speech or talk.

Lōquēlaris, e; adj. belonging to discourse. \* Loquēlaris scivus, one sent up and down on errands.

† Lōquēlārīter; adv. according to speech.

Loquendus, a, um; part. fut. in us, à loquor; to be spoken of.

Lōquentia, æ; f. prating.

† Lōquitor, ari, to rattle, speak much.

LŌQU-OR, ēris, i; dep. [à λόγῳ, sermo] to speak, declare, utter, mutter. \* Male loqui absenti, to backbite one. \* Loquitur fama, the report goes. \* Quid loquar marmora? what should I speak of the marbles?

Loquutus, as locutus, q. v.

Lora or lorca, æ; f. [à lavo] small skin wine.

† Lōrāle, is; n. a bridle or spangle.

Lōrāmentum, i; n. a great thong.

Lōrārius, ii; m. a serjeant or marshal's man that scourges offenders.

† Lōrātus, ūs; m. a tying with thongs.

Lordi or Eordi, a people of Illyricum.

Loreni, a people of Lydia.

† Loretum, i; n. a place set with bays.

Lōreus, a, um; adj. [à lorum] of a lash or leather. \* Loreum tergum, a back soundly scourged.

Lorgitæ, a people of Spain.

Lōrica, æ; f. [à lorum] a coat of mail, a parapet, or breast-work and battlement, a defence, the brow of a well.

Lōricatio, ōnis; f. a fencing with a

coat of mail.

Lōricātus, a, um; part. of lorico; clothed with a coat of mail.

Lōrico, are; act. to put on a coat of mail or habergeon.

Lōricūla, æ; f. a little coat of mail, a scotte or breast-work.

Lōripes, ēdis; c. having feet or legs crooked or bowed.

† Lorius, a, um, of a leather thong.

LŌRUM, i; n. [λῶρῡν] a cord or lash made of a leather thong, a collar, a rein of a bridle, a bed cord.

Loryma, a city of Caria, and a haven of Rhodes.

Los, an island about Thesaly.

Lous, an islander of Los.

Losa, a city of Aquitain.

† Lota, æ; f. a fish in the river Araris.

Lotharingia, æ; f. the dukedom of Lorain in Gallia Belgica.

Lotharius, the twentieth emperor of Rome; also a king of France, and other men.

Lotio, ōnis; f. a washing, or lotion.

† Lotiolente, stinkingly, as of piss.

Lotis, a beautiful nymph, the daughter of Neptune, who flying from Priapus, and calling to the gods for help, was turned into a lote-tree.

Lōtium, ii; n. [à lavo] urine, piss.

Lotoa, or Letoia, an island of the Ionian sea.

Lotometra, æ; f. Egyptian bread made of the seeds of lotus.

Lotophagi, a people of Africa, from their eating the fruit of the tree lotus, whose sweetness makes strangers forget their own country.

Lotophagitas, an African island called Le Gerbi.

Lotophagus, i; m. he that feeds on the lote-tree.

Lōtor, ōris; m. a washer.

Lotos, i; f. a cane, reed, pipe.

Lotrix, icis; f. a landress.

Lōtura, æ; f. a washing, rinsing.

Lotus or lotos, i; f. the lote-tree. \* Lotus sativa, sweet-trifol, or the garden-clover.

Lotus, a, um; part. of lavar; washed, dyed. \* Haud semel lotus, double-dyed.

Lovanienſis, e; adj. belonging to the city Lovain.

Lovanium, the city Lovain in Brabant.

Loventinum, or Luentinum, the town Powesland in Wales.

Lovia, a city of Pannonia.

Lous, a river of Macedonia near Apollonia.

Loxa, the river Lofse in Scotland.

Loxias, Apollo, so called from his dark oracles, or the sun's oblique passing through the zodiac.

L. ante U.

L. V. abbreviat. for lex vetus.

Lua, a goddess presiding over lustration or purifying.

Luangi, a people of Spain.

Lubar, the mountain upon which Noah's ark rested.

Lubeca, the city Lubeck in Germany.

Lubecum, many.

Lūbens, ntis; part. of lubet; willing.

\* Lubenti animo, freely, with a good-will.

Lubenter; adv. willingly.

Lūbentia, æ; f. good-will, pleasure.

Lubet, imp. it liketh. \* Lubet mihi, it is my pleasure. See libet.

Lubido for libido. \* Lubido est mihi, I have a desire.

Lubricē; adv. slipperily, inconstantly.

Lubrico, are, to make slippery.

Lubricum, i; n. slipperiness. \* Lubricum linguæ, talkativeness, heedless prating.

Lubricus, a, um; adj. [à labor, ēris] slippery, inconstant, dangerous.

Lubrica adolescentia, the age in which ones is seldom out of harm's way.

Luca, æ; f. a city of Tuscany.

Lucæ, or lucæ boves, [à Lucania] elephants.

† Lucānar, āris; n. a fox's earth, or badger's hole.

Lucani, the people of Lucania in Italy.

Lucanus, a, um; adj. of Lucania. \* Lucana pascua, fruitful pastures.

Lūcānica, æ; f. } a sausage.

† Lūcānicum, i; n. }

† Lucanicus, i; m. a glutton, belly-god.

Lūcānus, Lucan, a man's name, and a famous poet of Corduba.

† Lūcānus, a, um; adj. of the light or morning.

† Lūcānus, i; m. the morning light.

† Lucar, aris; n. [à lucus] the money given at a play, the price received for wood; also a kind of bird.

Lucaria, ōrum; n. pl. seals kept by the Romans in the woods where they hid themselves when they were routed by the Gauls.

Lucaris pecunia, money bestowed or given in woods or groves.

† Lucarius, ii; m. a wood-man.

Lucas, Luke, a man's name, and one of the four evangelists.

Lucē; adv. in the day-time, openly.

Lucellum, i; n. [à lucrum] small gain.

Lūcentes, the people of Luca.

Lucentia, a city of Spain.

Lucentum, a city of Spain.

Lucentes, the people of Lucentum.

Lucens, ntis, part. shining bright.

Lu-ceo, xi, cēre; neut. [à lux] to shine. † Lucera facem alicui, to carry a light before one, or hold one a candle. \* Lucent tua officia, your good offices appear.

Luceres, the third part of the Roman people in the time of Romulus, the other two being Rhamnenses and Tatienses.

Lūcēria, a colony of the Daunii in Apulia; also a name of Juno.

Lucerius, a name of Jupiter, from giving light to men.

Lucerna, the city Lucern in Switzerland.

Lūcērna, æ; f. a candle, a lamp; also a fish the lantern of the sea.

\* Lucernā eādem scripsi, I wrote it at the same time.

Lucernalis herba, long-wort, torch-herb.

† Lūcērnārium, ii; n. a candlestick, or candle-lighting.

Lūcērnārius, a, um, carrying or holding a lamp or light.

Lūcērnārius, a, um, full of light.

† Lūcērnūla, æ; f. a little lamp.

† Lūcērnella, æ; f. a little lamp.

Lūcesco, ēre; neut. to grow light and clear.

Luce-



Lucescit; imp. it grows day.

Lucet; imp. it is broad day.

Luci; adv. in the day-time.

Lucia, a christian widow accused by her own son, and martyred under Dioclesian; also a maid of Syracuse, who gave away what her parents left her to the poor, and was martyred by the accusation of her own sweet-heart.

Lucianus, i; m. a presbyter of Antioch. martyred at Nicomedia, under Maximianus.

Lucianus Samolatenus, an eloquent writer, at first a christian, afterwards an apostate, who suffered for his wickedness, being torn in pieces by dogs.

† Lucibilis, e; adj. light of itself, apt to shine.

Lucidarium, ii; n. a gloss or comment.

Lucidè, itis, isimè; adv. clearly, plainly.

† Luciditas, atis; f. clearness, brightness.

† Lucido, are, to make bright.

Lucidulus, a, um, somewhat bright.

Lucidus, a, um; adj. bright, clear, full of light.

Lucifer, eri; m. the morning-star, Venus. \* Undecimus lucifer, the eleventh day.

Luciferus, a, um; adj. bringing light.

† Lucifico, are, to make light.

Lucifuga, æ; c. one that plays least in fight.

Lucifugus, a, um; adj. avoiding the light.

Lucigena, æ; c. one born or begotten in the day.

Lucilius, an ancient poet, who first wrote satyrs in Latin, called by Juvenal, magnus Auruncæ alumnus; and several others.

Lucilla, the daughter of Nemesius the tribune, who was blind at first, and afterwards received her sight of Stephen bishop of Rome, and suffered under Valerian.

Lucillus, a consul with Valerianus Augustus.

Lucillus Tarrhæus, he wrote the history of Theſſalonica, notes upon Apollonius's argonauticks, and proverbs.

Lucina, the same as Juno and Diana, presiding over births. \* Pati lucinam, to breed.

Lucinus, } a, um; adj. pink-  
Lucinus, } eyed.

† Lucino, are, to shine or glister.

Luciola, æ; f. the herb adders-tongue.

† Lucipor, oris; m. the servant of Lucius.

† Lucisator, oris; m. the father of light.

† Lucisco, ere; neut. to shine bright.

Luciscus, i; m. he that hath small eyes, or sees but little in the evening and morning.

Lucius, the name of divers Romans.

Lucius Anton. Commodus, a Roman emperor, who had three hundred concubines, and as many boys for his lust, and would be called Hercules and Deus.

Lucius Cornel. Sylla, a consul with Pompeius Rufus, A. U. 666. there was a contention between him and Marius about the Mithridatick war; when he was dictator he used tyranny, proscribed many, and was the first Roman that punished his citi-

zens with death, A. U. 674. he laid down his office, and lived a private life, and died of the lousy disease.

Lucius Oltius, in the time of the civil wars he betrayed his father to the Triumviri, when he was proscribed, that he might enjoy his estate.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, he was fetched from the plough and made dictator.

Lucius Septimius Severus, the one and twentieth emperor of Rome.

Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, the first consul with Lucius Junius Brutus, A. U. 245. he laid down the consulship by reason of the odiousness of Tarquin's name, and voluntarily banished himself.

Lucius, ii; m. [λυξ] a pike and jack; also one born at sun-rising.

Lucopibia, Carlisle in Cumberland.

Lucotetia, the city Paris in France.

Lucrativus, a, um, taken with gain or advantage, or gainful.

Lueratus, a, um, gained.

Lucretia, the daughter of Lucretius Tricipitinus, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, ravished by Sextus son of Tarquinius Superbus, which caused the banishment of him and kingly government.

Lucretilla, a mountain of the Sabines.

Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus, the father-in-law of Tarquinius Collatinus; he succeeded Brutus in the consulship.

T. Lucretius, a Latin poet, who wrote six books of the nature of things, wherein he followed Epicurus and Empedocles; he died by his own hands, being made mad by a love-potion given him by his wife Lucilia.

† Lucricupido, inis; f. desire of gain.

Lucrif-acio, eei, actum, acere, to make a gain of. \* Lucrifacere injuriam, not to be had up for an injury, not to be questioned for it.

Lucrifactus, a, um; part. gained.

† Lucrifacibilis, e, bringing gain.

Lucrifico, are, to get or gain.

† Lucrificus, i; m. a gainer.

Lucrifio, eri; neut. to be gained or gotten in advantage.

Lucrifuga, æ; c. one that flies from gain.

Lucrinus, a lake of Campania, so near Avernus, that in a tempest they are sometimes joined; hence Lucrinus a, um.

† Lucro, onis; m. a covetous man; he that gains much or by all means.

† Lucropota, æ; c. a seeker of gain, an usurer.

Lucror, ari, to gain, get profit.

Lucrosè; adv. gainfully.

† Lucrosinus, a, um, gained.

Lucrosus, a, um; adj. gainful, profitable.

LUCRUM, i; n. [à luo] gain, profit, advantage, earning. \* Lucro esse or in lucro, to be reckoned as gain. \* Ponere in lucro, to count it gain.

LUCTA, æ; f. [à λω, solvo, vel >αντίω, calcitro] a struggling or striving, wrestling.

† Luctahundus, a, um; adj. given to striving.

Luctamen, inis; n. }

Luctatio, onis; f. }

Luctatus, us; m. }

a wrestling, striving.

Luctans, ntis; P & A. striving. \* Luctantes venti, the winds striving to get loose from Æolus's close prison.

Luctatius Catulus, a Roman citizen, who with three hundred ships took and sunk six hundred of the Carthaginian ships, and put an end to that first war.

Luctator, oris; m. a wrestler.

Luctatus, a, um, having wrestled.

Luctifer, a, um, causing mourning.

Luctificabilis, e; adj. sad, heavy.

Luctificus, a, um; adj. causing mourning, lamentable.

Luctisonus, a, um; adj. sounding mournfully, pitifully.

Luctitor, ari, to wrestle often.

Luctor, ari; dep. [à luctus] to strive, struggle, wrestle. \* Morte luctari, to struggle with death.

Luctuosè; adv. mournfully.

† Luctuo, are, to mourn in

Luctuosus, a, um; adj. mournful, sad.

Luctus, us; m. [à lugeo] a mourning, bewailing, lamenting; also mourning apparel. \* Vocare aliquem in luctum, to make one sad, to fill one full of grief.

Lucubra, æ; f. see lucubrum.

Lucubratio, onis; f. a studying by candle-light. \* Ad lucubrationem conficere, to do a thing by candle-light.

Lucubrationcula, æ; f. a small work done by candle-light.

Lucubratorius, a, um; adj. of or for working by candle-light.

Lucubratus, a, um; part. wrought by candle-light. \* Nox lucubrata, a night spent in study.

Lucubro, are; [à lux] to make any thing by candle-light.

Lucubrum, i; n. [à lucco] a match or torch.

Luculentè; ? adv. clearly; also at a

Luculentè; ? high price.

† Luculentia, æ; f. and luculentas, atis; f. clearness, brightness.

† Luculento, are, to lighten, watch.

Luculentus, a, um; adj. [à lux] full of light, bright, clear, conspicuous, elegant, famous, rich, pleasant. \*

Luculenta plaga, a sound blow. \*

Hæreditas luculenta, a very considerable patrimony.

Lucullus, i; m. a noble Roman, who twice had the government of Africa, overthrew Mithridates, grew very rich, and gave himself up to ease and pleasure, till growing mad, he was delivered to the care of his brother Marcus.

Luculleum, ei; n. a kind of marble first brought in by Lucullus.

† Luculus, i; m. a little grove.

Lucumo, onis; m. [à λυκος, lupos] a mad-man.

† Lucuns, ntis; and lucunculus, i; m. a kind of spice-cake.

† Lucus, i; m. the morning. \*

Primo lucco, at day-break.

LUCUS, i; m. [λόχυν] a grove; also an abbey or monastery in a wood.

Lucus Augusti, the city Lugo in Galicia; also a city in the Delphinatè called La Luc.

Lucus Feroniæ, a town in Tuscany, near the Capenates; and another by the sea, called Petra Sancta.

Ludî, orum; m. pl. publick games, sports.



*sights, pageants.* \* *Facere ludos, to let out plays.*  
*Ludia, æ; f. a woman-player.*  
 † *Ludibilis, e, apt to play*  
 † *Ludibriosus, a, um, ridiculous, reproachful.*  
*Ludibrium, ii; n. mockery, a laughing-stock.* \* *In ludibrium reservavit, he kept him to make sport with.*  
 \* *Ludibria faunorum, night-mares.*  
 \* *Debere ludibrium ventis, to be tossed to and again with the wind, to be sport for the winds.* \* *Ludibrio esse, to be an object of derision, to be laughed at.*  
*Ludibundus, a, um; adj. playing, sporting.*  
*Ludic-er, ra, rum; } adj. in or full*  
*Ludicr-us, a, um; } of sport, mockery or jesting.* \* *Ars ludicra, the art of acting plays.* \* *In ludicrum proverbii vertere, to become a by-word or jest.*  
*Ludicrè; adv. sportingly.*  
*Ludicr-is, e; adj. in jest or mockery.*  
*Ludicrum, i; n. play, pastime.*  
 † *Ludificabilis, e, to be mocked, making sport.*  
*Ludificatio, ònis; f. a mocking, deceiving.*  
 † *Ludificator, òris; m. a mocker.*  
*Ludificatus, a, um; part. of ludificor; mocked or mocking.*  
 † *Ludificatus, ùs; m. mockery.*  
*Ludificor, ari; dep. to deceive, mock, jeer.* \* *Ludificari locationem, to make a bargain void.*  
*Ludināgiti-er, ri; m. a school-master.*  
*Ludio, ònis; m. } a puppet-player,*  
*Ludius, ii; m. } stage-player.*  
 † *Ludix, icis; f. a light garment used by wrestlers.*  
*LUD-DO, fi, sum, dere; neut. [ab Heb. luts, illudere] to play, sport, deceive, delude, dance, sing, write verses, lose.* \* *Ludere in numerum, to dance the measures.* \* *Ludere in catenas, to make as if he were chained.* \* *Ludere operam, to lose one's labour.* \* *Ludere versus, to write verses, or any thing in verse.*  
*Ludovicus, i; m. an emperor of Rome, A. D. 815. and several other men.*  
*D. Ludovicus, a king of France, who reduced the nobles rebelling against him.*  
*Lūdulus, i; m. a little pretty play.*  
*Lūsus, i; m. [à ludo, vel à Lydis] a play or game, a place of exercise; also craft, deceit, a song, merriment, sport.* \* *Ludus literarius, a grammar-school.* \* *Ludos reddere, to play upon one.* \* *Aperire ludum, to set up teaching school.* \* *Ut ludos facit! what sport he makes; how pleasant he is!*  
 † *Luccūla, æ; f. a little infection.*  
 † *Luela, æ; f. a punishment.*  
*Luendus, a, um; part. to be punished.*  
*Luentinum, Powisland in Wales.*  
*LUES, is; f. [λυειν] the pestilence or murrain.* \* *Lues deifica or sacra, the falling-sickness.* \* *Lues venerea, the French pox.*  
*Lugdunum, Lyons in France, the chief city of Gallia Celtica, which from thence is called Lugdunensis.*  
*Lugdunum Batavorum, the city and university of Leyden in Holland.*  
*Lūrendus, a, um, to be bewailed.*  
*LUG-Geo, xi, ßum, gere; neut. [λογεω, à sono] to lament, bewail,*

*mourn for.*  
 † *Lugesc-o, ßre, to begin to mourn.*  
*Lupenim or Lugea, a lake of the Japodes called Zirichnitz.*  
*Lugi or Logi, the people of Strathnavern in Scotland.*  
*Lugidunum, the city Glogau in Germany.*  
*Lugionum, a city of lower Pannonia.*  
*Lugodunum, Leyden in Holland.*  
*Lugubriter; adv. mournfully.*  
*Lūgubris, e; adj. mournful, lamentable.* \* *Lugubria, mourning apparel.* \* *Lugubris ornatus, mourning.*  
 † *Lugubro, arc, to make mournful.*  
 † *Lūgubrum, i; n. } a lamenta-*  
 † *Lugubra, æ; f. } tion.*  
 † *Luitio, ònis; f. the paying of a ransom.*  
*Luiturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of luo; like to pay or suffer.*  
 † *Lulligo, inis; f. a cattle-fish.*  
*Luma, æ; f. [à λωμα, lues, vel λωμα, purgamentum] a thorn growing in moist places.*  
*Lumarius, a, um; adj. of such a thorn.*  
*Lumbāgo, inis; f. [à lumbus] a distemper or weakness of the loins.*  
 † *Lumbāre, is; n. a girdle, or garment about the loins.*  
 † *LumbifRACTUS, a, um; adj. having broken loins.*  
*Lumbifragium, ii; n. a breaking of the loins.* \* *Lumbifragium auferes, you shall go away with your limbs broken.*  
 † *Lumbo, ònis; m. } a girdle or*  
 † *Lumbatorium, ii; n. } covering for the loins.*  
*Lumbricosus, a, um, full of worms.*  
*LUMBRICUS, i; m. [ἐλμυς, vel à lumbus] an earth or belly-worm.* \* *Lumbricorum semen, worm-seed.*  
*Lumbulus, i; m. a little loin.*  
*LUMBUS, i; m. [à lubet, vel a lobis (renum)] the loin, flank, haunch.*  
*Lūmeſta, òrum; n. moist places full of thorns.*  
*Lūmen, inis; n. [à luceo] light, a day, lamp, a star, eye, window, exposition, glory, beauty, fire, life.* \* *Suffundit lumina rore, she weeps.*  
 \* *Ad lumina, by torch or candle-light.* \* *Chlamydes veri luminis, cloaks of a true purple dye.* \* *Orationis lumina, strong lines.* \* *Civitatis lumina, the principal men of a city.*  
*Lūminare, is; n. a light or brightness.* \* *Tot luminaribus extinctis, so many gallant men being deceased.*  
 † *Lūminatio, ònis; f. a lightening.*  
 † *Lūminatus, a, um, enlightened.*  
 † *Lūminous, a, um; adj. of light.*  
*Lūmino, are; aſt. to enlighten, dye purple, sow on purple grounds.*  
*Lūminōſus, a, um; adj. full of light, shining.*  
*Luna or Lunna, the city Clugny in Gallia Lugdunensis.*  
*Luna, a town in Tuscany, full of white marble quarries; here they made cheese more famous for bigness than goodness, as weighing sometimes a thousand pounds.*  
*LUNA, æ; f. [σελήνη, Heb. levanah, vel à λυχν, lucerna] the moon, or any thing like it.* \* *Dies lunæ, Monday.* \* *Luna dimidiata, the half moon at first quarter.* \* *Luna gibbosa, the last quarter.* \* *Silente lunā, at the change of the*

*moon.* \* *Luna viceſima, the twentieth day after new moon.*  
*Lunæ Mons, a promontory of Portugal called Punta de Luna; another in Æthiopia, out of which, Ptolemy ſays, Nilus rises.*  
*Lunaria, æ; f. torch-herb, wool-blade.*  
 \* *Lunaria minor, moon-wort.*  
*Lunāris, e; adj. of the moon, monthly.*  
*Lūnaticus, a, um; adj. lunatick, sick or mad at certain times of the moon.*  
*Lūnatio, ònis; f. a bending like an half moon; also the moon's change.*  
*Lūnatus, a, um; adj. like an half moon, horned, crooked.*  
 † *Lunchus, i; m. a spear.*  
*Luneburgum, a famous city of Saxony.*  
*Lūno, arc; aſt. to make crooked like the moon.*  
*Lūnula, æ; f. a little or half moon, a ring.*  
 † *Lunulatus, a, um; adj. like an half moon.*  
 † *Lunus, i; m. a kind of girdle for servants.*  
*LUO, i, ßre; aſt. [λυω] to pay, satisfy, suffer punishment, purge, wash away, pay a ransom.* \* *Luere poenas, to be punished.* \* *Luere ſe, to free himself, pay his ransom.* \* *Luere capite, to suffer death.*  
*Luor, i; paſſ. to be atoned or expiated.* \* *Acerbum eſt parentum ſcelera filiorum poenis lui, it is a hard case that the children muſt ſuffer for the ſins of their parents.*  
*Lupa, æ; f. the ſame as Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faſtulus, who brought up Romulus and Remus.*  
*Lupa, æ; f. a ſhe-wolf, a common harlot.*  
*Lūpanar, āris; n. } the common*  
*Lupanarium, ii; n. } ſtews; also an harlot.*  
*Lūpanāris, e; adj. of the ſtews.*  
*Lūpārius, ii; m. he that hunts wolves; also a diſtemper in the jaws.*  
*Lupatum, i; n. } [à lupus] a ſharp*  
*Lupatus, i; m. } bit of a bridle.*  
*Lūpātus, a, um; adj. bridled with a ſharp bit, ſharp like a wolf's tooth.*  
*Lūpercal, a place on the Palatine mount, conſecrated to Pan.*  
*Lūpercālia, ium; n. feaſts of Pan upon the fifteenth of February.*  
*Lūperci, òrum; m. the prieſts of Pan, who ran up and down naked, and with a goat's ſkin ſtruck the women, to cauſe fruitfulness and eaſy deliverance.*  
*Lupfurdum, the city Leipſick in Germany.*  
*Lupias, Lupia, or Luppia, the river Lyppe in Germany.*  
*Lupicinus, i; m. the colleague of Jovinus, U. C. 1210. when at Conſtantinople the hail killed many men, and wool came down mixed with rain among the Atrebatas in France.*  
 † *Lupillus, i; m. a little wolf, or lupine; also a kind of coin.*  
*Lupinari, òrum; m. ſellers of lupine.*  
 † *Lupinetum, a place where lupines grow.*  
*Lupinum, i; n. } [à λυμν, triſtitia,*  
*Lupinus, i; m. } vel ab Heb. pō,*  
*faba] a kind of pulſe, lupine; also a*  
*coun-*



counterfeit coin made of lupines, and used at play. \* Ignorat quid distont æra lupinis, he knows not a hawk from a hand-saw.

Lupinus, a, um; adj. of a wolf.

† Lupor, ari; dep. to keep or haunt flews.

Lupula, æ; f. a little she-wolf.

Lupulatus, a, um; adj. having hops in it. \* Potus lupulatus, beer.

Lupulus, i; m. hops.

LUPUS, i; m. [λῡκος] a wolf, a sharp bit or snaffle, a hook to draw things up; a kind of spider and fish, a constellation, a hand-saw, a hop. \* Lupus in fabulâ, the devil is never nearer than when he is talked of.

Lupus, the name of several men.

† Lura, æ; f. the mouth of a sack or bottle.

Lurco, are, to eat greedily.

Lurco, ònis; m. [à lura] a glutton, belly-god.

† Lurconicus, a, um; adj. gluttonous.

† Lurconinus, a, um; adj. insatiable.

† Luria, honey and vinegar mixed.

Luridus, a, um; adj. pale, black and blue. \* Luridus sol, the sun shining waterishly.

Luror, òris; m. [à lorum, vel lura] paleness.

Lusaria, æ; f. part of Saxony.

Lusca, æ; f. she that has but one eye. See luscus.

LUSCINIA, æ; f. [à lux vel lucus] a nightingale.

Lusciniola, æ; f. a little nightingale.

Luscinus, i; m. he that has but one eye, one that is dim-sighted.

† Luscio, ònis; f. dimness of sight.

† Luscioïa, æ; f. the same as upupa.

Lusciosus, a, um; adj. purified.

Luscitiosus, a, um; adj. blind.

Luscitio, ònis; f. a being pur-blind.

† Luscitus and luscifus, a, um, pur-blind.

LUSCUS, a, um; [à luscus] he that has but one eye, a blinkard.

Lusio, ònis; f. a playing.

Lusitania, Portugal, formerly a province of Spain.

Lusito, are; [à ludo] to play about or much.

Lusor, òris; m. a player, deceiver.

\* Lusor amorum, a love-poet.

Lusorium, ii; n. a playing-place, a theatre.

Lusorius, a, um; adj. belonging to play, merry, delusory. \* Lusoria naves, pleasure-boats. \* Arma lusoria, blunt weapons for exercise.

\* Lusoria fulmina, harmless lightning.

Lussi, a city of Arcadia.

Lussionicum, the city Pax in the lower Pannonia.

† Lustrago, ònis; f. flat or base ver-vain.

Lustralis, e; adj. purifying. \* Aqua lustralis, holy water.

Lustramen, ònis; n. a purification; Lustramentum, i; n. also riot.

Lustratio, ònis; f. a purging by sacrifice, a procession; also Candlemass-day.

Lustrator, òris; m. he that goes in procession, a purger by sacrifice.

Lustratus, a, um; part. of lustror; purged, viewed, gone about.

Lustria, ium; pl. n. festivals to Vulcan.

† Lustria, òrum, the holy-water sprinkles.

Lustricus, a, um; adj. for purification. \* Lustricus dies, the day on which the infants were purified, and their names given them, and on which sacrifice was offered upon their behalf; with us the day of baptism.

† Lustrificus, a, um; adj. purifying.

Lustro, are; act. [à lustrum] to compass about, survey, view, purge, muster, go in procession, to enlighten.

\* Lustrare animo, to cast about and consider. \* Lustrare vestigia, to trail or trace. \* Lustrare lampade, to give light on all sides.

† Lustro, ònis; m. a hunter of flews.

Lustror, ari; dep. to haunt flews. \* Ubi fuisti? ubi lustratus? ubi bibisti? where have you been whoring and jolting.

Lustror, ari, atus sum; to be expiated, purified, cleansed, or purged by sacrifice.

LUSTRUM, i; n. [a λῡμα, sordes, & λῡτρον, redemptionis pretium] a cave or den of wild beasts, the common flews, a public-sacrifice for expiation once in five years; also the space of five years.

Lusus, a, um; part. of ludor; played, mocked.

Lusus, òs; m. a play or sport. \* Trojæ lusus, tournaments.

Lutamentum, i; n. loam, mud-wall.

Lutarius, a, um; adj. living in clay.

Lutatus, a, um, daubed with clay.

Lutea, æ, the herb carneola or lysimachium.

Lutensis, e; adj. nourished with mud, muddy, living in the mud.

Luteola, æ; f. dyer's-weed or yellow-weed; also a skin or yellow-hammer.

Luteolus, a, um; adj. yellowish.

Luter, eris; m. a cup wherein they mixed wine with water.

Lutefco, ere, to grow clayey.

Lutetia Parisiorum, the city Paris in France.

Lutetianus, a, um; adj. of or from the city Paris.

Luteum, ei; n. the yolk of an egg; also woad.

Luteus, a, um; adj. [à luteum] made of clay or mortar, earthen, vile. \* Luteus homo, a sorry fellow. \* Luteus panis, black coarse bread.

Luteus, a, um; adj. [à luteum] yellow like the yolk of an egg. \* Lutea herba, dyer's-weed. \* Lutea viola, winter-gilliflower.

† Luteus, ei; m. the yellow-hammer.

† Lutea, æ; f. mer.

Luti, a people of Germany.

Lutulo, are; act. to pollute, begrime.

Luto, are, to cover over with mud, soil, bedaub.

Luto, are; [à luo] to pay or suffer often.

† Lutor, òris; m. a bleacher of cloaths.

Lutose; adv. dirtily, muddily.

Lutosus, a, um; adj. full of clay, miry.

LUTRA, æ; f. [à lavo] an otter.

† Lutulent; adv. filthily.

† Lutulentia, æ; f. filthiness.

Lutulentus, a, um; adj. dirty, miry, filthily.

Lutulo, are, to dirty, bedaub.

LUTUM, i; n. [λῡμα, sordes] dirt, clay, loam; also a dirty fellow. \* Lutum aseratum, mortar. \* In luto hæerere, to stick fast in the mud, to be hampered (in an affair.)

LUTUM, i; n. [à luo, i. e. lavo, vel à λῡμα, albus] dyer's-weed; also a pale yellow.

† Lutus, a, um, washed.

LUX, òcis; f. [ant. λῡξ] light, day, brightness, an eye, time, life, great renown, ornament. \* Lux mea, my sweet-heart. \* In lucem bibere, to drink till day-light. \* Cum primâ luce, by break of day.

\* Luces, the stars. \* Animus lucis contemptor, a person that cares not to live. \* Æstiva lux, the summer-time.

Luxatio, ònis; f. a putting out of joint.

Luxatus, a, um; part. out of joint.

Luxia, a river in Spain.

LUXO, are; act. [λῡω] to put out of joint.

Luxor, ari; dep. to riot, revel.

Luxuria, æ; f. luxury, superfluity.

Luxuries, ei; f. excess (in diet or cloaths.) \* Luxuries arborum, the leafiness of trees. \* Segetis luxuries, the rankness of corn.

Luxuriatus, a, um; part. of luxurior; having been excessive.

Luxurior, ari; dep. to be wanton, and given to riot; exceed, spring, or grow rank.

Luxuriose; adv. luxuriously, excessively.

Luxuriōsus, a, um; adj. luxurious, excessive, sumptuous in fare and cloathing; over-rank. \* Luxuriōsa vitis, a vine running too much to wood.

Luxus, a, um; adj. [à luxu, vel à luo, luxum] out of joint.

Luxus, us; m. excess, riot; also a putting out of joint.

## L ante Y.

Lyæus, i; m. a surname of Bacchus.

Lybs, lybis; m. the south-west-wind. See libs.

Lybum, a city of Coelosyria, between Damascus and Laodicea.

Lycabæus, i; m. a mountain of Attica, near Athens.

Lycæa, æ; f. a city of Arcadia.

Lycæa, orum; pl. n. feasts in honour of Pan.

Lycæus, i; m. a mountain of Arcadia, consecrated to Jupiter and Pan.

Lycæus, a surname of Pan and Apollo.

Lycambes, the father of Neobule, whom he had espoused to the poet Archilocus; but refusing to give her, he wrote such bitter verses against him, that forced him and his daughter to hang themselves; hence

Lycambæus, a, um.

Lycanthropia, æ; f. melancholy frenzy, causing a man to think himself a wolf and avoid the company of men.

Lycanthropus, i; m. one troubled with that frenzy; also a sorcerer using to worry human creatures.

Lycæon, a king of Arcadia, turned into a wolf by Jupiter, whom he entertained with man's flesh.

Lycaonius, a, um; adj. of Lycaon.

Lycaonia, a country of Asia the Less, whose metropolis is Iconium; also a city of Phrygia, and sometimes all Arcadia.

Lycaones, the people of Lycaonia.

Lycas, Wolf, a dog's name.

Lycaste, the daughter of Priamus,



wife to Polydamas; also a famous harlot of Sicily, called Venus, of whom Butes begot Eryx.  
 Lycastos, a city of Crete, so called of the nymph Lycaste.  
 Lycastum, a city of Cappadocia, now Docastella.  
 Lyces, a river of Scythia.  
 Lycæum, a school near Athens, where Aristotle taught; and another of Cicero, at his manour of Tusculum.  
 Lychnidus, a city of Illyria.  
 Lychnis, idis; f. the herb camphors.  
 \* Lychnis coronaria or fativa, rose-camphors. \* Lychnis sylvestris, calves-foot. \* Lychnis Chalcidonica, rose-royal, nonsuch.  
 Lychnites, is; m. a kind of white marble; also a red jewel shining very much by candle-light.  
 Lychnites, a fen in Armenia Major, called Exechia.  
 Lychnitis, itidis; f. vervain.  
 Lychnium, ii; n. a candlestick.  
 Lychnobius, ii; m. a night-walker or worker.  
 Lychnocia, Candlemas-day.  
 Lychnopæus, m. a wax-chandler or torch-maker.  
 Lychnuchus, i; m. a candlestick or stone, a lantern, torch-bearer, a linkman.  
 LYCHNUS, i; m. [λυχνος] a link or lamp. \* Lychnus ligneolus, a wooden lantern.  
 Lycia, a country of Asia the Less, between Pamphilia and Caria, so called from Lycus the son of Pandion.  
 Lycias, the river Lech in Rhætia.  
 Lycidas, one of the Centaurs slain by the Lapithæ; also a shepherd in Virgil.  
 Lycimnia, a mistress of Horace.  
 Lycisca, æ; f. a mongrel bred between a wolf and a dog.  
 Lycium, ii; n. box-thorn, or a decoction of it.  
 Lycius, a, um; adj. of Lycia.  
 Lycius, a name of Apollo.  
 Lycoa, a city of Arcadia, where Diana had a temple, and from thence is called Lyconitis.  
 Lycoionon, i; n. wolf-bane.  
 Lycônêdes, a king of the island Scyrus, among whose daughters Achilles lived in women's apparel, to keep himself from the Trojan wars; also the son of Creon.  
 Lycomedis, a lake in Africa, called Linxano.  
 Lycon, a city of Egypt and Portugal.  
 Lyconiasensis, he wrote the life of Pythagoras; also a peripatetic philosopher, called Glycon for his eloquence; and others.  
 Lycone, es; f. a city of Thrace, and a mountain of Peloponnesus abounding in cypress-trees.  
 Lycophos, the first appearing of daylight.  
 Lycophron, ntis; m. a poet of Chalcis, one of the seven called Piciades, the other six being Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Apollonius, Philicus, and Homerus Junior; he wrote a very obscure poem called Alexandra; also the son of Perinthus king of Corinth, who slew his mother.  
 Lycophthalmus, i; m. a precious stone of four divers colours.  
 Lycopolis, a city of Egypt, from the

wolves who repulsed the Æthiopians invading Egypt.  
 Lycopodium, ii; n. a kind of moss called wolf-claw.  
 Lycopsis, is; f. great garden-bugloss.  
 Lycoris or Lytheris, the freed woman of the senator Voluminius, beloved of Cornelius Gallus, but followed Antonius to the wars.  
 Lycormas, a river of Ætolia, having yellow sands, called afterwards E-venus, and now Phidari.  
 Lycos, the least kind of spider.  
 Lycotaphylos, water-slayer.  
 Lycosthene, a city of Lydia.  
 Lycosura, a city of Arcadia.  
 Lycozea, a city of Thrace.  
 Lyctus, a famous city of Crete, called Paleocastro.  
 Lyctius, a, um; adj. of Lyctus.  
 Lycurgeus, a, um; adj. of Lycurgus.  
 Lycurgus, a king of Sparta, who having made many good laws, resigned the crown to his nephew, and killed himself: Also a king of Thrace, who rooted up the vines to keep his people sober; hence Lycurgides, the son of Lycurgus.  
 Lycus, a king of Bœotia, who married Antiope, and put her away when gotten with child by Jupiter in the form of a satyr; also a king of Libya, who was wont to sacrifice his guests; also a Theban exile, who, while Hercules was gone to hell, took occasion to slay Creon, and enter upon the kingdom; but as he was about to ravish Megara, Hercules's wife, he returned in that instant and slew him; also a companion of Æneas, and a son of Priamus, and one of the Centaurs; a famous physician of Naples, and a boy beloved of Alceus; also a river in Assyria, Asia, Germany, Macedonia, and other places.  
 Lydda, a city of Palestine, called also Diospolis, and now Rama.  
 Lyde, the wife of the poet Antimachus; also the elegy he made at her death.  
 Lydia, æ; f. a country in Asia the Less, made famous by king Croesus and the river Pactolus; also a woman's name.  
 Lydius, a river of Macedonia called Castor.  
 Lydius lapis, a touch-stone.  
 Lydius modus, doleful musick.  
 Lydus, the son of Hercules by Iole; also the son of Alys king of Mæonia, who succeeded his father in that kingdom, and called it Lydia.  
 Lygamata, a people of Libya Interior.  
 Lygdamus, a famous wrestler of Syracuse, and a name which Tibullus gives himself.  
 Lygdinus, a kind of stone fit for boxes to keep ointment in, differing but little from alabaster.  
 Lygius, a river of Thrace.  
 Lylæus, a river of Bithynia.  
 Lyle, a city of Arcadia.  
 Lyleus, a, um, of Lyle.  
 Lymax, a river of Arcadia.  
 Lymira, a city and river of Lycia.  
 LYMPHA, æ; f. [λύπη] water.  
 Lymphaticus, a, um; adj. mad; also mixed with water. \* Lymphatici nummi, money that burns one's pocket. \* Lymphaticus pavor, a strange fright.

Lymphatio, onis; f. an intoxication.  
 Lymphatus, us; m. a ting.  
 Lymphatus, a, um; part. of lymphor, intoxicated, beside one's self.  
 Lympho, are; act. to intoxicate or make mad.  
 Lymphor, ari; pass. to be disturbed by reason of apparitions.  
 † Lymphor, oris; m. water.  
 Lymphorata, æ; f. a town about Gedrosia.  
 Lyncæ, a city of Macedonia.  
 Lyncetæ, the people of Lyncetis.  
 Lyncetis, a country of Macedonia.  
 Lyncetius, a river of Macedonia, whose water makes men drunk.  
 Lynceus, a, um; adj. of or like a lynx, sharp-sighted. \* Lynceis oculis contemplari, to look through and through.  
 Lynceus, the beast lynx; also one that is sharp-sighted.  
 Lynceus, i; m. the son of Aphareus, an Argonaut, so quick-sighted that he is said to see the new moon at her change, see thorough stone wall, &c. also the same as Linus the son of Ægyptus, spared by his wife Hypermintra, when the rest of her sisters killed their husbands.  
 Lyncurium, ii; n. a bright stone engender'd of the lynx's urine.  
 Lyncus, a city of Epirus.  
 Lyncus, lyncens, or lynx, a most cruel king of Scythia, who when Triptolemus was sent from Ceres to teach him husbandry, went to kill him in his sleep, but was turned by Ceres into the beast lynx.  
 LYNX, ncis; m. or f. [lynx] the lynx, a spotted and sharp-sighted beast like a deer.  
 Lynx, a city of Libya.  
 LYRA, æ; f. [λύρα] a harp; also a constellation; and the fish cornuta.  
 \* Lyræ, flim-flam.  
 Lyræ, a people of Scythia.  
 Lyræus, a mountain of Arcadia, where the city Lycæa was; also a fountain.  
 Lyrceus, a, um; adj. of Lyræus.  
 Lycia, a city of Peloponnesus, called before Lyncæa.  
 Lyrica, orum; n. lyric verses, or songs to the harp.  
 Lyricen, inis; m. one that plays upon the harp; a harper.  
 Lyricia, æ; f. a woman harper.  
 Lyricina, æ; f. per.  
 Lyricus, a, um; adj. lyric, belonging to the harp.  
 Lyristes, æ; m. a harper.  
 Lyrista, æ; m. a harper.  
 Lyrnatia, a small country of Lycia.  
 Lyrnessus, a city of Troas wasted by Achilles.  
 Lysa, a city of Arabia Petraea.  
 Lysander, ri; m. a valiant general of the Lacedæmonians, who beat the Athenians; he is reported to have used this saying, When the lion's skin will not prevail, One must put on the fox's tail.  
 Lysanias, a Grecian orator, and other men.  
 Lysiades, the son of the philosopher Phædrus.  
 Lysias, an excellent orator of Syracuse.  
 Lysias, a city of Arcadia, called Crepa, another in Caria, and other places.  
 Lysidice, es; f. the daughter of Pelops and Hippodamia, the mother of Alcmena, and grandmother of Hercules.  
 Lysii-



Lyfimachia, æ; f. a city of Cherfone-  
sus Thracia, called Hexamili, and  
another in Ætolia, built by Lyfi-  
machus.

Lyfimachia, æ; f. } the herb loose-  
Lyfimachium, ii; n. } strife. \* Ly-  
finiachia galericulata, willow-herb.

Lyfimachus, i; m. one of Alexan-  
der's men throned to a lion, which  
he killed by pulling out his tongue,  
and was afterwards made king of  
Thrace; also a school-master of A-  
lexander, and an historian of A-  
lexandria.

Lyfimachus, i; m. a stone like Rho-  
dian marble with veins of gold.

Lyfimelia, æ; f. a lake in Sicily,  
called Pantanella.

Lyfinoë, a city of Asia about Pam-  
phylia.

Lyippe, ês; f. one of the daughters  
of Proteus, who preferring them-  
selves before Juno, run mad, and  
thought themselves cows.

Lyippus, i; m. a famous statuary of  
Sicyon; also a comical poet.

Lyis, a certain philosopher, who said  
that God was an ineffable number.

Lyis, a river in Asia about Pamphy-  
lia.

Dyis, is, or lyfios; f. a loosening, so-  
lution, gaping.

Lyisstrate, one of Aristophanes's co-  
medies so called.

Lyisstratus, the brother of Lyippus  
the statuary.

Lyisus, a surname of Bacchus in Bœ-  
otia; and other men.

Lyis, ês; f. fury, madness.

Lyisus or Lyisus, a river of Arcadia,  
near which was the tomb of Æsc-  
culapius.

Lyta, æ; m. a bachelor at law.

Lyta, æ; f. a small country of Thes-  
saly.

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saly.

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saly.

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Lyta, æ; f. a small country of Thes-  
saly.

Lyta, æ; f. a small country of Thes-  
saly.

of Cous.

Macaria, æ; f. the daughter of Her-  
cules, who sacrificed herself to ap-  
pease the wrath of the gods; also a  
city of Cyprus, and the whole island;  
also a fountain of Arcadia, and an  
island in the Arabian gulf.

Macarismus, i; m. happiness; al-  
so an hymn to the honour of the  
saints.

Macarius, i; m. a bishop of Jerusa-  
lem, A. D. 316. also a martyr of  
Alexandria under Decius.

Macaturæ, a people of Pentapolis in  
Africa.

Macci, a people of Libya Interior.

Macco, a city in India.

Maccocalingi, a people of India.

Maccuræ, a people of Mauritania Cæ-  
sariensis.

+ Maccus, a fool.

Mace, a city of Gallia Celtica.

Macednon, a small country in the  
mountain Pindus.

Macêdo, onis; m. the son of Osiris,  
from whom some say Macedonia had  
its name.

Macedonia, æ; f. a large country in  
Europe, of which Philip and A-  
lexander were kings, being called  
before Æmonia, Emathia, Edonia,  
Mygdonia, Pæonia, and Picria.

Macedonjcus, a, um; } adj. of Ma-  
Macedonius, a, um; } cedonia.

Macedonienfis, e; }

Macedonius, i; m. an heretick, who  
affirmed the Holy Ghost to be a  
creature, and not God.

Macella, æ; f. a city of Sicily.

Mâcellarius, a, um; of the shambles.

Mâcellârius, ii; m. a victualler.

+ Mâcellâtor, ôris; } m. a butcher.

+ Mâcellio, ônis; }

+ Mâcello, are; to kill a beast.

+ Mâcellôta, æ; f. a garden-door.

+ Mâcellûlum, i; n. a little butchery.

Mâcellum, i; n. [à Macellus, vel à  
μάκελλος, locus circumscriptus] the  
shambles, or any place where provi-  
sion is sold.

Mâcellus, a, um; adj. [à macer]  
somewhat lean, bare.

MAC-EO, êre; neut. [Heb. macae]  
to be lean or pined.

Macer, a poet who wrote of the virtues  
of herbs, and what Homer had  
omitted.

Mâc-er, ra, um, [à macco] poor in  
flesh, meager, lean, thin, barren.

Mâcêrâtiô, ônis; f. a soaking in  
water.

Mâcêrâtiûs, a, um; part. of maceror;  
made lean; also soaked.

+ Mâcêresco, êre; neut. to be made  
wet and soaked.

Maceria, æ; } f. a wall of stone  
+ Mâcêries, ei; } only, a row of  
teeth, leanness, barrenness.

Mâcêro, are; act. to sleep, infuse, or  
soak in water, to afflict or consume,  
to cause to pine away. \* Macerare  
se, to torment himself.

Mâcêscô, êre; neut. to grow lean.

Mâcêstus, a river of Mysia called  
Megisto.

Machabæus, the surname of Judas,  
the eldest son of Mattathias.

Machæra, æ; f. a sword or fal-  
chion.

+ Machærarîus, ii; m. a fighter at  
sword and dagger.

Machærium, ii; n. a little sword.

Machærophôrus, i; m. a swordsmen,  
one of the guard.

Machæropœus, i; and machæropola,  
æ; m. a sword-cutter.

Machæropolium, ii; n. a sword-  
cutter's shop.

Machageni, a people of Scythia.

Machaon, the son of Æsculapius and  
Arfinoë, who went to the Trojan  
wars, and was slain.

Machaonius, a, um; adj. of Machaon.

Machara, a city of Sicily.

Machela, Mechlin in Brabant.

Machelones, a people about Pontus.

+ Machia, æ; f. a fray, combat.

+ Machil, the robe of the ephod.

MÂCHINA, æ; f. [μαχανή] an en-  
gine, instrument, deceit, craft. \*

Omnes adhibere machinas, to use  
all means to do a thing.

Machinâlis, e; adj. belonging to en-  
gines. \* Menfor machinarius, a  
surveyor.

Machinârius, ii; m. an engineer, a  
worker of engines.

Machinâtiô, ônis; f. a devising,  
subtle working, invention, contri-  
vance.

Mâchînâtor, ôris; m. an inventor  
of engines or deceits, a plotter, con-  
triver.

Mâchînâtiûs, a, um; part. of machi-  
nor; inventing or invented.

Mâchînâtiûs, ôis; m. a device.

Mâchînôr, ari; dep. acc. & dat. to  
devise an engine or ingenious work,  
to work. \* Machinari mortem a-  
licuj, to seek a man's death.

Mâchînôfus, a, um; adj. devised by  
craft, cunningly wrought.

+ Mâchînûla, æ; f. a little engine.

+ Machiones, workmen, masons.

Machlinia, the city Mechlin in Bra-  
bant.

+ Machlis, a wild beast in Scandi-  
navia like the elk.

Machlyes, a people of Africa.

Machorbæ, a haven of Arabia Fœlix.

+ Machplum or macholum, a rick or  
stack of corn.

Mâchurves or Machurebi, a people of  
Mauritania Cæsariensis.

Mâchusi, a people of Mauritania Cæ-  
sariensis.

Mâci, a people about Arachosia.

+ Mâcianum, i; n. a crab or wilding.

+ Mâcianus, i; f. a crab-tree.

+ Mâciatus, a, um; made lean.

Mâcieratis, a city of Egypt built by  
the Athenians.

Mâcidatus, a, um; wet, moistened.

Mâcidos, a city of Thrace, called  
Maitos.

+ Mâciêcûla, æ; f. a little leanness.

Mâcies, ei; f. [à macco] leanness,  
barrenness. \* Ossa vix texit macies,  
there is nothing but skin and bones.

+ Mâcilentê, adv. leanly, poorly.

+ Mâcilentus, a, um; adj. [à macer]  
very lean and thin.

+ Mâcio, are; act. to make lean.

MÂCIS, îdis; f. [μάκισ] mate.

+ Mâcisco, êre; neut. to grow lean.

Mâcistes, a city in Triphylia.

Mâcium, a province of India full of  
elephants.

Mâcoa, a city of Arabia.

Mâcodama, a city of Africa Propria,  
now called Macroë.

Mâcolium, Maic, a town in Ireland.

Mâcra, the river which divides Liguria  
from Hetruria; also an island in the  
Myrtoan sea.

+ Mâcrêdo and mâciitudo, înis; f.  
leanness.

+ Mâcr-co, êre; to be or grow lean.  
Macresco,

### M ante A.

M. In numeris mille notat, & ab-  
breviat. for Marcus, Martius,  
meus, miles, modo, molestus, mo-  
numentum, mors, mulier or mu-  
nus.

Macæ, a people of Arabia Fœlix.

Macanitæ or Macennitæ, a people of  
Mauritania Tingitana.

Macara, æ; f. an island of Lycia,  
and a city of Sicily.

Macareæ, a city of Arcadia, from  
Macarus the son of Laconia.

Macareus, i; m. the son of Æolus,  
who got his sister Canace with child;  
whereupon her father sent her a  
sword wherewith she killed herself;  
also an ancient historian, who wrote

of Cous.

Macaria, æ; f. the daughter of Her-  
cules, who sacrificed herself to ap-  
pease the wrath of the gods; also a  
city of Cyprus, and the whole island;  
also a fountain of Arcadia, and an  
island in the Arabian gulf.

Macarismus, i; m. happiness; al-  
so an hymn to the honour of the  
saints.

Macarius, i; m. a bishop of Jerusa-  
lem, A. D. 316. also a martyr of  
Alexandria under Decius.

Macaturæ, a people of Pentapolis in  
Africa.

Macci, a people of Libya Interior.



*Macresco*, ēre; neut. to pine or fall away in flesh.  
*Macri*, fields between Bononia and Ravenna in the way to Rome.  
*Macria*, a small island by Rhodes.  
*Macrines*, a people of Corsica.  
*Macrinus*, a Roman emperor, A. U. 969.  
*Macris*, the island Magri in the Rhodian sea; also a name of Eubœa and Chios, by reason of their length.  
† *Macro*, aro; to make very lean.  
*Macrobii*, certain long-lived people of Meroë in Africa.  
*Macrobius*, long-lived.  
*Macrobius*, i; m. he commented upon Scipio's dream, and wrote the Saturnalia.  
*Macrocephali*, a people by Bosphorus with long heads.  
*Macrochir* or *Longimanus*, the name of Artaxerxes.  
*Macrochira*, a garment with long sleeves.  
*Macrocolum*, i; n. } paper-royal.  
*Macrocola*, æ; f. }  
*Macrocomus*, i; m. long-haired.  
*Macrocosmus*, i; m. the great world.  
*Macrologia*, æ; f. a long discourse.  
*Macrones*, a people of Pontus.  
*Macronosia*, æ; f. a long sickness.  
† *Macropiper*, cris; long pepper.  
† *Macropterus*, i; m. a long-wing'd hawk.  
*Macror*, oris; m. leanness.  
*Macryes*, a people of Libya.  
*Macrynia*, a city of Ætolia.  
*Maculator*, oris; m. a killer, slayer, sacrificer.  
*Maclatus*, a, um; part. of *maclor*; killed, sacrificed. \* *Maclatus esto hoc sacrificio*, may this sacrifice tend to the further setting out your great name and glory.  
*Maclatus*, us; m. a killing for sacrifice.  
*Maclæ*, [a maclatus] O brave! \* *Maclæ virtute esto*, go on and prosper. \* *Maclæ amare*, to love exceedingly.  
† *Maclææ*, arum; f. } dainty dishes,  
*Maclæa*, orum; n. } sweet-meats,   
 out-ords, &c. the last course.  
† *Maclæus*, i; m. one that has great cheeks and a wide mouth.  
*Maclæo*, are; act. [a maclatus] to slay, kill, sacrifice, advance, overwhelm, honour, throw down headlong, to violate. \* *Maclæare aliquem infortunio*, to do one a shrewd turn or mischief.  
*Maclorium*, a city of Sicily, called Mazarino.  
*MACTRA*, æ; f. [μάκτρα] a kneading-trough.  
*Macltus*, a, um; adj. [qu. magis auctus] augmented, more increased and enlarged.  
*MÁCULA*, æ; f. [μάκλα, vel ab Heb. machab, delevit] a spot, reproach, blemish, a small nook, the mesh of a net. \* *Inurere æternas maculas alicui*, to disgrace one eternally.  
*Maculatio*, onis; f. a bespotting, defiling.  
*Maculatus*, a, um; part. of *maculor*; spotted, blemished.  
*Maculo*, are; act. to spot, stain, defile; also to wound.  
*Maculosus*, a, um; adj. full of spots; stained, freckled. \* *Nefas maculo-*

*sum, adultery.*  
*Madaura*, a city of Africa, whence Apuleius is called Madaurensis.  
*Mædefac-io*, ere; act. to make wet or moist.  
*Mædefactus*, a, um; moistened, steeped.  
*Mædesio*, eri; neut. to be made wet.  
*Mædens*, ntis; part. of *mædeo*; wet or moist; also tipsed.  
*MAD-EO*, ere; neut. [ἀ μωδῶς, humore nimio putresco] to be wet or moist, be thoroughly versed in any learning, be well boiled. \* *Mædere sermonibus*, to be filled with discourse. \* *Mædere vino*, to have tipsed.  
*Mædesc-o*, ere; neut. to be or grow wet. \* *Humore mædescit ungula*, the hoof grows tender with wet.  
*Mædidatus*, a, um; moistened, soaked.  
† *Mædiditas*, atis; f. moisture, wetness.  
† *Mædidō*, are; to make wet.  
*Mædidus*, a, um; adj. wet, moist, damp; also drunk. \* *Vestis mædidæ cocco*, a purple-garment.  
† *Mædidico*, are; act. to make wet.  
*Mædisanites Sinus*, a part of the Persian sea called Golfo di Sandra.  
*Mador*, oris; m. moisture, dampness.  
† *Madulsa*, } m. a drunkard.  
*Madusa*, æ; }  
† *Mædulus*, a, um; pretty moist.  
*Madyrus*, a city of Hellepont.  
*Mæander*, the river Madre or Palazzia in Phrygia, full of turnings and windings.  
*Mæander*, i; m. an intricate turning and winding, a labyrinth.  
*Mæandrus*, }  
*Mæandratus*, a, um; adj. intricately wrought or turned.  
*Mæandrus*, a city of Magnesia, and a mountain of India without Ganges.  
*Mæatæ*, a people of Scotland.  
*Mædi* or *Mædobithyni*, a people of Thrace.  
*Mæmæcleria*, sacrifices to Jupiter for the laying of tempests.  
*Mæmæclerion*, the month September.  
*Mæna*, æ; f. a pilchard.  
*Mænades*, the same as Bacchæ, or the women-priests of Bacchus.  
*Mænâlis*, idos; f. of the hill Mænalus.  
*Mænâlius*, a, um; adj. of the hill Mænalus.  
*Mænâlus* and *Mænâlz*, orum; a very high mountain of Arcadia, full of pines, and dedicated to Pan, so called from Mænalus the son of Lyeon; also a city of Arcadia.  
*Mænatia*, a Balearick island, and another by Corsica.  
*Mænius*, i; m. a Roman consul; also a riotous spendthrift, who selling his house, reserved only a balcony to behold the sword-plays, which was therefore called Mæniana.  
*Mænomenon*, i; n. a kind of honey making men mad.  
*Mænomona*, mountains of Sardinia.  
*Mænulius*, a surname of Bacchus.  
† *Mænulæ*, arum; sprats.  
*Mæonia*, æ; f. a country of Asia Minor, called afterwards Lydia.  
*Mæonidæ*, the Muses.  
*Mæonides*, Homer so called.  
*Mæonii*, a people of Tuscany.  
*Mæotæ*, the inhabitants of Mæotis.  
*Mæotis*, idis; f. a lake in the north

parts of Scythia, into which runneth the river Tanais.  
*Mæotius*, a, um; adj. of Mæotis; Meotic.  
*Mæotides*, a fish taken out of the lake Mæotis.  
*Mæpa*, a city of Armenia the Less.  
*Mæpha*, the metropolis of Arabia Felix.  
*Mæronæ*, æ; f. a city of Persia.  
*Mæsius*, ii; m. the month May.  
*Mæsius*, mount Olympus in Mysia.  
*Mæsolia*, a country of India within Ganges.  
*Mæson*, an actor of Megara, from whom came the proverb Mæsonica dictoria.  
† *Mæsortium*, a woman's veil or monk's hood.  
*Maga*, æ; f. a witch. See magus.  
*Magadium*, ii; n. the bridge of a violin, &c.  
*Magæ* or *Magnæ*, Old Radnor in Wales.  
*Magæa*, a fountain of Sicily, called La fontana de la Magdalena.  
*Magale*, is; } [Punic. magar]  
*Magalia*, ium; n. } huts, booths.  
*Magarsus*, the greatest hill in Cilicia.  
*Magas*, adis; f. the neck or back of a lute, &c.  
*Magdalene*, es; f. Magdalen, the name of a woman.  
† *Magdaleo*, onis; m. a langate, or long plaister like a roller.  
*Magdeburgum*, a city of Saxony, called Magdeburg or Maidenbourg.  
† *Magdellum*, i; n. a chamber-pot.  
*Magè*, adv. more or rather. See magis.  
*Magella*, a city of Sicily.  
*Magelli*, a people of Liguria.  
*Magetæ*, a people of Africa.  
*Magetobia*, Mont-Beliard in France.  
*Magi*, a people about Media.  
*Magia*, a fountain by Syracuse; also a city of Illyria and Carmania.  
*Magia*, æ; f. } sorcery, magic,  
*Magice*, es; f. } witchcraft.  
*Magicus*, a, um; adj. of witchcraft.  
 \* *Ars magica*, the black art.  
*Magida*, æ; f. a kind of broad platter or board.  
*Magida*, a town of Pannonia or Noricum.  
† *Maginamentum*, i; n. a divination.  
† *Maginor*, ari; to trifle, go slowly to work.  
*Magiovinium* or *Magiovintum*, Dunstable in Bedfordshire.  
*Magiriscium*, ii; n. a cook, or graven image like one.  
*Magiriscus*, sci; a little cook.  
*Magirus*, i; m. a cook.  
*Magis*, idis; f. a kneading-trough, a plate, and a round table.  
*MAGIS*, adv. [ἀ μᾶλλον, magnus] more, rather. \* *Ut nunquam magis*, as much as ever. \* *Magis magisque*, magis ac magis, more and more.  
† *Magistellus*, i; m. a little sorry master.  
*Magist-er*, ri; m. [a magis, vel magnus] a master, a teacher, a governor, one ordered by the prætor to sell the debtor's goods. \* *Magister dicendi*, an orator. \* *Magister pecoris*, a herdsman. \* *Magister populi*, a dictator. \* *Magister equitum*, a serjeant-major of the horse. \* *Magister militum*, a lieutenant-general. \* *Magister armorum*, a corporal or drillmaster.



driller. \* Magister pagi or vici, a constable, headborough. \* Magister ludi, a school-master. \* Magister navis, a pilot.  
 † Magistercula, æ; f. a little mistress.  
 † Magisterculus, i; m. a little sorry master.  
 Magisterium, ii; n. mastership; also a mystery or trade; a means invented in physick, as a plaister. \* Magisterium equitum, a body of eight troops of horse, or five hundred and two.  
 Magistos, a city of Elis in Peloponnesus.  
 Magistra, æ; f. a mistress, governess.  
 † Magistratus, e; adi. of a master.  
 Magistraciones publicæ, publick schools.  
 Magistratus, us; m. a magistrate, a chief officer; also the office, authority, government. \* Magistratus major, summus, a consul.  
 † Magistrianus, i; m. a master or Magisterianus, i; agent in a business.  
 † Magistro, are; to rule, govern, Magistro, ari; teach.  
 Magita, a people of Arabia Felix.  
 Maclana, Maclenith in Montgomeryshire.  
 Maglona, or Maglova, the same as Maglana.  
 Magna, atis; n. a wash-ball, pomander, &c. also the dregs of ointment.  
 † Magmatarius, ii; m. a maker of wash-balls.  
 † Magmentaria vasa, the vessels wherein the bowels of beasts were brought to the altar.  
 Magna, an island of Libya.  
 † Magnai, for magnæ.  
 † Magnales, ium; m. noble.  
 Magnalia, ium; n. [à magnus] great and wonderful things.  
 † Magnamen, inis; n. courageousness.  
 Magnanimus, a, um; adj. stout, courageous, valiant.  
 Magnanimitas, atis; f. courage, stoutness.  
 Magnanimiter, adv. courageously.  
 Magnarius, ii; m. a great dealer, or wholesale-man.  
 Magnas, atis; m. a nobleman, peer, grandee.  
 Magnata, a city of Ireland.  
 Magnates, the people of Magnata.  
 † Magnatus, i; m. a grandee.  
 † Magnè, adv. greatly.  
 Magnentius, a Roman emperor, who, being vanquished, fled to Lugdunum, and running mad, wounded his brother Desiderius, killed some of his friends, and at last himself.  
 Magnes, etis; m. [μαγνης] a loadstone, whose property is to draw iron to it.  
 Magnes, an ancient comedian of Athens; also a youth of Smyrna, exceeding beautiful, skilled in poetry and musick, who going about from city to city with a crown of gold, was beloved of many, especially king Gyges; but his parents disliking it, cut off his hair, and spoiled all his ornaments; whereupon Gyges made war upon the Magnesi.  
 Magnesia, æ; f. a city of Asia, where Themistocles died in banishment, the king of Persia having given it to him; also a city of Lydia, and a country of Macedonia, between Picria and Thessaly.  
 Magnesis, idos; of Magnesia.

Magnetus, i, a, um; adj. of Magnesia.  
 Magnetarches, is; m. a chief magistrate of the Athenians.  
 Magnetes, the people of Magnesia.  
 \* Magnetum mala, great evils.  
 Magneticus, a, um; belonging to the loadstone, attractive. \* Index magneticus, the mariner's compass.  
 Magnetis, a stone called cut-silver.  
 Magniana, the city Zike in Hungaria.  
 † Magnificus, i; m. a great bragger.  
 Magnificatio, onis; f. a magnifying.  
 † Magnificatus, a, um; part. of magnificor; magnified.  
 Magnificè, ius, issimè; adv. nobly, sumptuously, stately. \* Magnificè aliquem accipere, to bestead a man in most respectful language.  
 Magnificentia, æ; f. magnificence, stateliness, nobleness, loftiness. \* Magnificentia verborum, gaiety of words in a discourse or speech.  
 Magnificentior, ius; adj. compar. of magnificus; more noble, &c.  
 Magnifico, are; act. to magnify, extol, praise.  
 Magnificus, a, um; adj. magnificent, doing great acts; noble, stately, sumptuous. \* Magnifica verba, big words, a boasting.  
 Magniloquentia, æ; f. a speaking in a high style.  
 † Magniloquium, ii; n. a lofty speech, or of great matters.  
 Magniloquus, a, um; speaking loftily or stately; a boaster, boaster.  
 Magnipendo, ere; to get much by.  
 Magnitudo, inis; f. greatness, height, height. \* Magnitudo animi, undaunted courage.  
 Magnè, } adv. greatly, aloud. \*  
 Magnū, } Magnè imputari, to be set at a high price.  
 Magnopere, adv. [of magno and opere] greatly, earnestly. \* Non magnopere laboro, I am not much concerned.  
 Magnopolis, is; a city of Paphlagonia; also the city of Mackelburg in Germany.  
 Magnum promontorium, a promontory of Portugal, at the mouth of Tagus, called Capo de Cascais, or rather the rock of Lisbon; also a promontory of Mauritania Cæsaricensis, called Capo de Odenè; another of Sicily, Arabia Felix, and Æthiopia.  
 Magnus, a consul, colleague with Apollonius; and other men.  
 MAGNUS, a, um; adj. [μεγας] great, large, notable, weighty. \* Magnum iter, a long way. \* Magnus natu, an old man. \* Magnus focer, the wife's grandfather. \* Magnus animo, very courageous. \* Magnū partem in his partendis & definiendis occupati sunt, they spend great part of the time in dividing and defining these things. \* Magnus numerus frumenti, a great many bushels of corn. \* Magnus amator mulierum, a mighty lover. \* Magna voce, with a loud voice. \* Dii magni, the great gods, as Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, &c. \* Magni pueri, great men's sons. \* Magna & veteri prosapiâ, of a rich and ancient family. \* Magnum opus & arduum, a difficult undertaking. \* Os magnum, a strong voice. \* Pectus magnum,

a great heart. \* Magna lingua, proud language. \* Magnum mare, a tempestuous sea, (Catull. 23. 12.) \* Magnum fecit, he did a great matter. \* In magno negotio habuit, he thought it a great matter. \* Magna ex parte, in great measure. \* Magni esse, to be highly valued. \* Magno vendere, to sell dear. \* Magna urbs, Rome, so called by the Romans. \* Magna dea, or magna mater, Cybele, mother of the gods.  
 Magnus Portus, Porto Seren, in the Atlantick sea; also Portsmouth in Hampshire.  
 Mago, the name of divers Carthaginians, viz. the father of Aldruba and Hannibal, who assisted the Romans with one hundred and twenty ships in the Tarentine war; another was the brother of Hannibal; another was taken by Scipio, and sent to Rome; another Mago, whom Columella calls Rusticationis parentem, wrote twenty-eight books, which were translated into Latin by order of the senate.  
 Magon, a river of India, falling into Ganges.  
 Magontiacum; the city Mentz in Germany, where printing is said to be first found out; the archbishop of this city is the first of the electors to the empire.  
 Miguda, a city of Mesopotamia.  
 Magudaris, is; f. the herb laserpitium.  
 MAGUS, i; m. [μαγος] an enchanter, wizard, a wise counsellor in the Persian empire.  
 Magus, a king of the Celtae, of whom many towns are named.  
 Migusa, a city of Æthiopia.  
 Magutano, a city of Armenia Major.  
 Magydaris, is; f. the herb Laswort.  
 † Mahaiab, wild rock cherries of Austria.  
 Mahometes, an Arabian, born A. D. 572. his father a Pagan, and his mother a Jew, captain of a rebellious crew, among whom, by the help of Sergius, a Nestorian monk, he introduced the Mahometan religion, contained in the Alcoran; also the name of several Turkish emperors after him.  
 Maia, æ; f. a sea-crab.  
 Maia, æ; f. the daughter of Atlas, and one of the Pleiades, in whom Jupiter begat Mercury; also a goddess, the daughter of Faunus; and a city of Hellespont.  
 Majoris, is; m. [à major] a barrow-pig or hog.  
 Majestas, a goddess, daughter of Honos and Reuerentia.  
 Majestas, atis; f. [à major] majesty, excellency, authority, sovereignty, sacredness. \* Majestatem lacerare, to commit high-treason. \* Quanta in oratione majestas, with what a comely grace did he deliver his oration!  
 † Majestatior, ius; adj. more majestically.  
 † Majestativus, a, um; adj. majestic, full of majesty.  
 Major, and us, gen. oris; adj. comp. of magnus; greater, bigger, older. \* Major morbus, the falling-sickness. \* Major focer, the wife's great-grandfather. \* Major domus, the steward of the household. \* In



\* In majus celebrare, to set out beyond the worth.

† Major, ōris; m. a mayor, signior. Majorana, æ; f. the herb sweet-marijoram.

Majoratus, ūs; m. mayoralty or eldership.

Majores, um; m. pl. ancestors, forefathers.

† Majorina, æ; f. a kind of olives, not ripe till the beginning of February.

† Majoro, are; to make great.

Mais, a river of India between Ganges and Indus.

Maityavonium, a city in France.

MAIUS, ii; m. [a majores, vel a Maia the mother of Mercury] the month May.

Maius, a, um; adj. of or in May.

Majusculus, a, um; adj. somewhat bigger.

Maizum, i; n. maize, or Turkey wheat.

MALA, æ; f. [μῆλον] the cheek, or cheek-bone.

Malabathrum, i; n. an Indian leaf swimming in ponds, of which they make a sweet oil called malabathrinum.

Malacha, or Malaga, a haven of Andalusia in Spain, noted for raisins.

Mālāche, ēs; f. a large kind of mal-lows.

Malachites, a stone of a dark green colour.

† Malachra, æ; f. the tree from which comes the gum bdellium.

Malachus, or Marachus, a poet of Syracuse, who never wrote better than when thoroughly anger'd.

Malacia, æ; f. calmness of the sea, becalmedness, queasiness of stomach, or longing.

Mālācīfo, are; act. to soften, tame, make gentle.

Malacitanus, a, um; adj. of Malacha.

Malacocissus, a kind of ivy.

Malacodermus, i; m. any fish with a soft shell.

Malacostracus, a, um; adj. mollifying, loosening.

Malacus, a, um; adj. soft, delicate.

\* Malacum palliolum, a fine coat.

\* In malacum modum, in an easy manner.

Malæa, a city of Arcadia.

Malæi Colon, a promontory of Chersonesus Aurea.

Malagma, ātis; n. a poultice.

Malanius, the city Maida of the Oenotri.

Malaffo, are; to make soft, ripe or tender.

Malchus, chi; m. an historian, who wrote an history from Constantine to Anastasius; also a name of Porphyrius.

Malcoæ, a people of Libya Interior.

Malcolmus, a king of Scotland, A. D. 1154.

† Ma'dius, ii; a bushel or strike.

† Maldra, maldrus, maldrum, maldrum, four bushels, half a quarter.

Malē, adv. badly, naughtily, shrewdly.

\* Ma'e audire, to have an ill name.

\* Male loqui, to give ill language.

\* Male olere, to stink.

\* Male suadere, to give bad counsel.

\* Male fortis, effeminate.

\* Male conductus, costy.

\* Male

me habet hæc res, this thing vexes and troubles me. \* Male metuo illum, I dread him. \* Male vivere, to live poorly. \* Male est animo, I am ready to faint, sink down.

Malca, a promontory of Laconia, called Capo Malio, so dangerous to sailors, that it caused the proverb, Cum ad Maleam deflexeris, obliviscere quæ sunt domi; also a mountain of Taprobane.

† Maleberbis, e; adj. having a thin beard.

Malacena, æ; f. a city of Armenia Minor.

† Maledcus, ei; m. an evil spirit.

Maledicē, adv. reproachfully.

Maledicentia, æ; f. reproach, railing, vilifying.

Mālēdicenti-or, us, gen. ōris; adj. compar. -issimus, [of maledicus] more slanderous or vilifying.

Mālēdi-co, xi, etum, cōre; to revile, to rail against.

Mālēdictio, ōnis; f. a reproaching, railing, cursing.

† Mālēdictor, ōris; m. a railer.

Mālēdictum, i; n. a reproach, foul language. \* Maledicti loco, as an abuse.

Mālēdictus, a, um; part. of maledicor; reviled, cursed.

Mālēdicus, a, um; adj. reproaching, vilifying. \* Maledicus in omnes, railing against every one.

† Mālēfaber, a, um; adj. ill wrought or devised.

Mālēf-acio, ēci, actum, acere; act. to do ill, to hurt, to do one a displeasure.

† Mālēfactor, ōris; m. } a malefactor, evil

Malefactor, ōris; m. } tor, evil

Malefactor, ōris; m. } tor, evil

Malefactor, ōris; m. } tor, evil

Malefactor, ōris; m. } tor, evil

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Malefactor, ōris; m. } tor, evil

Malefactor, ōris; m. } tor, evil

tania Cæsariensis.

Maleventum, a city of Campania, called afterwards Beneventum.

† Mālēvestitus, a, um; bad apparel'd.

† Mālēvōle, adv. spitefully, enviously.

Mālēvōlens, ntis; adj. envious, unlucky. \* Malevolente ingenio natus, born in an ill hour.

Mālēvōlent-er, ius, iſimē; adv. maliciously.

Mālēvōlentia, æ; f. ill-will, spite, malice.

Mālēvōlus, a, um; adj. [a malē & volo] spiteful, envious.

Maleus, a mountain of India, under the equator.

Maliaca, the city Xalgrado in Spain.

Maliacus sinus, a gulf ever-against Eubœa.

Maliattha, a city of Arabia Petraea.

Maliba, a city of India without Ganges.

Malicorium, ii; n. a pomegranate-shell.

Mālifer, a, um; adj. bearing apples.

† Mālignē, adv. maliciously, sparingly.

\* Maligne virens, of a dull green.

Malignitas, ātis; f. malice, ill-will, grudge, niggardliness.

Malignor, ari; dep. to malign, envy, hate, curse.

Malignus, a, um; adj. [a malus] malicious, spiteful, unkind, niggardly, malignant. \* Malignus ager, a barren soil. \* Maligna lux, a dim light. \* Malignum ulcus, a venomous ulcer. \* Maligni aditus, difficult and dangerous passages.

Malimnus, a mountain of Sicily full of apples.

† Malina, æ; the spring-tide.

† Malinus, a, um; of an apple-tree.

Malippala, a city of India within Ganges.

† Mālitas, ātis; f. illness.

Mālitia, æ; f. wickedness, naughtiness; also subtilty. \* Mālitia celi, the malignant influence of the heavens.

Mālitiōsē, ius; adv. mischievously, subtilly.

† Mālitiōsitas, ātis; f. mischievousness.

Mālitiōsus, a, um; adj. mischievous, evil, wicked, subtle.

Mallaba, a city of Arabia Felix.

Mallada, a city of Persia.

Mallæta, a city of India within Ganges.

Malle, for magis velle.

Malleator, ōris; m. a worker with a hammer, a smith, or coiner.

Malleatus, a, um; hammered, beaten.

† Mallensis, is; m. a lawyer, pleader.

† Malleo, are; to hammer, beat out.

† Malleola, æ; f. a little hammer.

Malleolaris, e; adj. of a shoot or branch. \* Malleolaris virga, an herb fit for planting.

Malleolus, i; m. a little hammer; also a young shoot or vine-branch, a bavin or spray to fire a place. \* Malleoli, the ankle-bones.

MALLEUS, ei; m. [Heb. halmuth, a ſono] a mallet, hammer, beetle.

Malli, a people of India about the head of Indus, who opposed Eacus.

Mallois, entis; Apollo's temple at Lesbos.

Mallophoros, Ceres, so called at Megaris.

Mallos, a city in Cilicia.

Malus, a mountain of India within Ganges.



Ganges. \* Malli, the inhabitants.  
 Malluvizæ, ārum; f. [à manus & lavo] a basin to wash hands.  
 Malluvianus, a, um; adj. of washing the hands. \* Sordes malluvianæ, filth coming from the hands in washing.  
 Mālo, mavis, malle; verb. irreg. [qu. magis volo] to be more willing, to prefer, to have rather.  
 † Malobathrarius, ii; m. a maker or seller of ointment of spikenard.  
 Malobathrum, i; n. ointment of spikenard.  
 † Malogranatum, i; n. a pomegranate.  
 † Malogranatus, i; f. a pomegranate-tree.  
 † Mālomellum, i; n. a sweetening-apple.  
 † Mālomellus, i; f. a sweetening-tree.  
 Malope, es; f. a kind of mallows.  
 Malsane, a city of Arabia Felix.  
 Maltanus, a haven of Tuscany.  
 Maltecoræ, a people of India.  
 Maltha, æ; f. an oil or varnish made of wax and tar.  
 Malthace, an island not far from Corcyra.  
 † Malthinus, a, um; adj. effeminate, soft.  
 † Maltho, are, to varnish over.  
 Malua, a river of Africa.  
 MALVA, æ; f. [μαλαχῆ] mallows.  
 \* Malva major, holy-oak.  
 Malvaceus, a, um; adj. of mallows.  
 Malvariscus, i; m. } marsh-mal-  
 Malvariicum, i; n. } lows.  
 Malvaticum vium, [Gall. malvaïsse] malmsey.  
 † Malvatina, æ; f. a garment made of mallows.  
 MALUM, i; n. [μῆλον] an apple.  
 \* Malum granatum vel punicum, a pomegranate. \* Malum aureum & Hesperium, an orange. \* Malum limonium, a lemon. \* Malum cotoneum, a quince. \* Malum Claudianum, a queen-apple. \* Malum sanguineum, a summer-golden. \* Malum terræ, birth-wort or sow-bread. \* Mala lignea, the tackle to hoist up the main-yard.  
 Mālum, i; n. mischief, an evil, adversity, misfortune, wickedness, hardship. \* Habere malum, to suffer wrong. \* Mālo vertere, to turn to ill, to be of ill consequence.  
 Malum! interj. O villainy!  
 Mālus, i; f. an apple-tree. \* Malus sylvestris, a crab-tree.  
 Mālus, i; m. the mast of a ship.  
 MĀLUS, a, um; adj. [à μάχος, lascivus, vel ab Heb. gnamal, laboravit, vel amal, debilis est, &c.] bad, evil, wicked, naughty, shrewd, unkindful. \* Mālum medicamentum, poison. \* Māla mente esse, to be displeased at himself. \* Forma mala, an unhandsome feature.  
 Mālys, the brother of Mēmprius.  
 Mama, a city of Æthiopia.  
 Mamarina, a city of Ausonia.  
 Māmaus, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 Mānelus, the sixteenth king of Assyria.  
 Māmercus, i; m. a bishop of Vienna, who first instituted litanies, Anno Dom. 453.  
 Māpers, the same as Mars in the Oscan language.  
 Māmerthes, a Corinthian, who being desirous of reigning, slew his brother Sifapo's children; but when Sifapo

came to know it, he caused him to be torn in pieces.  
 Mamertina, the city Messina.  
 Mamertini, a prison in Rome; also, a consul.  
 Mamertini, a people of Italy.  
 Mamertium, a city in Italy.  
 Mamilla, the city Ceitz in Germany.  
 Mamilla, æ; f. a little dug or pap.  
 Mamillana, æ; f. a kind of figs like paps.  
 Mamillare, is; n. a gorget, a breast-cloth.  
 Māmitus, the thirteenth king of Assyria.  
 MAMMA, æ; f. [μᾶμμη] a dug or pap; also a grandame; a bud of a tree. \* A mamma disjungere, to wean.  
 Mammæus Pons, the bridge Ponte Mammolo, over the river Anio, so called from Mammæa the mother of Severus.  
 † Māmmatus, a, um; adj. like to or having paps.  
 † Māmmatus, a, um; adj. having paps or teats.  
 † Māmmia, æ; f. a mam.  
 Māmmida, a city of Persia.  
 Māmmilla, the daughter of Telegonus, giving name to the family Māmmilli.  
 Māmmillaris, e; adj. of or like teats.  
 Māmmisæa, a tetrarchy of Syria.  
 † Māmmo, are, to suckle.  
 Māmona, riches.  
 † Māmonius, a, um; adj. set too much upon riches.  
 Māmmōsus, a, um; adj. having great paps. \* Māmmosa pyra, great pears.  
 Māmothreptus, i; m. a child sucking long, or wantonly brought up; a cockney.  
 Māmmūla, æ; f. a little nipple.  
 Māmphula, æ; f. Syrian bread that fell away into coals before it was thoroughly baked.  
 Māmphur, uris; n. a round piece of timber, with a leather thong, used by turners.  
 Māmpsaros, a mountain of Africa Propria.  
 Mānuda, a city of Æthiopia.  
 Mānuga, a city of Syria.  
 Māmurius Veturius, a famous smith in the time of Numa, who made the shields in fashion of that which fell from heaven.  
 Māmurra, a Roman knight, extravagant in building, who bragged that he had in his house whatever Gallia Comata could afford him.  
 † Mānābilis, e; adj. apt to flow or enter in.  
 Mānācus, i; m. a monthly circle.  
 Mānæthus, an Egyptian of Diopolis, who left a poem of physiology and astrology.  
 Mānaita, a country of Armenia, consecrated to an idol of the same name.  
 † Mānal, } is; n. an ewer.  
 † Mānale, }  
 Mānalis, e; adj. [à manes] of ghosts. \* Mānalis lapis, the gate of hell, through which the spirits called manes do pass out.  
 Mānālis, e; adj. [à mano] flowing. \* Mānalis lapis, a stone by the temple of Mars, which, in the time of drought, the Romans brought into the city, and rain immediately followed.  
 Mānapia, Waterford in Ireland.

Manaricium, Manrick in Holland.  
 Manarimanis, a haven of Germany called Marna.  
 Manates, a people of Italy.  
 † Mānātio, ōnis; f. a flowing from, a springing out of.  
 Māncaleus, ei; m. the fourteenth king of Babylon.  
 Mānceps, ipis; c. [à manus & capio] a buyer of publick things, farmer, huckster, broker, an undertaker of a business, he that warrants his goods at the sale of them.  
 † Māncinītas, ātis; f. maimedness, lameness.  
 † Māncinus, a, um; adj. left-handed.  
 Māncinus, i; m. a Roman consul, who having made a dishonourable peace with the enemy, was delivered up to them, that so they might be freed from the conditions.  
 Māncipatio, ōnis; f. } a selling be-  
 Māncipātus, ūs; m. } fore witness, upon warranty, a selling of land with seisin.  
 Māncipātus, a, um; adj. sold or passed over to another in bondage.  
 Māncipi, } indec. whatsoever is in  
 Māncupi, } one's full power and possession.  
 Māncipium, } ii; n. a captive pri-  
 Māncupium, } soner taken in war, a purchase or propriety, a drudge or slave. \* Sui māncipii esse, to be at his own disposal. \* Res māncipii, our proper possession. \* Māncipio dare, to give one possession in fee-simple. \* Lex māncipii, a cause specify'd in a contract.  
 Māncipo, are, to give liberty and seisin, to dispose. \* Quædam māncipat usus, use makes some things ours.  
 † Māncio, are, to maim or lame.  
 Māncunium, Manchester, a trading town in Lancashire.  
 Māncus, a, um; adj. [à manus] maimed, lame, imperfect. \* In quem manca ruit fortuna, whom fortune assaults in vain, attacks to no purpose.  
 Mānda, a river of India within Ganges.  
 Mādagandeni, a people of Troas.  
 Mādagræum, a river in Scythia Asiatica.  
 Mādalum, i; n. a lake in Æthiopia.  
 Mādalus, i; m. a door-bar.  
 Mādane, es; f. the daughter of Atyages, who, as he thought in his sleep, made so much water, that it overflowed all Asia; she married Cambyfes, and bore Cyrus to him.  
 Mādanis, is; m. the second king of the Medes.  
 Mādanis, is; m. a philosopher, who, when Alexander invited him to the feast of Jupiter's son, promising a reward to them that came, and death to those that came not, denied him to be Jupiter's son, and slighted his gifts, saying, his own country afforded him necessities; he said, he feared not death, but wished it, as being a change to a more happy condition.  
 Mādarīi, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.  
 † Mādatārius, ii; m. he to whom a commandment is given.  
 Mādatēla, æ; f. a command.  
 Mādatio, ōnis; f. } a command-  
 † Mādatūs, ūs; m. } ing.  
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Mandator, ōris; m. a commander, a suborner of witnesses. \* Mandator cædis, he that sets another on to commit murder.

+ Mandatulum, i; n. a little command.

Mandatum, i; n. a command, charge, commission, instruction. \* Hoc mihi in mandatis dedit, he laid a charge upon me about this.

Mandatus, a, um; part. of mandor; commanded, given in charge.

Mandei, a people of India by Ganges.

Mandela, a town of the Sabines.

Mandepa, a city of Thrace.

Mandetrium, a city of Dalmatia.

Mandiadini, a people of India.

+ Mandianitæ, a people of Arabia.

Mandibilis, e; adj. eatable.

Mandibula, æ; f. } [à mando,

Mandibulum, i; n. } ere] the jaw-

bone or cheek-bone.

Mandibularis, e; adj. of the jaw-

bone.

+ Mandiburgus, i; m. an advocate.

MANDO, are; act. [μᾶν-ω, vel qu.

manus do] to command, give in

charge, commit, send away. \*

Mandare aliquid memoriæ, to trea-

sure up a thing in one's memory.

\* Mandare æternitati or immorta-

litati, to immortalize. \* Mandare

se fugæ, to betake himself to his heels

to fly. \* Mandare monumentis

annalium, to chronicle, or leave upon

record.

Mandor, ari, atus sum; pass. to be

given in charge, to be ordered or

commanded, to be committed, to be

exiled or sent away, to be appoint-

ed, ordered, or made. \* Infra mor-

tuos mandatur, he is persecuted be-

yond the grave.

MAN-DO, di, sum; dēre; act. [μᾶν-

ω, subigo] to chew, champ, eat.

Mandor, eris, i; pass. to be chewed,

eaten, or champed with the teeth.

+ Mando, ōnis; m. a great eater or

chewer.

Mandonius, a Spanish captain, who,

with Indibilis, assisted the Romans

against the Carthaginians, but be-

ginning to revolt, they were only dis-

charged by Scipio.

Mandosi, a people of Libya Interior.

Mandra, æ; f. a stable, stall or hold,

a drove of cattle; also a knight (at

cheff.)

Mandrabilus, i; m. he having found

a great treasure, offered up to Juno

first a golden sheep, then a silver one,

and lastly, a brazen one; hence Man-

drabuli more, worse and worse.

Mantrāgōrā, æ; f. a mandrake.

Mandratæ, a people of India within

Ganges.

Mandro, a certain boatman, who came

at last to be emperor.

Mandropolis, a city in Phrygia.

Mandrueni, a people of Margiana.

Mandrus, a river about Sogdiana,

another of India within Ganges,

and a mountain of Libya Inter-

rior.

Mandubii, a people of France.

Manducatio, ōnis; f. an eating,

chewing.

+ Manducatorius, a, um; adj. of eat-

ing.

Manducatus, a, um; part. of man-

ducor; chewed, eaten.

Manduco, are; act. } to chew,

Manducor, ari; -dep. } cat.

+ Manducum, i; n. food.

Manducus, i; m. a great eater, a

notable trencher-man.

Manducus, i; m. an ugly wide-

mouth'd picture carried about with

May-games.

Manduesedum, Mansfield in Not-

tinghamshire, or Manchester in

Warwickshire.

+ Mandula, æ; f. the lower-jaw.

Mandurium, ii; n. a lake in Apulia

Daunia, which they say is neither

diminished by drawing out, nor aug-

mented by addition of water.

MANE; n. ind. [abant. manus, i.e.

bonus] the morning.

Mane; adv. in the morning, early.

\* Benè manè, very early.

Manebitur, [ic. ab illis] imperf.

pass. they will tarry.

Manci, a people of Spain.

MĀN-EO, si, sum, ēre; neut. [μᾶν-ω]

to abide, expect, stick to, remember.

\* Promissis manere, to stand to

one's promise. \* Nec diū pax man-

sit, nor did the peace last long. \*

Lex manet, the law is yet in

force. \* Apud forum me manet,

he tarries for me in the market. \*

Pœna te manet, you will be cer-

tainly punished, there is a rod in

piss for you. \* Maneat ea cura

nepotes, let our posterity see to that.

\* Maneat ergo istud, let this there-

fore stand.

+ Manerium, ii; n. a manour, lord-

ship.

Manes, the author of the sect of the

Manichees, being the servant of a

certain Persian widow who made him

her heir; and several others: also

the river Boagrius.

MĀNES, ium; m. [à μανὸς, rarus]

the spirits and ghosts of the dead,

dead carcases, and the punishment of

the dead. \* Quisque suos pati-

mur manes, we all suffer one pu-

nishment or another.

Manethusa, æ; f. a city of Crete.

Manganur, a city of India within

Ganges.

MANGO, ōnis; m. [à μάγγανον,

præstigiæ, vel à μάγνυμι, misceo]

a broker, horse-courser, merchant of

slaves.

Mangon, an Arabian island.

+ Mangonella, æ; f. an engine of

war.

Mangōnicus, a, um; adj. of or like

a broker. \* Mangonicus quæstus,

a horse-courser's or friperer's gain.

Mangōnium, ii; n. a trimming or set-

ting out of old things.

Mangōnizatus, a, um, dressed up for

sale. \* Mangonizata oratio, a

speech furbished or trimmed up.

+ Mangonizo, are, to paint and dress

up old things for sale.

Mani, the morning.

Mania, a city of Parthia, and a pro-

montory of Lesbos; also a goddess

the mother of the Lares.

Maniæ, arum; f. bugbears with which

nurses fright children.

Mania, æ; f. madness, fury; also

herbane.

+ Maniæ, arum; f. ugly small ima-

ges made of dough.

Maniacus, a, um, mad, brain-sick.

Maniæna, æ; f. a city of India with-

in Ganges.

+ Maniaticus, a, um; adj. mad.

Manica, æ; f. [à manus] a sleeve,

glove or mitten, a manicle, cuff or

gauntlet; also a grappling-iron.

Manicatus, a, um; adj. having

sleeves or manicles.

+ Manicia, æ; f. } a garment with

+ Manicum, ii; n. } sleeves.

+ Maniclavium, ii; n. a cudgel.

+ Mānico, are; neut. to go betimes

in the morning.

Manicon, i; n. the herb nightshade.

Mānicula, æ; f. a little hand or

handle; the plough-staff.

Manifestarius, a, um; adj. plain,

clear. \* Manifestarius fur, a thief

caught in the very fact.

Mānifestatus, a, um; adj. notorious,

openly known.

Mānifeste, } adv. plainly, clearly, o-

Manifestò, } penly.

Manifesto, are; act. to manifest, make

plain, discover.

MANIFESTUS, a, um; adj. [à ma-

nus & festum, i. e. confestim, vel

à μανός, rarus, & φάω, luceo] ma-

nifest, clear, plain. \* Manifesta

vena, a vein running through all the

parts. \* Sceleris manifestus, con-

victed of a crime. \* Manifestus

vitæ, yet alive.

Manilia lex, a law which admitted

those to bear office, whose ancestors

had not borne office in the common-

wealth.

Manilius Octavius, the author of the

family of the Manilii.

Cai. Manilius Antiochensis, a famous

mathematician and poet, the first

Roman who wrote of astronomy.

Manimi, a people of Germany.

Maniolæ, islands over-against India

without Ganges.

+ Maniolæ, arum; f. vixards or bug-

bears to scare children with.

+ Maniōlus, a, um; adj. mad.

Manipularis, e; adj. } of a band of

Manipularius, a, um; } soldiers.

Manipulatum; adv. by bands or files.

Mānipūlus, i; m. [à manus & pleo]

a handful, a gauntlet; also a band

of soldiers. \* Fœni manipulus,

a bottle of hay.

Manis, a very ancient king of Phrygia,

famous for bounty and power, from

whence the Phrygians do yet call all

admirable things manica.

Manius, a name of several Romans.

Manliana, the city Monte Major in

Portugal; and Magliano in Tul-

cany.

Manliana, ōrum; n. a kind of apple,

so called from Manlius, who first

grafted them.

Manlius Capitolinus, when the cen-

suls were overthrown by the Gauls,

he defended the capitol with a thou-

sand men, and was thrown headlong

from thence by the citizens, who

suspected his affecting the king-

dom.

T. Manlius Torquatus, so severe, that

he was also called Imperiosus, and

caused the proverb Manliana Impe-

ria, because he beheaded his own

son for fighting the enemy against his

command.

Manna, æ; f. the food which the Is-

raelites did eat in the wilderness;

also a honey-dew gathered in Sy-

ria.

Mannacarta, a city of Arabia.

Manneos, the country of the Arabians,

called Manneotæ.

+ Mannio, ire, to cite or summon.

+ Mannina, æ; f. an agreement made

with the adversary.

+ Mannitio, ōnis; f. a summoning.

Man-







Marathesium, a city of Caria, Ephesus, and Samos.

Marathi, a people beyond Tanais.

Marathius, the third king of the Sicyonii.

Marathon, ? a city of Attica, ten miles from Athens, famous for Theseus's victory over the Marathonian bull.

Marathonia Virgo, for Erigone.

Marathonius, a, um; adj. of Marathon.

Marathonia, æ; f. a city of Thrace.

Marathos, a city of Phoenicia.

Marathrites, æ; f. fennel-wine.

Marathrum, i; n. the herb fennel.

Marathus, a city of Acarnania.

Marathenus, i; m. a citizen of Marathus.

Marathusa, æ; f. an island near Clazomenia.

Marathutius, a, um; of Marathus.

† Marca, æ; f. a mark (in money); also the marches or bounds of a country.

Marca Ancona, a country in Italy, formerly called Pifenum.

Marceum, a mountain of Troas.

Marcula, a city of Armenia Minor.

Marcelea, feasts of Syracuse, in honour of Marcellus, who had reigned very well in Sicily.

Marcellinus, i; m. the thirty-seventh bishop of Rome; also a Greek historian, and the name of several consuls.

Marcellus, i; m. a governor of Judaea, under Tiberius Cæsar.

Marcellus, i; m. a famous Roman, the first who showed that Hannibal might be overcome; he was five times consul, and was at last slain by the treachery of Hannibal.

Marces gen. -ntis; part. of marceo; decaying. \* Marcente visu, the sight growing dim.

MARC-EC, ui, ère; neut. [μαρμαίνω, vel ἀμαρτάνω, torpeo, vel ab ant. marcus, i. e. murcus] to wither, corrupt, rot, to be full ripe. \* Marcet animus, my mind flags. \* Marcere vino, to be dross'd, quite befotted.

Marcesc-o, ère; neut. to wither and corrupt, faint, flag, grow weary. \* Marcescere otio, to grow dull and lazy.

† Marcescibilis, e; easily decaying.

Marcescibilitas, atis; f. a being apt to decay.

Marchada, a Troglodytick people in Africa.

† Marchia, æ; f. a country or county.

Marchia nova and vetus, two countries of Saxony.

Marchio, onis; m. [à marchia] a march.

Marchiani, a people of Africa Propria.

Marcellus, a geographer of Hieracien.

† Marcidus, a, um; adj. full of rot, rancid.

† Marciditas, atis; f. rottenness.

† Marcido are; to make rotten.

Marcidulus, a, um; somewhat rotten.

Marcidus, a, um; [à marceo] rotten, decayed, flagging, decaying. \* Marcidus vinus, rancid wine.

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† Marcidus, a, um; [à marceo] rotten, decayed, flagging, decaying.

† Marcidus, a, um; [à marceo] rotten, decayed, flagging, decaying.

Marcludas, a notable robber in the wood Dodona.

Marcodurum, a city in Germany.

Marcolica, a famous city of Spain.

Marcomanni, a people of Germany, by the Hyrcanian forest, called Moravi.

Marcomicus, a king of the Franks, who subdued great part of France.

† Marcor, oris; m. a withering, corruption, numbness, forgetfulness, slothfulness.

Marculus, i; m. a copper-smith's hammer.

† Marcus, i; m. a hammer. See marra.

Marcus, a name of several Romans.

Marcus Atilius Regulus, a valiant Roman, who often vanquished the Carthaginians, and being at last taken prisoner, was sent to Rome to treat of exchanging prisoners, and when he could not prevail, returned to the Carthaginians, and was put to death.

M. Calphurnius Bibulus, the colleague of C. Julius Cæsar, but acted nothing at all; when once he opposed Cæsar, he cast him into prison.

Marcus Eremita, while he was a boy and kept sheep, he slew another boy, and fled into the wilderness, where he dwelt five and twenty years, and was famous for his memory of the holy scriptures.

Marda, a city of Mesopotamia.

Mardi, a people of Asia, on the confines of Armenia and Media.

Mardones, a people of Epirus.

Mardonius, one of Xerxes's generals.

Mardus, a river among the Mardi.

MARE, is; n. [ab Heb. mar, amarus] the sea; also plenty. \* Mare maximum, the ocean. \* Mare cœlo miscere, to throw the house out at window. \* Mare tenere, to be master of the sea. \* Nausea maris, sea-sickness. \* Mare ponti, the salt of the sea. \* Mare Mediterraneum, Magnum, Inferum, Tyrrhenum, and Hesperium, the Midland sea, dividing Europe from Africa and part of Asia.

Marea, a city and lake of Alexandria.

Mareotis, a lake in Egypt; also a part of Epirus, where excellent vines grew, whence the grapes are called mareotides, and the wine marcoticum.

Mareuta, a city of India within Ganges.

MARGA, æ; f. [à Germ. margh, medulla] marl.

Margana, ? a city of India.

Marganm, ? a city of India.

Margana, a city of India within Ganges.

Margaris, idis; f. a kind of date.

Margarita, æ; f. ? a pearl; also

Margaritum, i; n. ? a white daisy.

\* Margaritarum linea, a necklace of pearls.

Margarita, Margaret, a woman's name.

Margaritarius, ii; m. a seller of pearls.

Margaritifer, a, um; bearing pearls.

Mupasi, a people of Media.

Maviana, a country of Asia Minor.

Margadia, e; adj. [à margo] bordering to the brim or margin.

Marginatus, a, um; adj. having a great brim or border.

† Margineus, a, um; adj. having a border or brim.

Margino, are; to make a brim or border.

Margium, a city of Phrygia.

MARGO, inis; m. or f. [à mergo, vel mare] the brim, border, or edge of a thing, a margin, or the blank edges of writings, prints or books; frontier. \* Margines imperii, the marches of a country.

Margus, a river of Asia.

Maria, æ; f. Mary, a woman's name.

Mariaba, the metropolis of the Sabæi, by the Red-sea.

Mariæ glacies or calceolus, our lady's slipper.

Mariamnia, a city of Phoenicia.

Mariana Colonia, a city of Corsica.

Mariandynum, a country of Asia near Bithynia.

Mariandyni, the people of Mariandynum.

Mariandynus tibicen, an unskilful poet or writer.

Mariane, a lake in Asia.

Mariani montes, hills in Spain, dividing Bœtica from Tarraconensis.

Marianus mulus [à Marius] a pack-fork; also a porter.

Marica, the nymph who married king Faunus, and bare him Latinus.

Marigeri, a people of Æthiopia.

† Marinella, æ; f. the herb valerian.

Marici, a people of Liguria.

Maridunum, Caermarthen in Wales.

Mariniana, a city of Pannonia.

Marinianus, a name of two consuls.

Marinum, a city of Umbria, called St. Marini.

Marinus, a, um; adj. [à mare] of the sea.

† Mario, onis; a certain fish in the Danow.

Marionis, a city in Germany.

Maris, a lake in Thrace, called Lago di Marogna.

MARISCA, æ; f. [à mas, vel mops, fatuus] a wild-unsavoury fig; also the hemorrhoids.

† Mariscosus, a, um; adj. full of hiles.

Mariscum, i; n. ? [à mare] a flag

Mariscus, i; m. ? or bulrush.

Marisus, ? the river Marisch in

Marysius, ? Germany.

Marita, æ; f. a married woman.

Maritalis, e; adj. belonging to a husband or marriage.

Maritatus, a, um; adj. married.

Maritellus, i; m. a little husband.

Maritima Colonia, a city of Narbonne.

Maritimus, a, um; [à mare] maritime, being or dwelling by the sea coast. \* Maritimi mores, wavering humours.

Marito, are; act. to marry, to prop vines against other trees.

Maritor, ari; pass. to be coupled, joined with the male.

Maritus, i; m. a husband, married man; and the male of other creatures.

Maritus, a, um; adj. [ab ant. marlor] married. \* Maritæ arbores, trees to which vines are joined.

Marita pecunia, marriage-money, a dowry. \* Marita domus, the house of the married couple.

† Marium, ii; n. touch-wood.

Marium, a city of Cyprus.

Maris, ii; m. the name of several Romans.



Caius Marius, one that was seven times consul; he overcame Jugurtha in Numidia, and afterwards troubled the commonwealth by the division between him and Sylla.  
 Marius and Calpurnius, two very faithful friends.  
 Marina, a city of Arabia Felix and Phœnicia.  
 Marmaces, a people of Æthiopia.  
 Marmæus, i; m. the father of Pythagoras.  
 Marmarica, æ; f. a country of Africa between Cyrenaica and Egypt, now called Barca.  
 Marmaridæ, arum; m. the people of Marmarica.  
 Marmarion, a city of Eubœa, where there was a famous temple of Apollo Marmarinus.  
 Marmaritis, idis; f. bear's-breech or fumitory.  
 Marmax, a river in Peloponnesus.  
 Marmæus, a name of Mars.  
 MARMOR, ōris; n. [μαρμαρόν] marble-stone. \* Marmor lentum, a calm sea.  
 † Marmōrālis, e; adj. of marble.  
 Marmōrārius, ii; m. a worker in marble.  
 Marmōrātio, ōnis; f. a building or crusting with marble.  
 Marmōrātum, i; n. marble plaister. \* Marmoratum aureum, ear-wax.  
 Marmōrātus, a, um; part. of marmoror; paved or over-laid with marble. \* Marmoratæ laudes, praises engraven on marble.  
 † Marmorella, æ; f. agrimony, liverwort.  
 Marmoreus, a, um; adj. made of marble, shining like marble.  
 † Marmoriolum, i; n. a little marble stone.  
 Marmoro, are; act. to build with marble, to over-lay with crusts of marble, engrave in marble.  
 † Marmōrōlus, a, um; adj. like or full of marble.  
 Maran, a temple of Jupiter Cretenfis at Gaza in Palestine.  
 Maro, ōnis; m. a name of the poet Virgil, or Virgil's father.  
 Maroneus, a, um; adj. of Maro.  
 † Maron, a kind of spice from Egypt.  
 Maronia, æ; f. a city of Thrace commended for wine.  
 Maronias, a city of Syria.  
 Maronitæ, hereticks so called from Maronias, where they began.  
 † Maropladæ, arum; f. vessels about Sicily used in a calm sea.  
 Marora, a city in Cappadocia.  
 Marpesia, the first queen of the Amazons.  
 Marpeſſa, æ; f. the beautiful daughter of Evenus, and wife to the beautiful Idæus, who was taken away from him by Apollo.  
 Marpeſſus, a town in Mysia by mount Ida; also a mountain in Paros full of white marble.  
 Marpeſſius, a, um; adj. of Marpeſſus.  
 MARRA, æ; f. [μαρρῶν] a mattock, or pick-axe.  
 Marriche, a city of Parthia.  
 † Marro, ōnis; a kind of chefnut.  
 Marrubii, orum; m. a people of the city Marrubium.  
 Marrubium, ii; n. [ab Heb. mar, amarum] bore-bound. \* Marrubium cantherium or nigrum, stinking bore-bound.

Marrubium, ii; n. a city in Italy.  
 Marrucini, orum; m. a people of Italy.  
 Marruvium, the city, Marrubium or Marno in Italy.  
 Mars, tis; m. the son of Juno, without the help of Jupiter, the god of war; also war itself, and the planet next above the sun. \* Proprio Marte, of one's self. \* Dies martis, Tuesday.  
 Marſi, a valiant people of Italy, who healed the bitings of serpents with their spittle; also a people of Scythia Europæa and Germany.  
 Marsicus, a, um; adj. belonging to Marsius, the Marſi in Italy.  
 Marſigni, a people of Germany.  
 Marſippus, a city of Phœnicia.  
 Marſonia, a city of Pannonia.  
 Marſpiter, the father of Mars.  
 † Marſupiarus, ii; m. a purse-maker.  
 † Marſupicida, æ; c. a cut-purse.  
 Marſupium, ii; n. a purse, pouch, or leather-bag.  
 Marſus, i; m. a king of Tuscany 318 years before the building of Rome; also a governor of Syria under Claudius Cæſar.  
 Marſya, æ; f. a city of Phœnicia.  
 Marſyaba, a city of Arabia Felix.  
 Marſyas, a Phrygian musician, who challenged Apollo, and being overcome, was ſea'd for his presumption; also a river in Phrygia, so called from Marſya.  
 † Martellus, i; m. a little hammer.  
 Martes, is; f. [à Mars] a martin or ſable, whose skin is a rich fur.  
 Marthula, æ; f. a city of Pontus in Cappadocia.  
 Martia, æ; f. a Roman princess, whose children within her were killed with lightning, and she eſcaped; also the daughter of Cato Junior, who, being asked why she did not marry again after her husband was dead, answer'd, Because she could not find one that loved her more than her goods; also the wife of Cato Uticensis, and others.  
 Martia aqua, the clearest and wholesomest water about Rome.  
 Martialis, is; m. a famous poet born at Bilbilis in Spain, whose epigrams are extant.  
 Martialis, e; adj. martial, warlike, born under the planet Mars.  
 Martiana Sylva, the German wood called Schwarzwaldt.  
 Martianus, i; m. a Roman emperor, who succeeded Theodosius Junior; he was wont to say, Dum pax conſtare poſſet non ſumenda arma.  
 † Martiatica, ſoldiers wages.  
 Marticōla, æ; c. a worshipper of Mars.  
 Martigēna, æ; c. } begotten by  
 Martigenus, a, um; adj. } Mus. \*  
 Bellua martigena, the ſerpent ſlain by Cadmus.  
 † Martinalia, martinmaſs-tide, or St. Martin's feaſt.  
 Martini, a people of Arabia Deſerta.  
 Martinopolis, the city Meisburg in Germany.  
 Martinus, the name of ſeveral biſhops of Rome, and others.  
 D. Martinus, a military ſaint, biſhop of Tours, A. D. 415; he threw down many pagan idols, broke their altars, and enjoyed his biſhoprick twenty-fix years.  
 † Martiobarulli, ſlingers of ſtones or

bullets; also bullets; and applied in jest to those that love barbels.  
 Martius, a, um; adj. belonging to Mars or war, martial, warlike. \*  
 Avis martia, the wood-pecker. \*  
 Campus martius, the publick fields by Rome for exercise and recreation.  
 Martius, ii; m. the month of March.  
 Martpurgum, the city Martpurg in Germany.  
 Martulus, i; m. [à Mars] a hammer.  
 Martyr, yris; c. a martyr, witness.  
 Martyrium, ii; n. martyrdom; also a place dedicated to martyrs.  
 † Martyrizo, are; to martyr.  
 † Maruda, æ; f. a measure of six heminas.  
 † Marvilia, æ; f. malmſey.  
 Marullus, i; m. a Roman tribune, who took away the crowns from the statues of Cæſar Dictator, and imprisoned those that saluted him king; whereupon Cæſar put him out of his place; also a grammarian who reproved Tiberius for a barbarism, telling him he might make men free, but not words; and several others.  
 Marum, i; n. meſſick.  
 Marundæ, a people of Media and India within Ganges.  
 Marunthas, æ; m. a biſhop of Meſopotamia, who by his prayers, cured Iſdigertes, king of Perſia, of a grievous pain in the head, when the Magi had given him over.  
 Marus, a mountain of Thrace.  
 MAS, aris; m. [Arab. mar] the male, a man. \* Mas homo, a man indeed. \* Malè mas, an effeminate man.  
 Maſaci, a country of Lower Germany.  
 Maſæſylia, a country of Libya.  
 Maſæſyllii, the people of Maſæſylia.  
 Maſanorada, a city of Caria.  
 Maſara, a city of Armenia the Leſs.  
 Maſari, a people of Libya Interior.  
 Maſca, a city of Celtiberia, and a river of Arabia Deſerta.  
 † Maſchala, æ; f. a crane to hoist goods in and out of ſhips.  
 † Maſchalion, a basket of date-trees.  
 † Maſchaliteres, gorgets.  
 Maſchane, a city of Arabia.  
 Maſcoracus, a city of Libya.  
 Maſcorani, a people of Aſia, inhabiting Carmania Deſerta.  
 Maſcoranus, a mountain dividing Parthia from Aſia.  
 † Maſcūleſco, ſcē; to turn to the male kind.  
 Maſcūlētum, i; n. a place where male vines grow.  
 Maſcūlinus, a, um; adj. maſculine, of the male kind.  
 † Maſcūlo, are; to make of the male kind.  
 Maſcūlus, a, um; adj. male, manly, courageous.  
 Maſes, } a city of the Argives.  
 Maſetus, }  
 Maſetii, the citizens of Maſetus.  
 Maſyaba, a king of Numidia.  
 Maſſees, a people of Mauritania Tingitana.  
 Maſicytus, the mountain that divides Pamphylia and Lycia.  
 Maſii, a people of Perſia.  
 Maſiniſſa, æ; m. a king of Numidia, at first a cruel enemy, but afterwards a faithful friend to the Romans; he begat a son in the 90th year of his age.  
 Maſiniſſenſes, a people of Mauritania.



**Mastholus**, i; m. a river of Libya Interior.  
**Mafius**, } a mountain beyond Nifi-  
**Mafium**, } bis.  
**Masōra**, [Heb.] the critical doctrine of the Jews upon the Hebrew text.  
**+ Maloretha**, } an author of the Ma-  
**Maforitha**, } fora.  
**Malovia**, æ; f. a country of Poland, whose metropolis is Warsaw.  
**Maspēta**, ōrum; n. the leaves or stalk of the herb whence laterpitium comes.  
**Maspii**, a people of Persia.  
**+ Maspiter**, ris; m. a father-in-law.  
**MASSA**, æ; f. [μασσω, pinto] paste, dough, a lump of all things thick and m. ssy, a wedge. \* **Massa caricana**, a jail of fgs.  
**Massa**, a river of Libya; also a city of Tuscany.  
**Massaca**, a city of India.  
**Massalybii**, a people of Africa Propria.  
**Massaga**, a city of India.  
**Massageta**, a people of Sarmatia Europæa, by the Euxine sea; they have twins in common, they worship the sun, and sacrifice a horse to him.  
**Massala**, a city of Arabia Felix.  
**Massalia**, the river Melano in Crete.  
**Massani**, inhabitants by the river Indus.  
**+ Massāris**, a grape of a wild vine in Africa, gathered with the flower for medicines and perfumes.  
**+ Massarius**, ii; m. a steward.  
**Massia**, æ; f. a town in Spain, where they make bricks that will not sink.  
**Massica**, æ; f. a country in Spain, over-against the Tartessii.  
**Massicus**, i; m. a mountain of Campania, where there is excellent wine called massicum.  
**Massilia**, æ; f. the city Marseilles in France.  
**Massiliensis**, e; adj. of Marseilles.  
**Masso**, are; act. to make thick like paste, to knead or work into a lump.  
**Masula**, æ; f. a little paste or pudding, a pill.  
**Massyla**, æ; f. a part of Mauritania, near the gardens of the Hesperides and mount Atlas.  
**Massyli**, the people who use neither bridle nor saddle, only a wand.  
**Massylus**, a, um; } adj. of Mas-  
**Massylæus**, a, um; } syla.  
**Mastra**, a mountain and city of Æthiopia, called Gravo.  
**Mastrura**, a city of Lycia.  
**Matthala**, a city of Arabia Felix.  
**Matthani**, a people by Hercules's pillars, of the cit. Mastra.  
**Matricatio**, ōnis; f. a chewing, champing.  
**Matricatorium** [sc. medicamentum] something to chew.  
**Matricatus**, a, um; part. of mastico; chewed, champed.  
**Matriche**, ōs; f. the gum mastick.  
**+ Matricina**, æ; f. a garment of mastick colour.  
**+ Matricinus**, a, um; adj. of mastick.  
**MASTICO**, are; act. [μαστίζω] to chew, champ, eat.  
**Mastigeus**, a, um; adj. deserving to be lashed.  
**Mastigia**, æ; m. a slave or knave worthy to be scourged.  
**Mastigophorus**, i; m. a fellow worthy to be whipped; also an officer

who made room with a whip.  
**Mastitæ**, a people of Æthiopia and Egypt.  
**Mastix**, igis; m. a scourge, thong.  
**Mastos**, i; m. the spout of a fountain.  
**Mastramelle**, a city and lake in Celtica, called also Mastramela.  
**Mastruca**, æ; f. a leathern pelt, a furred winter garment.  
**Mastrucatus**, a, um; adj. wearing a leathern pelt.  
**+ Mastupor**, }  
**Mastrupor**, } ari, to pollute a man's self.  
**Mastrupor**, }  
**Mastus**, i; m. a dug, the spout of a fountain.  
**Masurius Sabinus**, a Roman knight and lawyer, the hearer and successor of Atticus Capito.  
**Mataurus**, a city of Sicily.  
**+ Mataxa**, æ; f. silk.  
**+ Mataxæ**, arum, bundles of reeds.  
**+ Mataxarii**, silkmen, mercers.  
**Matella**, æ; f. [à matula] an urinal.  
**Matellio**, ōnis; m. a chamber-pot.  
**Mateni**, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.  
**Matcola**, æ; f. [à materia vel martulus] a little mallet.  
**MAT-ER**, ris; f. [μήτηρ] a mother, dam, a nurse, midwife, or any maker, principal branch of any vine, the stock that produces suckers; also a matron. \* **Dura mater**, the outward skin that infolds the brain. \* **Pia mater**, the inmost skin inclosing the brain. \* **Mater matrina**, a mother having her own mother living. \* **Mater herbarum**, mugwort. \* **A matre pulli**, just hatched. \* **Mater magna** or **alma**, the earth.  
**Matercula**, æ; f. a little mother, a tender pitying mother.  
**Materfamilias**, æ or as; f. the good wife or mistress of the house.  
**Materia**, æ; f. } [à mater] matter,  
**Materies**, ei; f. } or stuff to work upon, the subject of a discourse, timber.  
**Materiālis**, e, material, of timber.  
**Materiāliter**; adv. materially, according to the bare substance.  
**Materiārius**, a, um; adj. of timber. \* **Materiaria incrustatio**, a wain-scotting.  
**Materiarius**, ii; m. a carpenter, wood-monger.  
**Materiatio**, ōnis; f. } a tempering,  
**Materiatura**, æ; f. } preparing of timber.  
**Materiatus**, a, um; part. of materi- or; timbered, made of matter.  
**Materior**, ari; dep. to cut timber or wood for work.  
**+ Maternālis**, e; adj. of or like a mother.  
**+ Maternālitās**, or **maternitas**, ātis; f. motherwood.  
**Maternus**, a, um; adj. motherly, by the mother's side.  
**Maternus**, the colleague of Bradua.  
**D. Maternus**, the disciple of St. Peter, who first preached the gospel at Cologne.  
**Matertiāra**, æ; f. an aunt by the mother's side.  
**Matheina**, ātis; n. } a learning by  
**Mathesis**, eus; f. } demonstra-  
**tion**, knowledge of the mathema-  
**ticks.**  
**Mathematica**, æ; f. the mathema-  
**ticks.**

**Mathematicus**, a, um; adj. mathem-  
**atical.**  
**Mathematicus**, i; m. a mathemati-  
**cian.**  
**Mathera**, a city of Italy, destroyed by the Greeks, A. D. 979.  
**Mathias**, a king of Hungary, 1460, he subdued great part of Bohemia, and was afterwards chosen their king.  
**Mathildis** or **Matildis**; Maud, the name of several women.  
**Mathitæ**, a people of Æthiopia.  
**Matho**, onis; m. a certain seditious African; also a lawyer.  
**Matiana**, part of Media.  
**Matieri**, a people of Asia next to Armenia.  
**Matinus**, a mountain of Apulia full of box.  
**Matifcona**, a city of Gallia Celtica, called Maston.  
**Matium**, a city of Crete called Candia; also a city of Themiscyra.  
**Matralia**, ōrum; n. the feast of matrons dedicated to the morning.  
**Matra**, a surname of Venus among the Persians.  
**+ Matresco**, ēre, to be like a mother.  
**Matricaria**, æ; f. feverfew.  
**+ Matrices**, books of account.  
**Matricida**, æ; c. a murderer of one's mother.  
**Matricidium**, ii; n. a murdering of one's mother.  
**+ Matricula**, æ; f. a catalogue, list, roll.  
**+ Matriculārius**, ii; m. an alms-man; also a sexton, or one that lulls to the church.  
**+ Matriculatio**, ōnis; f. an enrolling or matriculation.  
**+ Matriculus**, i; m. a sea-snail, or Venus-shell.  
**+ Matrima**, æ; f. a godmother.  
**Matrimonialis**, e; adj. of marriage. \* **Tabula matrimonialis**, a contract of marriage.  
**Matrimonium**, ii; n. marriage; also an estate left by the mother. \* **Tenere matrimonio**, to live in wedlock with.  
**Matrimus**, a, um; adj. whose mother is yet living.  
**Matrinus**, a river of Picenum.  
**+ Matrizo**, } are, to imitate one's ma-  
**Matrizzo**, } ther.  
**+ Matrifylva**, æ; f. wood-bine or h-  
**ney-suckle.**  
**Matrix**, icis; f. [à mater] the womb, the mother in women, a dam kept for breeding; also a stock with suckers. \* **Matrix gallina**, a brood-hen. \* **Matrix fructus**, the heart of a tree.  
**Matrona**, æ; f. a matron, wife, a grave woman.  
**Matrona**, Juno so called, presiding over women fit to be mothers.  
**Matrona**, the river Marne in France.  
**+ Matronæum**, i; n. a place for matrons.  
**Matronalia**, ōrum or ium; n. festival days wherein matrons prayed to Juno for their husbands.  
**Matronalis**, e; adj. of a matron or honourable woman.  
**+ Matronatus**, ūs; m. matronship.  
**Matruelis**, is; c. an uncle or aunt's child.  
**MATTA**, æ; f. [ab Heb. mittah, lectus] a mat.  
**Mattea**, æ; f. see mattya.



Mattiace pilæ, wash-balls.  
 Mattiaci, a people of Gallia Belgica.  
 Mattiacum, a city of Germany, the metropolis of Hassia.  
 † Mattici, ōrum; men with wide mouths.  
 † Mattus, a, um; adj. sad, moist, foul.  
 Mattya, æ; f. a junket, dainty dish.  
 MATŪLA, æ; f. Plin. [ἀμύλα, vel à madeo] a chamber-pot; also a timorous fellow.  
 † Matulata, æ, a pot used in the Athenian sacrifices.  
 Mātūrātē, adv. speedily.  
 Mātūratiō, ōnis; f. a hastening, ripening, a pressing forward.  
 Maturatus, a, um; part. hastened, ripened. \* Maturato opus est, speed must be made, all diligence must be used.  
 Mātūr-ē, iūs, issimē or rimē; adv. in time, speedily, betimes.  
 † Mātūr-eo, ēre, to be ripe.  
 Mātūresc-o, ēre, to grow ripe. \* Quæ citō mātūrescunt, citō occidunt, soon ripe, soon rotten.  
 Mātūrisimū, a, um; superl. of maturus, very ripe.  
 Mātūritas, ātis; f. ripeness; also the first season. \* Scelerum ac veteris furoris & audaciæ maturitas, the full growth of villainy, former madness and impudence.  
 Mātūro, are; act. to make ripe, hasten, make convenient speed. \* Maturare fugam, to post away. \* Maturare cœpta, to carry on an enterprise vigorously.  
 Mātūror, ari; dep. to ripen.  
 MATURUS, a, um; adj. [à matuta, vel Heb. matar, pluvia] ripe, hastened, mature, mellow, early. \* Maturus ævi, one well stricken in years. \* Maturus militiæ, able to bear arms. \* Animi maturus, a sage discreet person.  
 Matufarum, a city of Portugal.  
 Mātūta, æ; f. [à mane] the morning, break of day.  
 Matuta, the goddess Leucothea, the daughter of Cadmus.  
 † Matutinalis, e; adj. of the morning.  
 † Matutinò, adv. early in the morning.  
 Mātūtinum, i; n. the morning, early time.  
 Mātūtinus, a, um; adj. early, soon in the morning. \* Matutinus homo, an early riser. \* Preces matutinæ, matins, or morning-prayer.  
 Matycetæ, a people of Scythia.  
 Matylus, a city of Pamphylia.  
 Mavia, a queen of the Saracens, A. D. 876.  
 Mavitania, a country of Spain.  
 Mauma, a city of Æthiopia.  
 † Mav-olo, eile; to have rather or be more willing.  
 Mavors, oris; m. the same as Mars.  
 Mavortius, a, um; adj. of Mars, warlike.  
 Mavortius, a Roman consul, A. U. 1189.  
 Mauregathus, the bastard son of Alphonfus king of Spain, who, by the help of the Moors, after his father's death, obtained the kingdom.  
 Maurenii, a people of Mauritania Tingitana.  
 Mauri, the Moors, inhabiting Mau-

ritania.  
 † Mauricatinī, adv. like the Moors.  
 Mauricius, a Roman emperor cruelly slain by Phocas, with his wife and children, before the people of Constantinople.  
 Mauritania, a country of Africa, divided into Cæsariensis and Tingitana, the first is contained in Barbary, and the other lies between the ocean, the streights of Morocco, and Getulia.  
 MAURUS, i; m. [à μαυρός, niger] a blackmoor.  
 Maurus, a, um; adj. of or belonging, or adjoining to the Moors country.  
 \* Maura unda, the waves of the Mauritanian coast; Hor. Od. II. 6, 3.  
 Maurusii, the people of Maurusia in Africa, by Hercules's pillars.  
 Maurusius, a, um; adj. of the Moors or Mauritania.  
 Mausoca, a city of Hyrcania.  
 Mausoleum, i; n. a famous marble sepulchre, one of the seven wonders of the world, built by Artemisia for her husband Mausolus.  
 Mausoli, a people of Libya Interior.  
 Mausolus, a king of Caria.  
 Maxala, a city of Africa Interior.  
 Maxentius, a cruel tyrant of Rome, and persecutor of christianity, taken by Constantine, and drowned in Tyber.  
 Maxera, a river of Hyrcania called Firi.  
 Maxeræ, the people about Maxera.  
 Maxies, a people of Africa, who boast of their being derived of the Trojans; they wear the right side of their head hairy, shave the other, and paint their body with vermillion.  
 MAXILLA, æ; f. Cic. [à mala, vel à μασχαλή, axilla] the cheek-bone or jaw-bone.  
 Maxillaris, e; adj. belonging to the jaw-bone. \* Dentes maxillares, the great teeth.  
 Maxilua, a city of Spain.  
 Maxima, æ; f. a maxim, principle.  
 Maxima Sequanorum, a country of France.  
 Maximates, potentates, the greatest in authority.  
 Maximē, adv. superl. Cic. chiefly, especially, most of all, yes. \* Immo maximē, most of all. \* Ut cum maximē, more than ever. \* Tam sum amicus reipublicæ quàm qui maximē, I promote the good of the weal-publick as much as any man whatever.  
 Maximianopolis, a city of Egypt, Thrace, and Pamphylia.  
 Maximianus Galerius, a Roman emperor with Constantius, a persecutor of the Christians.  
 Maximianus Herculus, a Roman emperor with Dioclesian.  
 Maximilianus, an emperor of Germany, son to Frederick the third.  
 Maximilla, the harlot of the heretick Montanus, who hanged herself.  
 † Maximitas, ātis; f. excessive greatness.  
 Maximoperē, adv. Cic. [quæ maximo opere] especially, earnestly.  
 Maximus, a, um; adj. superl. of magnus; greatest, eldest, noblest. \* Maxima virgo or vestalis, the lady prioress of the vestal nuns.

Maximus, i; m. a Roman emperor slain in a tumult of the soldiers; also a bishop of Jerusalem, A. D. 148; and several others.  
 Maximus Tyrius, a Platonick philosopher, the master of M. Antoninus.  
 Maza, æ; f. hasty pudding, mang for hounds.  
 Mazaca, a city of Cappadocia.  
 Mazacæ, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.  
 Mazacyla, a city of Marmarica.  
 Mazæi, a people of Pannonia, of the country Lica.  
 Mazæum, a city of Bithynia.  
 Mazana, a city of Palestine.  
 Mazara, a river of Sicily, and a city of Armenia Major.  
 † Mazara, æ; f. an old Gaulish javelin.  
 Mazaris, a city of Sicily.  
 Mazax, a people of Africa, expert in darting.  
 Mazeras, a river in Hyrcania.  
 Mazonomum, i; n. } a great char.  
 Mazonomus, i; m. } ger of meat.  
 Mazula, a city in Africa Propria.  
 Mazzabanes, a bishop of Jerusalem, A. D. 253.

Me ante E.

Me, the accus. and ablat. sing. of ego, me, myself.  
 Meabilis, e; adj. passing or passed easily through.  
 Means, ntis; [of meo] passing.  
 Meantia sidera, the planets.  
 Meapte [à meus & inclitic. pte] of or for my own. \* Meapte causâ, for my own sake. \* Meapte sponte, of my own accord.  
 Mearus, a river in Spain.  
 Meatin, adv. after my manner or fashion.  
 Meatus, ūs; m. a passing, a passage, a going, flowing; also the pores of the body. \* Meatus siderum, the course and motion of the stars.  
 Mecades, an Athenian prince.  
 Mecænas, ātis; m. a benefactor to learning or learned men, from Mecænas, a nobleman of Rome, favourite of Augustus, and patron to Horace.  
 Mecastor, [adverbium jurandi] by Castor, an oath used by women.  
 Mecha, a city of Arabia Felix, the head of the Mahometan superstition.  
 Mechânica, æ; f. handicraft.  
 Mechânicus, a, um; performed by hand. \* Ars mechanica, any handicraft trade. \* Musâ mechanica, by painful industry.  
 Mechlinia, a city of Brabant.  
 Mecon, a city of Peloponnesus, called afterwards Sicyon.  
 Mecon, ōnis; a poppey.  
 Meconis, is; f. a kind of lettuce.  
 Meconites, a precious stone like poppey.  
 Meconium, ii; n. the juice of poppeys.  
 Mecum, [for cum me] with me, for me. \* Mecum facit, let's on my side.  
 Meda, a city of Arabia Felix.  
 Medaba, a city of the Nabathæi.  
 Medama, a river and city of the Brutii, the river keeps its own name, but the city was destroyed by the Sarraceni.



Saracens, and is now called Nicotera.  
 Meddix, a chief magistrate among the Osci.  
 Medea, æ; f. a sorceress, the daughter of Æetes king of Colchis, who entertained Jason, assisted him in getting the golden fleece, and flying away with him, she tore her young brother Absyrtus in pieces, and threw him in the way to stop her father's pursuit of her.  
 Medēla, æ; f. [a medeor] a remedy or cure.  
 Medelicum, a city of Austria called Melck.  
 Medena, æ; f. Newport, in the isle of Wight.  
 Medendo, gerund in do of medeor, in healing, or whilst it is in healing.  
 Medendus, a, um; part. to be healed.  
 Medeni, a people of Africa Propria.  
 Medens, ntis; part. of medeor; healing; also a physician.  
 Medeon, a city of Boeotia, Phocis, and Epirus.  
 MED-EOR, eri; dep. [μῆδομαι] to heal, cure, remedy. \* Mederi alicui rei, to heal or make up any business. \* Quas minus mederi possis, which you can hardly cure.  
 Medērga, for erga me, towards me.  
 Medeficastes, a bastard daughter of Priamus.  
 Media, æ; f. a very large country of Asia, so called from Medus, the son of Medea and Ægeus; 'tis divided into the greater, whose head is Ecbatana; and the lesser, called Atropatia.  
 + Mediānis, e; adj. in the midst of a river, or encompassed with a river.  
 Mediana, a city of Osrhoena.  
 Mediānus, a, um; [a medius] being in the midst. \* Paries medianus, a partition-wall.  
 + Mediastinum, i; n. the partition in the belly, the midriff.  
 Mediastinus, i; m. [a media domo] a drudge, slave, scullion.  
 + Mediastūticus, i; m. a chief magistrate of Campania.  
 Mediātē, adv. mediately.  
 + Mediāticus, a, um; adj. being in the middle.  
 Mediatio, ōnis; f. a mediating, interceding, or mediation.  
 Mediātor, ōris; m. } a mediator,  
 + Mediatrix, icis; f. } interceder, arbiter.  
 + Mediātus, a, um; in the middle.  
 Medica, æ; f. trefoil hardened, clover-grass; also a woman-physician.  
 Medicābilis, e; adj. curable.  
 Medicābūlum, i; n. a place of physick or remedies.  
 Medicāmen, ntis; n. a medicine, remedy, cure; also dying-stuff.  
 Medicāmentāria, æ; f. the apothecaries art.  
 Medicāmentārius, -a, um; adj. of medicines.  
 Medicāmentārius, ii; m. an apothecary.  
 Medicāmentōsus, a, um; adj. physickal, bringing remedy.  
 Medicāmentum, i; n. a drug, poison, physick.  
 Medicatio, ōnis; f. a curing, anointing, sleeping, infusing.  
 Medicātus, a, um; P. & A. mixed with some drug or liquor infused,

venomous. \* Tela medicata veneno, poisoned darts. \* Res medicatissima, a thing much used in physick, that is very sovereign.  
 Medicina, æ; f. physick, or the art of physick. \* Facere medicinam, to administer physick.  
 Medicina, fc. taberna, an apothecary's shop.  
 Medicinābilis, e; adj. curable.  
 Medicinālis, e; adj. medicinal, physickal. \* Digitus medicinalis, the ring-finger.  
 Medicināliter, adv. physically.  
 + Medicinus, a, um; adj. of physick.  
 Médico, are; act. to anoint, daub or dip, steep or infuse.  
 Medicor, ari; dep. to cure or heal.  
 Medicus, i; m. [a medeor] a physician. \* Medicus circumforaneus, a mountebank.  
 Medicus, a, um; adj. of a physician or physick.  
 Medicus, a, um; adj. [a Media] of the country Media. \* Malum medicum, a limon. \* Gallina medica, a hen of the game.  
 Mediē, adv. indifferently, in the middle.  
 + Mediētās, ātis; f. the moiety, half, the middle.  
 + Medilis, e; adj. curable.  
 Medimnum, i; n. } a coomb and half  
 Medimnus, i; m. } of corn.  
 + Mediō, are; to place in the midst, divide, intercede.  
 Mediocris, e; adj. moderate, temperate, indifferent.  
 Mediocritas, ātis; f. mediocrity, a measure or mean. \* Mediocritas ingenii, indifferent parts.  
 Mediocriter, adv. moderately, indifferently.  
 Mediolanum, the city Milan in Italy, 192 miles from Rome; also the city Xaintes in Aquitain, and Lancaster in England.  
 Mediolum, a city in Spain.  
 Mediomatrices, the city and people of Metz in Lorrain.  
 Medion, a city near Ætolia.  
 Medioximi or Medioxumi, a middle sort of gods between the Inferi and Superi.  
 + Medioximus, a, um; } adj. of the  
 + Medioxūmus, a, um; } middle rank.  
 + Medipontus, i; m. an instrument in making ropes, a rope used by those that make oil.  
 + Meditābundē, adv. pensively.  
 Meditābundus, a, um; adj. pensive, musing.  
 Meditāmen, ntis; n. a plot or design.  
 Meditāmentum, i; n. a training or exercising of soldiers.  
 + Meditārius, a, um; adj. of meditation.  
 Meditātē, adv. pausingly, with meditation and study.  
 Meditātīm, adv. by heart, without book.  
 Meditatio, ōnis; f. meditation, study, musing; also a training and exercising of soldiers, practice.  
 Meditātiuncula, æ; f. a little meditation.  
 Meditātivus, a, um; adj. of studying or devising.  
 + Meditātō, adv. advisedly, discreetly.  
 + Meditātorius, a, um; adj. of meditation.  
 + Meditātūr-io, ire; neut. to be about to meditate.

Meditātus, a, um; part. of meditor; having meditated, prepared, forecast, meditated on.  
 + Meditātus, ūs; m. meditating.  
 Mediterraneum, ei; n. the middle of the earth.  
 Mediterraneus, a, um; adj. in the middle of the earth or land. \* Mare Mediterraneum, the Mediterranean sea.  
 MEDITOR, ari; dep. acc. & dat. Cic. [μελετῶ] to meditate, study, muse, exercise, forecast. \* Meditari alicui insidias, to plot mischief against one. \* Meditabor me, I will practise.  
 Meditrina, the goddess of medicines.  
 Meditrinalia, sacrifices unto Meditrina.  
 Meditullium, ii; n. the middle, the heart.  
 Medium, the mouth of the Rhine.  
 Medium, ii; n. the middle. \* Proferre in medium, to propose, bring forth. \* Ponere in medio, to propound. \* Relinquere in medio, to leave undecided. \* Tollere de medio, to kill. \* Quis ē medio, one of the throng.  
 MEDIUS, a, um; adj. Cic. [μέσος] middle, in the midst, half, mean, between both, manifest, common, indifferent. \* Medium responsum, a double equivocating answer. \* Mors media, the midst of death. \* Eloquentiā medius, an indifferent good orator. \* In medium, in common, openly. \* Medium aliquem arripere, to take one about the waist. \* Frigoribus mediis, in the midst of winter.  
 + Medius, ii; m. a mediator.  
 Mediusfidius, adv. Cic. a swearing by Jove, who requires promise-keeping.  
 Medmasus, a city of Caria.  
 Medme, a city of Liguria in Italy.  
 Medmæus, a citizen of Medme.  
 MEDO, ōnis; [a μέθυ, vinum] mad, metheglin.  
 Medoacus, } a river of Venice.  
 Meduacus, }  
 Medobriga, the city Armenna in Portugal.  
 Medobithyni, a people of Thrace made up of two.  
 Medoc, an island of Nilus in Æthiopia.  
 Medon, a bastard son of Ajax; one of Penelope's suitors; also the son of Codrus king of Athens, and a river of Peloponnesus.  
 Medostanium, a city of Germany.  
 Meduali, a people of the Alps.  
 Meduana, the river Mayne in Gallia Celtica.  
 Medubricenses, a people of Spain, called also Plumbarii.  
 Meduli, a people of Aquitain.  
 MEDULLA, æ; f. Cic. [μυελᾶ] vel a medius] marrow, pith, strength, crumb of bread. \* Medulla lini, the tear of flax. \* Medula lanæ, the finest of the wool.  
 Medullāris, e; adj. of the marrow, inward.  
 Medullina, æ; f. a Roman virgin, deflowered by her drunken father; discovering him afterwards by a ring, which she plucked from his finger, she stabbed him at the altar.  
 + Medullinus, a, um; adj. of marrow.



Medullitūs; adv. deeply, intimately, from the heart.  
 † Medullo, are; act. to take out the marrow.  
 Medullula, æ; f. the tender marrow in small bones.  
 Medullum, a city of Vindelicia, called Medlingen.  
 Medullus, i; m. a mountain of Spain.  
 Medus, i; m. a river of Media.  
 Medus, a, um; adj. of Media.  
 Medūsa, æ; f. the daughter of Phorcus, having golden hair, which was turned into snakes by Minerva, for lying with Neptune in her temple; Perseus cut off her head, and carried it into Africa, which has abounded with serpents ever since.  
 Medusa, æ; f. the lesser plantain, rib-wort, Lamb's-tongue.  
 Medyllia, a city, built by the Albanes.  
 Mega, a promontory of Mauritania Cæsariensis.  
 Megabyzi, } the priests of Diana at  
 Megalobyzi, } Ephesus, which were to be eunuchs, and is therefore taken for effeminate persons.  
 Megabyzus, a nobleman of Persia, one of the seven who removed the tyranny of the magi.  
 Megacles, an historian who wrote of famous men.  
 Megaclicides, a peripatetick philosopher in the time of Protagoras.  
 Megaclo, the daughter of Macares king of Lesbos, who hired the muses to be her maids, and with their singing to pacify her forwardness towards her mother.  
 Megacosmus, i; m. the great world.  
 Megæra, æ; f. one of the Furies, the daughter of Nox and Acheron.  
 Megalattus, Ceres so called.  
 Megaleſia, plays in honour of Cybele.  
 Megaleſiacus, a, um; adj. of Megaleſia.  
 Megalia, æ; f. a small island of Campania by Naples.  
 Megalium, ii; n. a sweet ointment.  
 Megalopoliſ, is; f. a city of Arcadia in Peloponnesus, another of Caria and Iberia; also the city Meckelburg in Germany.  
 Megalopſychia, æ; f. magnanimity, greatness of soul.  
 Meganira, æ; f. the wife of Celeus, and mother of Triptolemus.  
 Megara, æ; f. the daughter of Creon king of Thebes, slain by her own husband Hercules.  
 Megara, ōrum, a city of Achaia.  
 Megaricus, a, um; } adj. of Megaris.  
 Megariensis, e; } \* Ritus Megaricus, immoderate and unseasonable laughter. \* Lachrymæ Megarienses, feigned tears.  
 Megareus, the father of Hippomenes; also the son of Apollo, who built Megara.  
 Megari, a people of India about the river Indus.  
 Megaris, idis, a country of Achaia.  
 Megarus, a city of Sicily, and a river of India.  
 † Megarus, i; m. a maskarel.  
 Megala, a city of Libya.  
 Meges, one of the Grecian princes assisting at Troy.  
 Megisba, a lake in the isle Taprobane.  
 Megilla, a city and island of Lycia.

Megistanes, um; pl. m. noblemen, grandees.  
 Megistus, a river falling into the Aegean sea.  
 Merclē, } adv. a swearing by  
 Melherculē, } Hercules.  
 Meherdates, a king of the Assyrians under Claudius Cæsar.  
 Mei, [the genitive of ego] of me.  
 MEIO, minxi, mictum; [ab Heb. majim, aqua] to make water.  
 Mel, mellis; n. [μῆλι] honey. \* Mel meum, my sweet-heart. \* Mel ærium and roſcidum, honey-dew.  
 Mela [Pomponius] a Spanish geographer, whose book De ſitu orbis is yet extant.  
 Mela, a river of Gallia Cisalpina.  
 Melabathrum, i; n. an herb like camomile.  
 Melæca, a town of Attica.  
 Melæna, an island in the Ionian sea, called also Corcyra.  
 Melænæ, a city of Lycia.  
 Melænitæ, the people of Melænæ.  
 Melæne, an ancient name of Cephalonia; also a town of Arcadia.  
 Melanipea, a city of Lydia.  
 Melampelos, the herb helxine.  
 Melamphyllis, an island of Samothracia.  
 Melamphyllus, Samos, and a mountain in Theſſaly.  
 Melamphyllum, i; n. black urſine.  
 Melampodium, ii; n. } black helle-  
 Melampodion, ii; n. } bore.  
 Melampus, a phyſician, who understood the voices of birds and beaſts; also black-foot, a dog's name.  
 Melampygos, a name of Hercules from his black breech.  
 Melampyrum, i; n. cow-wheat.  
 Melanæus, a ſaker hawk.  
 Melanchætes, one of Actæon's dogs, so called from his black hair.  
 Melanclæni, a people by Boſphorus Cimmerius, from their black garments.  
 Melancholia, æ; f. melancholy.  
 † Melancholicæ; adv. melancholickly.  
 Melancholicus, a, um; adj. melancholick.  
 Melancoryphus, i; m. a fig-pecker.  
 Melandia, a country of Sicyonia.  
 Melandryon, a corn weed with a white flower; also the body of a turny-fiſh powdered.  
 Melane, an island about Ionia.  
 Melaneis, a city of Eubœa.  
 Melanes, black mountains by the deſarts of Arabia.  
 Melaneus, ei; m. the father of Eurytus, from whom Eretria is called Melanels; also one of Actæon's dogs, and a Centaur.  
 Melange, a city of India called Malipus, where the body of St. Thomas is thought to reſt.  
 Melanguæ, a people of Arabia Felix.  
 Melani, mountains by the gulf of Arabia.  
 Melania, æ; f. blackneſs, a freckle.  
 Melanion, ii; n. the black violet.  
 Melanion, ōnis; m. a man ſo chaſte, that for hatred to women he lived wild in the deſart, and hunted wild beaſts like a dog, and could never be reclaimed; whence the adage, \* Melanione caſtior.  
 Melanippion, a river of Pamphylia.

Melanis, the name of Venus, from her loving darkneſs.  
 Melanias, a dog's name, Coal.  
 Melano, an island of Doris.  
 Melanogætuli, a people of Æthiopia.  
 Melanopiper, eris; n. the herb biſhop's-wort, St. Katherine's flower.  
 Melanorizon, black hellebore.  
 Melanteria, æ; f. ink or black, with which they eat out putriſied fleſh.  
 Melanthia, æ; f. the daughter of Deucalion by Pyrrha.  
 Melanthii, rocks about Samos.  
 Melanthium, ii; n. pepper-wort, commander of Rome.  
 Melanthius, ii; m. an hiſtorian who wrote of Attica; also the goat-herd of Ulyſſes, ſlain by Telemachus; also a famous painter, and a tragical poet, a river of Cappadocia, and a mountain of Syria.  
 Melantho; f. the daughter of Proteus, who was wont to ride on a dolphin, until Neptune in that ſhape deceived and raviſhed her.  
 Melanthus, i; m. a baniſhed Meſſenian, who having helped the Athenians againſt the Boeotians, was by them choſen king; also a river of Sarmatia Europæa.  
 Melanurus, i; m. a ſea-riff with a black ſpot on the root of his tail.  
 Melapia, æ; f. } a pear-main.  
 Malapium, ii; n. }  
 † Melarium, ii; n. an apple-loſt.  
 Melas, the name of ſeveral rivers.  
 Melas, anos, a kind of morphew.  
 Melcaba, a city of Egypt.  
 Melcartus, Hercules among the Tyrians.  
 Melchiades, } the twenty-ninth biſhop  
 Melciades, } of Rome.  
 Melchior, oris; m. one of the magi, or three kings of Cologn.  
 Melchisedech; indec. a prieſt and king of Salem.  
 Melcomani, a people of Dalmatia.  
 † Melcūm, my ſweet honey.  
 Meldaba, a city of Egypt.  
 Meldæ, } a people of Gallia Lugdu-  
 Meldi, } nenſis.  
 Mele; pl. n. tunes, notes, ſongs, ballads.  
 Meleagines, a famous Athenian architect, who built the temple of Minerva.  
 Meleager, i; m. the ſon of Oeneus king of Caledonia.  
 Meleagris, idis; f. a turkey-hen.  
 Meleagrides, um; f. the ſiſters of Meleager, who bewailing their brothers, were turned into turkey-hens.  
 Meleagrus, i; m. the thirty-fiſt king of Macedonia.  
 Melegene, es; f. an island in the Adriatick ſea.  
 Meles, a king of Lydia.  
 Meles, is; f. a badger. See melis.  
 Meles, eris, a river near Smyrna, by which Homer was born, whence he is called Meletigenes; also a city of the Samnites.  
 Meletius, i; m. an Arian Egyptian biſhop baniſhed under Diocleſian.  
 Meli, honey.  
 Mlia, a city of Caria.  
 Melia terra, an earth uſed in phyſick and by painters.  
 Melibocus, a mountain in Germany.  
 Melibœa, æ; f. a city of Magnæſia, famous for purple.  
 Melibœus, i; m. a mountain of Italy; also a ſhepherd's name.  
 (6) A Meliott,



Melica, æ; f. musick; also turkey millet. \* Melicæ gallinæ, turkey-bens. See melicus.  
 Melicæria, æ; f. } a hile or impost-  
 Melicæris, idis; f. } hune full of  
 matter like honey.  
 Melicerta, the son of Ino and Athamas.  
 Melichlorus, a stone green on one side and yellow on the other.  
 Melichros, a yellow stone; also the same as melliculum.  
 Melichrysus, i; m. a kind of Indian jacinth.  
 Melicrator, i; metheglin, mead.  
 Melicus, a, um; adj. musical; also of Media.  
 Melici, } a people of Thessa-  
 Melicenses, } ly.  
 Meligunis, an Æolian island, called also Lipara.  
 Melilotus, i; f. the herb melilot.  
 Melilotus coronaria, bird's-foot, trefoil.  
 Melimell, marmalade of quinces.  
 Melimelum, i; n. a sweeting, or as some think a musk-melon.  
 Melina, a city in Argos, whence Venus is called Melinea.  
 Melina, æ; f. a ship's-skin or coat of skin; also metheglin, a spirit pipe, and a dark yellow cloth.  
 Melinophagi, a people of Thrace.  
 Melinum, i; n. balm, orange-flower-water, oil, or ointment.  
 Melinus, a, um; adj. a bastard yellow, orange, or straw-colour.  
 Melinus, a, um; adj. [à melis] of a badger.  
 Meliodunum, a city of Germany.  
 Melior, ius, gen. oris; adj. comp. of bonus, better.  
 + Melioratio, ònis; f. a bettering.  
 Melioresc-o, ère; neut. to grow better.  
 + Melioritas, àtis; f. betterness.  
 Meliuro, are; act. to make better.  
 Meliphyllum, i; n. } the herb balm.  
 Meliphyllon, i; n. }  
 Melis, is; f. [μελίς, à μελί, mel] a badge or gray.  
 Mēlīse, a town of Magna Græcia.  
 Melissa, æ; f. balm.  
 Melissa, æ; f. the daughter of Melissus king of Crete, who with her sister Amalthea fed Jupiter with goats milk; they say she first found out the making of honey, which gave occasion to the fable of her being turned into a bee; also the wife of Periander a Corinthian tyrant, who, by the instigation of his concubines, kicked her to death when she was big with child; also a city of Libya.  
 Meliserus, an historian, who wrote of the Delphick affairs.  
 Melistophyllum, i; n. the herb balm.  
 Melissus, i; m. a king of Crete; also a grammarian given to Mecænas, and made free by him; also a philosopher of Samos, and others.  
 Melitea, } a city of Armenia Mi-  
 Melitene, } nor.  
 Mēlita, æ; } f. an island in the Li-  
 Mēlīte, es; } byan sea, between  
 Sicily and Africa, called Malta,  
 being the seat of the knights of Jeru-  
 salem, given them by Charles the  
 fifth, after they had left Rhodes;  
 also an island in the Adriatick sea  
 near Dalmatia, famous for foisting  
 hounds.

Melitæus, a, um; adj. of Melita.  
 \* Melitæus canis or catellus, a little lap-dog; also one good for naught.  
 Melitene, ès; f. a city of Cappadocia, and a small country of Sufiana.  
 Melitis, a precious stone of a quince colour.  
 Melites, one of Homer's fortunate fools; he could never tell above five, and being married, he durst not touch his wife for fear she should tell her mother, whence the proverb, \* Melitide stultior.  
 Melitites, is, a drink made of honey and wine; also a precious stone, tasting like honey.  
 Melitta, a city built by Hanno, near the Atlantick sea.  
 Melittæa, æ; f. a city of Thessaly.  
 Melitton, ònis; n. a place where bees are kept.  
 Meliturgus, i; m. he that keeps bees or sells honey.  
 Melitusa, a city of Illyria.  
 Melius; adv. comp. of bene; better.  
 \* Melius Pompeio est factum, Pompeius is recovered. \* Melius erit isti morbo, we shall find some remedy for it.  
 Meliuscule; adv. a little better.  
 Meliusculus, a, um; adj. somewhat better.  
 Melixandrus, a Milesian, who wrote the war between the Lapithæ and Centaurs.  
 Melizigara, a mart-town of India within Ganges.  
 Melizigeris, an island of India within Ganges.  
 Mellaria, a city of Spain.  
 Mellarium, ii; n. [à mel] a place where bees are kept.  
 Mellarius, a, um, belonging to honey.  
 Mellarius, ii; m. a bee-master, honey-man.  
 Mellatio, ònis; f. the hiving of bees.  
 + Mellatum, i; n. must.  
 Melleus, a, um, of or like honey.  
 Melliculum, i; n. a sweet-heart, honey.  
 + Mellificatio, ère, to make honey.  
 Mellifer, a, um; adj. bearing honey.  
 Mellificatio, ònis; f. a making of honey.  
 Mellificium, ii; n. the making of honey.  
 Mellifico, are, to make honey.  
 Mellificus, a, um, making honey.  
 Mellistus, a, um; adj. sending forth honey, pleasant, eloquent.  
 Melligenus, a, um; adj. like honey, of the same kind as honey, of which bees draw honey.  
 Melligo, inis; f. honey-dew, mill-dew.  
 Mellilloquus, a, um; adj. sweet spoken.  
 + Mellillum, i; n. a drop of honey.  
 Mellilus, a, um; adj. of honey, charming.  
 + Mellina, æ; f. metheglin.  
 + Mellinea, æ; f. sweetmeats, pleasure.  
 + Mellinus, a, um; adj. of or like honey.  
 + Mellisones, they that practise the dressing of honey.  
 + Melliluga, æ; f. a wood-pecker.  
 + Mellitæ, arum; f. sweetings.  
 Mellitulus, a, um; adj. sweet as honey. \* Corpusculum mellitulum, my sweet-heart.  
 Mellitus, a, um; adj. sweetened or preserved with honey. \* Mellitus puer,

a pretty little rogue.  
 Mellona, } the goddess of bees and  
 Mellonia, } honey.  
 Mellus, a city of Greece.  
 Melo, the river Nilus.  
 MĒLO, ònis; m. [μῆλον] a melon.  
 Melobosis, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.  
 Melocabus, the city Coburg in Germany.  
 Melodunum, the city Melun in France.  
 Melodes, a maker of melody.  
 Mēlodia, æ; f. melody, sweetness of musick.  
 Mēlodus, a, um; adj. melodious.  
 Molodus, i; m. a rhimer, versifier.  
 Meloessa, an island by Sicily abounding with sheep.  
 Melomelum, i; n. a sweeting.  
 Melon, ònis; m. an astrologer, who being lifted for the war, and seeing himself on the worst side, counterfeited madness, and set his house on fire, that he might be discharged.  
 Mēlōpēpo, ònis; m. a musk-melon.  
 Melopæus, a, um; adj. making melody.  
 Melo-s, dis; n. melody, sweetness of musick, concert, harmony, tune.  
 Melos, a city and island by Crete.  
 Mēlōta, æ; f. a pelt, fell, sheep's-skin.  
 Melphe, a river of Lucania, called Molpha.  
 Melpheia, } a city of Lutanania, called  
 Melpheis, } Melfi.  
 Melpomene, ès; f. one of the Muses, inventor of tragedies.  
 Melpomenos, a name of Bacchus among the Acarnenses.  
 Melsus, a river in Spain.  
 Melus, i; f. a town in Thessaly, which Nicias took by famine; whence the proverb, \* Fames Meli.  
 Melussa, an island near Iberia.  
 Melyenses, a people of Asia Minor.  
 Membliarius, i; m. one of Cadmus's companions; and an island by Thera.  
 Membrana, æ; f. [à membrum] parchment, a tunicle, film, outward skin.  
 Membranaceus, a, um; adj. like parchment.  
 + Membranaticus, a, um; adj. of parchment.  
 Membraneus, a, um; adj. made of parchment.  
 Membranula, æ; f. a thin skin or film.  
 Membrarius, ii; m. a parchment-maker.  
 Membratim; adv. member by member.  
 + Membror, ari; dep. to be framed into members.  
 Membrōfus, a, um; adj. having great limbs.  
 + Membrulum, i; m. a little limb.  
 MEMBRUM, i; n. [mēbrum] a member, a limb, a branch of an oration, a part of any compact body. \* Muliebribus membris puer, a slender lad.  
 Membrum, a city of Africa Propria.  
 Meme, } for me, acc. of ego, my.  
 Memet, } self.  
 Memecylos, a kind of crab-tree.  
 Memigmenon, i; n. a kind of gelsalve.  
 + Meminens, ntis; part. of meminī; remembering.



**MĒMINI**, -ſe; verb. irr. [*μᾶνμαι*, vel à *μᾶνα*, maneo] to remember, bear in mind. \* De aliquo *meminisse*, to make mention of any one.  
**Memmius**, i; m. a Roman citizen, author of the family of the *Memmii*; he used his corival *Largius* so harshly, that it caused the proverb, \* *Lacerat lacertum Largii mordax Memmius*.  
**Memna**, æ; f. a peninsula in Cornwall, called *Meneg*.  
**Memnium**, a town in Mesopotamia, by Babylon, where there are store of bituminous fountains.  
**Memnon**, the brother of *Laomedon*, slain by *Achilles* in the Trojan war, and as he lay on the funeral pile, was turned into a bird by the prayers of *Aurora*, from whence also flew out some other birds, which they called *Memnoniæ*; also an historian, and general of *Darius's* army.  
**Memnonæ**, a people of *Æthiopia*.  
**Mēmōr**, gen. *ōris*; adj. mindful, that will not be forgotten. \* *Memorem mōnes*, you tell me what I was just thinking on.  
**Mēmōrābilis**, e; adj. worthy of remembrance, recording or rehearsing.  
† **Mēmōrāculūm**, i; n. a memorial.  
**Mēmōrandus**, a, um; part. fut. in dus of *memoror*; to be remembered, notable.  
**Mēmōrātor**, ōris; m. he that remembers, reports, or mentions.  
**Mēmōrātus**, ūs; m. a remembering.  
**Mēmōratus**, a, um; part. of *memoror*; remembered, remarkable, famous.  
† **Memordi** for *momordi*, à *mordeo*.  
**Mēmōria**, æ; f. the memory, a mind, desire, remembrance. \* *Omni memoriā*, throughout all times. \* *Ad hanc memoriā*, there are men alive that can remember it. \* *Memoriæ māgister*, a secretary. \* *Ut mea memoriā est*, as far as I can remember. \* *Post hominum memoriā*, time out of mind.  
**Memoria**, æ; f. a fountain in *Bœotia*, helping the memory.  
**Mēmōriale**, is; n. a memorial.  
**Memorialis**, e; adj. serving for remembrance. \* *Liber memorialis*, a note-book.  
**Mēmōriola**, æ; f. a small or weak memory.  
† **Mēmōriose**; adv. with good remembrance.  
**Mēmōriōsus**, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus; having a good memory.  
**Mēmōritēr**; adv. by heart, without look.  
**Mēmōro**, are; act. } to bring in  
**Mēmōror**, ari; pass. } remembrance,  
recite, report, mention. \* *Nomen tuum memora mihi*, tell me your name.  
† **Mēmōrōsus**, a, um; adj. having an excellent memory, mindful.  
**Mempeus**, i; m. a mountain about *Thessaly*.  
**Memphī**, the people of *Memphis*.  
**Memphis**, a city of Egypt, destroyed.  
**Memphitis**, idis, } adj. of *Mem-*  
**Memphiticus**, a, um, } phis.  
**Memphites**, æ or is, a stone of divers colours, which in cutting or burning any member takes away sense.  
**Mempricus**, i; m. a king of Britain, who slew his brother *Malys* that he might reign.

**Men'** for *mene*, as *mene rogas?* do you ask for me?  
**Mēna**, the Roman goddess of menſtruous women; also the eighth king of Egypt, A. M. 1251.  
**Mēna**, æ; f. a little fish, a minnow, pilchard.  
**Menæ**, a town in Sicily.  
**Menæchmi**, one of *Plautus's* comedies.  
**Menæchmus**, i; m. a platonick philosopher, scholar of *Eudoxus*; also an historian of *Sicyon*, who wrote three books upon *Plato*.  
**Menais**, a fountain of the *Leontini*, by which the people were afraid to swear.  
**Menalcas**, æ; m. the name of a shepherd in *Virgil*.  
**Mēnalippe**, ēs; f. the sister of *Antiope* queen of the *Amazons*.  
**Mēnalippides**, um; m. the name of two poets of *Melos*.  
**Mēnalippus**, a Theban slain by the friends of *Tydeus*, to whom he had first given a mortal wound.  
**Menand-er**, ri; m. a comical poet, scholar to *Theophrastus*, squint-eyed, and much given to women; also an historian of *Ephesus* and *Pyrgamus*; also a sister of *Laodicea*, the successor of *Simon Magus*, who called himself the javiour.  
**Menavini**, a people of Sicily.  
**Menapia**, a city of *Bætriana*.  
**Menapii**, a people inhabiting both sides of the *Rhine*.  
**Menas**, ādis; f. a woman priest of *Bacchus*.  
† **Menc-eps**, ipitis; adj. bereft of his wits.  
**MENDA**, æ; f. [à minus, vel à *μᾶλυν*, inquino] a fault or error in writing, a blot or blemish.  
**Mendācilōquus**, a, um; adj. speaking lye.  
† **Mendāciolum**, i; n. a little lye.  
† **Mendācitēr**; adv. falsely.  
**Mendācium**, ii; n. [à mendax] a lye, fiction.  
**Mendāciunculum**, i; n. a fib.  
† **Mendāculum**, i; n. a small fault.  
**Mendāculus**, i; m. a fibber.  
**Mendæ**, a city of *Thrace*; hence *vinum Mendæum*.  
**Mendæi**, a people of *Thrace*.  
**Mendax**, gen. ādis; adj. [à mendax vel mentior] lying, deceitful, counterfeit. \* *Hujus rei mendax*, faulty in this business.  
**Mende**, a city of Sicily.  
**Mendele**, a city of *India* within *Ganges*.  
**Mendes**, a city of Egypt near *Nicopolis*, where they worshipped *Pan*, and a goat, called in their language *mendes*, to whom they prostituted the most beautiful women.  
**Mendesium**, one of the mouths of *Nile*.  
**Mendelus**, a city of Egypt, whence *unguentum Mendesium*.  
† **Mendicabilis**, e; adj. which may be begged.  
**Mendicābulum**, i; n. a begging; also a beggarly fellow, and beggar's bush.  
† **Mendicatio**, ōnis; f. a begging.  
**Mendicātus**, a, um; part. of *mendicor*; begged, obtained.  
† **Mendicē**; adv. beggarly, poorly.  
**Mendicimonium**, ii; n. beggary, the trade of begging.  
**Mendicissimus**, a, um; adj. superl. most beggarly.  
**Mendicitas**, ātis; f. beggary, extreme

poverty.  
**Mendicitēr**; adv. beggarly, poorly.  
† **Mendicium** or *mendicum*, the mixture of fail.  
**Mendico**, are; act. } to beg, ask  
† **Mendicor**, ari; dep. } alms, get.  
\* *Mendicare sibi malum*, to ask relief and get blows.  
† **Mendicula**, æ; f. a beggar's coat.  
**Mendiculus**, i; m. a poor beggar, a beggar's brat.  
**Mendicus**, a, um; adj. [à mendax] beggarly. \* *Mendicum instrumentum*, a weak tool.  
**Mendicus**, i; m. a beggar.  
**Mendōsē**; adv. ius, iſſimē, with many faults. \* *Mendōsē colligis*, your argumentation is naught.  
**Mendōsus**, a, um; adj. faulty, full of faults, corrupt.  
**MENDUM**, i; n. an error, fault in writing, blot, blemish. See *menda*.  
**Mendus**, a city about *Caria*.  
**Menecrates**, a physician of *Syracuse*, who called himself *Jupiter*; he cured especially the falling-sickness, contenting himself with this reward, that they should confess themselves his servants; also a comical poet, and an historian.  
**Menedemium**, a city of *Lycia*.  
**Menedemus**, i; m. a famous philosopher and scholar of *Phædrus*; also a Cynick philosopher, who was wont to cloath himself like a fury, saying he came from hell to inquire into the sins of men.  
**Menegere**, a city of *Africa Propria*.  
**Menelaum**, a small country of *Sparta*.  
**Menelaus**, i; m. the son of *Atreus*, and husband of *Helena*, who was slain away by *Paris*, and occasioned the Trojan war; also an historian of *Anæa* in *Caria*, and an *Ægean* poet who wrote the *Thebais* in twelve books, and other things.  
**Menenia**, a Roman family, whence *Agrippa Menenius*.  
**Menephron**, one in *Ovid*, who lay with his own mother.  
† **Menerela**, æ; f. a sea-fish.  
**Menes**, the first king of Egypt.  
**Menesthei Portus**, a city in Spain called *Puerto de St. Maria*.  
**Menesthe-us**, i; m. the son of *Peleus*, and king of *Athens*, who died at the siege of *Troy*.  
**Menestratus**, a famous carver.  
**Menia**, æ; f. a pillar at *Rome*, to which thieves and fugitives were bound.  
**Menianum**, i; n. [à *Menius*] a balcony, gallery.  
**Meninx**, ngis; f. the thin skin covering the brain, the outmost is called *dura mater*, and the inmost *pia mater*.  
**Meninx**, a famous island about *Africa*.  
**Menippus**, i; m. a Phœnician Cynick philosopher, who having lost his money hanged himself; also the master of *Cicero*; and another philosopher, whose writing *Varro* imitates in his *Satyræ Menippeæ*.  
**Meniscor**, ſci; dep. to remember.  
**Menismini**, a people of *Æthiopia*.  
**Menius**, i; m. the son of *Lycaon*, whom *Jupiter* killed with a thunderbolt; also a Roman consul who set up the stems of ships taken at sea in the *Forum* (whence it was called *Rostra*) and the first author of those buildings of pleasure called *meniana*.



Menlaria, a city of Spain called Marcia.

Menlascus, a river in Spain called Oria.

Memna, a bishop of Byzantium, A.D. 536.

Meninensianæ, a city of Pañnonia.

Menoba, a river of Spain.

Menobardi, a people of Armenia Major.

Menocateni, a people of the Alps.

Menodotus, a famous physician in the time of Scapion, and an historian of Samos.

Menæceus, i; m. a young man of Thebes, the last of Cadmus's race, who slew himself when the city was besieged, and the oracle had said it should be saved if the last of Cadmus's seed freely sacrificed himself.

Menæcina, a city of Oenotria.

Menæcis, the furthest city of Phocis towards the west.

Menætes, a champion of Æneas, and pilot of the ship Centaurus.

Mentetius, i; m. the son of Actor, by Ægina, whom Jupiter gave him to wife, after he had ravished her; he begat Patroclus, from him called Menetiades.

Menoïda, a city of Palestine.

Menologium, ii; n. a calendar.

Menon, a very proud sophister in the time of Sociates.

Menophilus, i; m. an eunuch to whom Mithridates, after he was overcome by Pompey, gave his daughter to keep, and when Manlius Priscus besieged the castle he was in, and he saw it was ready to be surrendered, he slew both her and himself.

Menophis, a king of Egypt.

Menorca, æ; f. a city in Spain.

Menosagada, æ; f. the city Egria in Bœhemia.

Menocharus, a river falling into Mæotis.

Mens, a certain Roman deity.

MENS, utis; f. [μῆνς] the mind, understanding, sense, wit, memory, opinion. \* Mens ei redit, he is in his wits again. \* Mente captus, out of his wits. \* Suæ mentis est, he is in his right senses. \* Madet mens, he is drunk. \* Est mens mihi, I have a mind.

MENSA, æ; f. [à mensus, vel ab Heb maxenjah, cibus] a table, dinner, or supper, a course or service of meat, a trencher, counter to tell money on. \* Angusta mensa, poor cheer. \* Mensæ secundæ or alteræ, a dessert. \* Mensa Delphica, i. e. tripes, a three-legged table, like the tripes at Delphi. \* Mensa lanionia, an executioner's chopping-block.

+ Mensale, is; n. a table-cloth.

Mensalis, e; adj. of or for a table.

Mensarius, ii; m. an exchanger, banker; also a servant or waiter.

Menses, ium; m. the monthly terms or flowers in women.

+ Mentacula, æ; f. a trencher.

Mensio, ònis; f. [of metior] a measuring.

MENSIS, is; m. [μῆνς] a month.

Mensor, òris; m. a measurer, surveyor; also a quarter-master in the camp, and a harbinger in the court.

+ Mensorium, ii; n. a platter.

Menstrua, òrum; n. monthly terms.

Menstrualis, e; adj. done every month.

+ Menstruatus, a, um; adj. having monthly terms.

+ Menstruosus, a, um, menstruous.

Menstruum, ui; n. provision or wages for a month.

Menstruus, a, um; adj. [à mensis] of a month, monthly, menstruous.

Mensula, æ; f. a little table, the key-stone in an arch.

Mensularius, ii; m. a banker.

Mensura, æ; f. [à metior] a measure. \* Agere mensuram alicujus rei, to take the measure of a thing.

+ Mensuratum; adv. by measure.

Mensurator, òris; m. a measurer, a quarter-master.

+ Mensuratus, a, um; adj. measured.

+ Mensurnus, a, um; adj. monthly.

+ Mensuro, arc; a. to measure.

Mensus, a, um; part. of metior; measured.

+ Mensus, ùs; m. a measure or measuring.

Menia, Pluto's concubine, whom Proserpine turned into a herb of that name.

+ Menta, æ; f. a man's yard.

Mentæ, a people by Adrian's wall between England and Scotland.

Mentagra, æ; f. [à mentum] a tetter or ring-worm.

Mentalia, æ; f. a city in Spain.

+ Mentatus, a, um; adj. having a great chin.

Mentesa, æ; f. a city in Spain.

MENTHA, æ; f. [μῆνθς] mint. \* Mentha crispa, curled mint.

Mentha romana, spear-mint.

Menthastrum, i; n. wild mint.

Mentastrium, i; n. wild mint.

+ Mentibor for montiar, à mentior.

Mentigo, inis; f. [à mentum] a scabiness in cattle.

Mentio, ònis; f. mention, relation. \* In mentione terræ dicetur, it shall be spoke to when we come to treat of the earth.

Mentior, ìri, itus sum; dep. [à mens] to lie, feign, disguise, counterfeit. \* Mentitur candorem, one would take it for white.

Mentitio, ònis; f. a lying, feigning.

Mentiturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, à mentior; about to tell a lie.

Mentitus, a, um; part. of mentior; having lied or forged, false.

Mento, ònis; m. one who hath a long chin.

Mentoas, an ancient name of Isther or Danubius.

+ Mentoralis, e, as high as the chin.

Mentor, òis; m. an excellent engraver; the orator Crassus is said to have given two thousand five hundred crowns for two cups of his workmanship.

Mentores, a people of Illyricum.

+ Mentolus, a, um; adj. having a great chin.

Mentula, æ; f. [à menta] a man's yard.

Mentulatus, a, um; adj. being well provided for procreation.

MENTUM, i; n. [à μῆνθς, indico] the chin.

Menturna, a city of the Samnites in Italy.

Menuthias, a large island of Æthiopia, supposed to be Madagascar.

ME-O, arc; neut. [ἀμῶ, reu] to go, flow, pass.

Meopte, [à meus] of myself. \* Meopte ingenio, of my own mother-wit.

Mephites, a king of Egypt.

Mephiticus, a, um; adj. sinking, damp.

Mephitis, is; f. a damp or sink of the earth, a sulphurous vapour.

Meptam and mepte, myself.

Mera, æ; f. a great huntress, ravished by Jupiter in the shape of Diana, who shot her to death, and turned her into a celestial dog.

+ Mērācūlas, ātis; f. pureness, clearness.

+ Mērācūlēr; adv. purely.

Meraciūs; adv. comp. more purely, with less water.

+ Mērācūlus, a, um; adj. somewhat pure, a little mixed.

Mērācus, a, um; adj. [à merus] pure; clear, not mixed or allayed. \* Vinum meracum, neat wine. \* Bibere meracius, to drink wine a little dashed.

+ Merarium, ii; n. a bever or drinking.

+ Merax, ācis; adj. pure, neat.

Mercābilis, e; adj. merchantable.

Mercātio, onis; f. merchandising, trafficking.

+ Mercātivus, a, um; adj. of buying or selling.

Mercātor, òris; m. a merchant, chapman.

+ Mercātorium, ii; n. a market-place.

Mercātūra, æ; f. the trade of merchandising, buying and selling. \* Mercaturas facere, to turn merchant.

Mercatus, a, um; part. of mercor; bought or sold.

+ Mercatus, i; m. } a market or

Mercatum, i; n. } fair.

Mercātus, ùs; m. a buying or selling; a market or mart.

Mercēdūla, æ; f. a little reward, a low price, small wages.

Mercēnarius, a, um; adj. mercenary. \* Testis mercenarius, a knight of the post.

Mercenarius, ii; m. an hireling.

Merces, ēdis; f. [à mereo] a reward, hire, wages, rent, revenues, damage.

+ Mercidicus, i; m. a chapman, he that sets the price.

Mercii, òrum; pl. inhabitants of Chester, Gloucester, Hereford, Oxford, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, and Worcester shires.

Mercimonium, ii; n. a commodity, ware.

Mercor, ari; dep. [à merx] to buy and sell, traffick, etc, merchandise.

\* Græcā fide mercari, to buy for ready money.

+ Merculārius, ii; m. a haberdasher of small wares.

Mercūialis, e; adj. belonging to mercury or quick-silver, witty, ingenious.

Mercūrialis, is; f. mercury.

Mercūrius, ii; m. Mercury, the planet next above the moon, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; also quick-silver. \* Dies Mercurii, Wednesday.

Mercurius Trismegistus, a very ancient Egyptian philosopher, who wrote many books de sapientia divina, whereof some fragments are yet extant.

MERDA, æ; f. [à μέρδω, pedo] dung, surreverence.

+ Merdifer, ēri; m. a dung-farmer.

+ Merdūla, æ; f. a little surreverence.

Merē; adv. nearly, purely.

+ Meremium, ii; n. timber.

Mērenda, æ; f. [à mereor] a little bever.



bever, afternoon drinking.  
 Merendula, æ; f. a little bever.  
 MÉR-EO, ēre; act. } [ἀμείνω, di-  
 MÉR-EOR, ēri; dep. } vido, nan-  
 ciscor] to merit, deserve, acquire,  
 serve in the war for pay. \* Meruit  
 virum dote, she got a husband by  
 her dowry. \* Quid de te merui?  
 what have I deserved at your  
 hands? \* Mereri pedibus, to serve  
 on foot. \* A lenone ad merendum  
 cogi, to be prostituted. \* Mereri  
 pœnam, to commit a fault. \* Sæpe  
 ac vellem meritam scio, she often  
 did whatever I desired.  
 Meres, an Æthiopian king of Egypt.  
 Meretricē, adv. whorishly.  
 Mētriciūm, ii; n. whoredom. \*  
 Meretricium facere, to play the  
 whore.  
 Mētricius, a, um; adj. whorish.  
 Mētrīcor, ari; to play the whore.  
 Mētrīcula, æ; f. a little harlot.  
 Mētrix, icis; f. [à mercor] a  
 whore, strumpet.  
 MERGA, æ; f. [ab Heb. morag, tri-  
 bula] a pitch-fork, speers with which  
 they were wont to cut corn; also  
 marl.  
 † Mergārius, ii; m. a marler.  
 † Mergātus, a, um; adj. marled.  
 Mergens, ntis; part. [of mergo] a-  
 rising or appearing like smoke.  
 MERGES, itis; f. [Heb. gnamir, vel  
 à merga, vel μάγν, manus] a band-  
 full or bundle of corn; a sheaf, gripe.  
 Mergillina, a place in Campania,  
 famous for Virgil's tomb.  
 MER-GO, fi, sum, gēre; act. [ab ἀ-  
 μέρω abstergeo] to dip, plunge or  
 drown, overwhelm. \* Mergere ali-  
 quem, to weaken or disable one.  
 † Mergōra, æ; f. a bucket.  
 † Mergōsus, a, um, full of marl.  
 Mergulus, i; m. the wick or match  
 of a candle; also a didapper.  
 Mergus, i; m. [à mergo] a coot or  
 sea-mew; also a vine-branch, ha-  
 ving the top turned and set in the  
 ground; also an incroacher.  
 † Mergus, ōris; n. a bucket.  
 Meribanes, a king of Iberia.  
 Mēribibulus, a, um; adj. drinking  
 wine unmixed.  
 Mēridialis, e; adj. } belonging to  
 Meridianus, a, uin; } noon. \* La-  
 tus meridiale, the sunny-side. \* Mc-  
 ridianus circulus, the meridian.  
 † Meridianò, adv. at noon.  
 Meridianum, n. noon-tide.  
 Mēridiatio, ōnis; f. the taking a nap  
 at noon.  
 Mēridies, ei; m. [à merus vel medius  
 dies] noon, mid-day, south. \* Noctis  
 meridies, midnight.  
 Mēridio, are; act. } to eat or sleep  
 Meridior, ari; dep. } at noon.  
 Meridionalis, e; adj. southern.  
 Meriōnes, the charioteer of Idome-  
 neus, compared to Mars himself for  
 valour.  
 Merīmos, division, distribution.  
 † Mēritas, ātis; f. pureness.  
 Meritissimē, adv. superl. very de-  
 Meritissimò, servedly.  
 † Meritissimum, i; n. huge desert.  
 Mērito, are; to gain, to be rented at,  
 deserve, serve in the wars.  
 Mēritò, adv. deservedly.  
 † Meritoria, æ; f. a shop.  
 Mēritōrium, ii; n. an hired house, an  
 inn; also meriting.  
 Mēritōrius, a, um; adj. set or let for  
 gain. \* Equus meritorius, a hack-

ney. \* Taberna meritoria, an inn.  
 \* Meritorius puer, a bardash.  
 Mēritum, i; n. [à mercor] merit,  
 desert, a crime. \* Meritum est  
 tuum, you are so blame. \* Merito  
 meo, by my misdemeanor.  
 Mēritus, a, um; part. of mercor;  
 having deserved, deserving, worthy,  
 due.  
 Mermēros, the swiftest of the Cen-  
 taurs.  
 Mermēssos, a city of Troas.  
 Mero, a nickname of Tiberius Nero,  
 from his being given to wine.  
 Mērobibus, a, um; adj. [à merum  
 & bibo] drinking wine unmixed.  
 † Meroctes, is, m. } a small green  
 † Merochites, is, } stone sweating  
 liquor like milk.  
 Merodacus, the fourteenth king of the  
 Sicambri.  
 Meroë, a city in an island of that  
 name within Nile; also a city of  
 Antiochena, and another of Lycia.  
 Merois, idis; f. an herb good for the  
 dropsy.  
 Merope, the daughter of Atlas, one  
 of the Pleiades, the most obscure of  
 them.  
 Meropia, æ; f. one of the Cyclades.  
 Meropis, a mountain of Thessaly.  
 Merops, ōpis; m. an eat-bee, (bird.)  
 Meros, a mountain of India.  
 Mēriolus, a, um; adj. drinking wine  
 unmixed.  
 Meroveus, i; m. the third king of  
 the Franks from Pharamond.  
 Mersio, ōnis; f. a dipping, drown-  
 ing, merision.  
 Mersio, are; to dip or drown often.  
 † Mersio, are; to plunge or dip of.  
 † Merto, ten.  
 Merius, a, um; part. of mergor;  
 plunged, drowned, sunk, over-  
 whelmed. \* Mersus rebus f cun-  
 dis, attended with wonderful suc-  
 cess.  
 Merthes, a king of Egypt, who had  
 a crow that carried his letters whi-  
 thersever he commanded.  
 MÉRULA, æ; f. [à merus, vel à  
 μέσος canticum] a black-bird; also  
 a whitening. \* Merula lacustris, a  
 tench.  
 Mērula, the river Meira in Liguria.  
 † Mērularius, ii; m. a sparrow-  
 hawk.  
 Merum, i; n. wine not allay'd.  
 MERUS, a, um; adj. [μέγας, vel ab  
 αὐτῷ, immixtus] mere, only, alone,  
 not mixed. \* Mera vox, a shrill  
 voice. \* Merus pes, the bare-  
 foot.  
 MERX, mercis; f. [Heb. maker] mer-  
 chandise, ware. \* Expedire mer-  
 ces, to set out his wares, lay them  
 upon the stall.  
 Mefa, the river Mosa by Liege.  
 Mefancilum, } a dart.  
 Mefancylum, }  
 Mefaræum, the midriff.  
 Mese, an island of Narbonne.  
 Mese, the middle string; also a-la-  
 mi-re.  
 Mefembria, a city of Thrace.  
 Mefembriacus, a, um; adj. of Me-  
 sembria.  
 Mefentericæ venæ, branches of the  
 port vein conveying the chyle to the  
 liver.  
 Mefenterium, ii; n. the midriff.  
 Meferaicæ venæ, as mefenteri-  
 cæ.  
 Mefochōrus, i; m. he that stands in

the midst to give notice, he that keeps  
 time, (in music.)  
 Mesocranion, ii; n. the crown of the  
 head, the middle of the skull.  
 Mesola, æ; f. a city of Laconia and  
 Arcadia.  
 Mesolabium, ii; n. an instrument to  
 find out the middle proportional  
 lines.  
 Mesolencus, i; m. a black precious  
 stone with a white stroke; also the  
 herb mercury.  
 Mesomedes, a poet in great favour  
 with Adrian.  
 Mesomelas, a precious stone with black  
 veins.  
 Meson, a person acted in a comedy; or  
 a mixed person, neither servile nor  
 altogether free. \* Meson parhy-  
 pate, the f-fa-ut cliff.  
 Mesonauta, æ; m. a passenger that  
 pays and works too.  
 Mesonyction, ii; n. midnight.  
 Mesopontius, Neptune worshipped at  
 Erebus in Lesbos.  
 Mesopotamia, æ; f. a large country  
 of Asia, between Tigris and Eu-  
 phrates, now called Halapia.  
 Mesosphærum, a leaf of the Indian  
 spikenard.  
 Mespilum, i; n. a medlar.  
 Mespilus, i; f. a medlar-tree.  
 Mesquita, æ; f. a Turkish mosque or  
 temple.  
 Messaba, æ; f. a city of Caria.  
 Messabatæ, a people of Persia.  
 Messala, a name given Val. Corvi-  
 nus, because he took Messina in  
 Sicily.  
 Messalina, æ; f. the wife of Clau-  
 dius, the emperor, who was wont  
 to prostitute herself in the common  
 streets by night.  
 Messalini, orum; hereticks under Va-  
 lentinus and Valentinianus, who  
 refused all kind of work, and re-  
 jected all good works except prayer,  
 &c.  
 Messāna, the city Messina in Sicily.  
 Messanii, the townsmen of Messina.  
 Messapæ, a country of Laconia.  
 Messapia, a country in Italy, called  
 Terra d'Otranto.  
 Messapus, a, um; adj. of Messa-  
 Messapius, pia.  
 Messapius, a mountain of Macedo-  
 nia.  
 Messe, a town of the island Cythera.  
 Messeis, a fountain of Thessaly.  
 Messene, ēs; f. a city of Peloponne-  
 sus in Greece, which held out long  
 against the Spartans, but was at  
 last reduced to absolute slavery;  
 hence the proverb, \* Messene servi-  
 lior.  
 Messenius, a, um; adj. of Mes-  
 Messeniacus, sene.  
 Messias, æ; m. the Messias, Christ,  
 Anointed.  
 Messicula, æ; f. a little harvest.  
 † Messio, ōnis; f. a reaping.  
 Messus, is, f. [à meto] the harvest,  
 harvest-time, the crop, fruit-ga-  
 thering, abundance. \* Illa Sylla-  
 ni temporis messis, the massacre  
 that was under Sylla's dictator-  
 ship.  
 Messoa, a city of Laconia.  
 Messogis, a mountain of Libya plenti-  
 ful in wine.  
 Messor, ōris; m. a reaper, mower.  
 Melsōrius, a, um; adj. of a reaper or  
 mower. \* Falx messoria, a sickle  
 or scythe.

Messua,



Messua, a peninsula of Narbonne, called Mese.

† Mēsūlus, a, um; adj. ripe, ready for reaping.

Mēsūra, æ; f. a mowing or reaping.

Messus, a, um; part. of metor; mowed, reaped.

Mesuvium, the city Magdeburg in Saxony.

Met, [α μεν, quidem] a syllabical adjunction. \* Egomet, I myself.

METĀ, æ; f. [α Chald. meta, pervenit] any thing broad beneath and sharp above, a butt, goal, bay-cock, a keel-piv; also the upper millstone.

\* Meta lactis, a cheese like a sugar-loaf. \* Meta lignorum, a wood-pile.

Metabasis, is; f. a figure in rhetoric called transposition.

Metabole, es; f. a change, passing over.

Metabus, i; m. a tyrant of the Privernates banished by the people; also the son of Sisyphus.

Metacarpium, ii; n. the back of the hand.

Metacompso, a city by Nile in Egypt.

Metacum, a city of Arabia Felix.

Metagietnia, certain feasts in honour of Apollo Metagietnius, kept in the second month of the Græcians.

Metagonium, a promontory dividing Numidia from Africa.

Metalepsis, is; f. the taking up a remote signification, as Thamesis for England.

Metalepticus, a, um; adj. belonging to the figure metalepsis.

Metalexis, is; f. a misplacing of words.

Mētallārius, ii; m. a miner, or digger of metal.

Mētallicus, i; m. a miner, or one condemned to dig metals.

Mētallicus, a, um; adj. belonging to metal.

Mētallifer, a, um; adj. producing metals.

METĀLLUM, i; n. [μεταλλον] metal; also a mine.

Metamorphosis, is; f. a transfiguration.

Metanira, æ; f. the wife of Celeus; also a famous harlot of Athens.

Metanra, æ; f. repentance.

Metapa, æ; f. a city of Acarnania.

Metāphōra, æ; f. a metaphor.

Metaphoricē, adv. metaphorically.

Metaphōricus, a, um, metaphorical.

Metaphrāsis, is; f. an explication.

Metaphysica, ōrum; n. pl. metaphysics, supernatural.

Metaplasmus, i; m. a necessary change of words or letters by reason of the verse.

Metaplasticus, a, um; adj. of or by the figure metaplasms.

Metapontis, an island in the Carpathian sea, between Rhodes and Cnidus.

Metapontum, a city in Italy called Torre di mare.

Metaris, the wastes between Lincolnshire and Norfolk.

† Metarius, ii; m. a surveyor, measurer of land.

Metarus, the river Metaros in Spain.

Metastasis, is, a removing.

Metathesis, is, a transposition or change of letters.

Mētatio, ōnis; f. a disposing, a banding of lands, &c.

Mētātor, ōris; m. a planter of trees in orders and ranks, a surveyor, a quarter-master, or harbinger.

Mētātōrium, ii; n. a place to entertain strangers.

Mētātōrius, a, um; adj. of measuring or providing.

Mētātus, a, um; part. of metor; measured, limited.

Metaurus, the city Giola in Calabria.

Metaurum, bria.

Mētaurus, a great river of Umbria called Metauro; and another among the Brutii, called Marro Fiume.

Metaxa, æ; f. raw silk.

Metaxārius, ii; m. a silkman, mercer.

† Metaxātus, a, um; adj. of silk.

† Metaxiaticum, i; n. a tax paid by the silkmen.

Metelis, a city of Egypt, within sixty miles of Alexandria, called by the Italians, Rozetto; by the Turks, Ras kit.

† Metella, a basket filled with stones to pour upon scalars of walls.

Metelli Castrum, the chief city of Zeland, called Middleburg.

Mētellus, i; m. a famous Roman general; also a priest who lost his eyes in venturing to fetch the palladium out of Vesta's temple when it was on fire; and others.

† Metellus, i; m. a mercenary soldier.

Metempsychōsis, is; f. a transmigration of the soul out of one body into another, according to Pythagoras.

Metenes, a people of Lower Germany.

Meteora; n. pl. meteors.

Meteorologus, i; m. one that studies or is skilled in the doctrine of meteors.

Meteoroscopus, i; m. a beholder of high things.

Metercola, a town in Spain called Pedrazzo de la Sierra, where they say Trajan was born.

Methōdīce, es; f. a part of grammar teaching method.

Methōdicus, i; m. a methodist, he that disposes things, or treats of order.

Methōdicus, a, um; adj. methodical, belonging to method.

METHŌDUS, i; f. [μεθόδος] a method, a ready way or manner.

Methone, es; f. a city of Peloponnesus in the way from Venice to Jerusalem, called by the Turks Maitune; also another in Macedonia, and other places.

Methuriades, islands between Ægina and Attica.

Methurion, a city of Arcadia and Thessaly.

Methymna, a city of Lesbos, where Methymne, Arian was born, and where there is very good wine.

Methymnæus, a, um, of Methymna.

Metia, one of the thirty-five tribes of Rome.

Metianus, a lawyer in the time of Alexander Augustus.

Meticulōse, adv. fearfully.

Meticulōsus, a, um; adj. fearful, timorous.

† Meticulus, i; m. a little fear.

Metilis, a city in Egypt, near Alexandria.

Metiochus, the son of Miltiades (at

war with Darius) who being taken prisoner was honourably received and enriched.

ME-TIOR, nsus sum, tiri; dep. acc. [μετρω, Heb. madbadh] to measure, \* Pedibus metiri, to pass over.

\* Metiri stipendium, to state the account of soldiers.

Metis, one of the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys; also an ancient city of Gallia Belgica.

Metiscus, the charioteer of Turnus.

† Metitus, a, um; adj. measuring or having measured.

Metius, i; m. the name of several men.

Metius Suffetius, a dictator of the Albans, torn in pieces by Tullus Hostilius's wild horses, for not assisting him according to covenant against the Fidenates.

MĒ-TO, sui, sum, tere; adj. [μετα] to reap, mow, gather, find out, cut up. \* Uvas metere, to cut the grapes with a vintage-hook. \* Flores metere, to crop flowers. \* Milhi itic nec scitur nec metitur, as they brew so let them bake.

† Mēto, are, to plant trees in orders and ranks.

Metecion, a prison in Athens; also a tribute paid by sojourners in a strange land.

Metecus, i; m. a sojourner, stranger.

Meton, for melon, q. v.

Metonymia, æ; f. a metonymy, a figure putting one name for another, as the cause and subject for the effect and adjunct, or e contra.

† Metonymicē, adv. by a metonymy.

† Metonymicus, a, um, metonymical.

Metopæ, metopes, the empty spaces in a Dorick frieze between the triglyphs, in which lay the ends of joists, rafters, &c.

Metope, a river of Arcadia.

Metopium, ii; n. oil of almonds; also a Syrian tree from whence comes galbanum.

Metoposcopus, i; m. a fortune-teller, physiognomer.

Mētor, ari; dep. acc. [à meta] to set bounds, to mete, set out, partition.

\* Castra metari, to mark out ground for a camp.

Metra, the daughter of Erichthon, who being despoiled by Neptune, obtained of him that she might turn herself into any shape, and by that means being often sold by her father she returned undiscerned; hence the proverb, \* Mutabilior Metra.

Metreta, æ; f. a vessel or measure.

Metretes, is; m. sure of ten gal-lon.

Metricē, adv. in metre.

† Metricus, i; m. a poet.

Metricus, a, um; adj. of or in metre. \* Ars metrica, poetry.

Metrocles, a Maonite philosopher, the brother of Hipparchia.

Metrocōmia, æ; f. a shire-town.

Metrodorus, a philosopher of Lampsa-cum, scholar of Epicurus.

Metrodorus Chius, a philosopher who said the world was eternal and im-movable, and that the night was caused by putting out the sun.

Metrodorus Melicus, he advanced in the art of memory so far, that he could repeat whatever he heard word by word.



Metropolis, is; a city of Phrygia by the river Meander; also the chief city of any nation.

Metropolitæ, the inhabitants of a metropolis.

Metropolitanus, i; m. a metropolitan, or archbishop.

Metropolites, } æ; m. one of a chief  
Metropolitæ, } city.

METRUM, i; n. [μέτρον] measure, dimension, metre.

Metubarris, an island in lower Pannonia.

Mētendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of metuo; terrible, fearful.

Mētuens, tis; P. & A. of metuo; timorous. \* Metuens legum, standing in awe of the laws.

Mētula, æ; f. [à meta] a little mark, &c.

Mētuo, ēre; neut. to fear, dread, be in doubt. \* Metuo te, I am afraid of you. \* Metuo tibi, I am afraid for you. \* Metuo quid agam, I know not what to do.

METUS, ūs; m. [μέθος] fear, dread, danger, religion. \* Metus aquæ, a being bitten by a mad dog. \* In metu esse, to be afraid.

+ Metutus, a, um; adj. feared.

+ Metys, the refuse of wax.

Mevania, a city of Umbria, abounding in cattle.

Mevanites, the people of Mevania.

Mēvius, a simple poet in the time of Virgil and Horace, hated by both.

Meu, } [à μείον, minus] the  
Meum; n. } herb meow or spiguel.

Meus, a, um; pron. adj. possess. [ἐμός] mine, my. \* Mei, my friends.

\* Meus sum, I am my own man.

Mexico, a famous city of Nova Hispania.

Mezades, the sixth Athenian prince.

Mezentius, i; m. a king of the Tyrrheni, a contemner of the gods, who for his tyranny was banished, together with his son Lausus, and going to help Turnus against Æneas, were both slain.

### M ante I.

M. abbreviat for mihi.

M. J. abbreviat. for maximo Jovi.

Mi, the vocat. of meus, q. v.

Mi, for mihi; dat. of ego.

Mibæ, a people of Libya Interior.

MICA, æ; f. [μικῆ, vel à μικρός parvus] a crum, a corn, a morsel.

\* Micæ auri, sands of gold ore.

+ Micamen, inis; n. a shining.

+ Micanculus flos, cockle or field niggleweed.

+ Micārium, ii; n. a grater.

+ Micāura, æ; f. } a shining.

+ Micatio, ōnis; f. }

+ Micātus, a, um; adj. grated.

Micca, an Elian maid, daughter of Philodemus, whom Lucius a life-guard-man loved, and because her parents would not send her to him, he came and slew her.

Michael, ēlis; m. Michaël an emperor of Constantinople, A. D. 812, and several others.

Michaelis Mons, St. Michael's mount, a promontory in Cornwall.

Micipia, æ; m. a king of Numidia, son to Masinissa.

MIC-O, ui, are; neut. [à mica] to shine, glister, sparkle, twinkle, mope numbly. \* Micare digitis, to play by a quick lifting up of the seve-

ral fingers several times. \* Dignus quocum in tenebris mices, you may trust him with untold gold. \* Micat animus, my heart leaps. \* Linguis micat ore trifurcis, puts his three-forked tongue in and out.

Microcosmus, i; m. a little world, man.

Micrologia, æ; f. a speaking or treating of petty affairs.

Micrologus, i; m. a greedy getter, even in small matters.

Mycropsychia, æ; f. faint-heartedness.

Mycropsychus, i; m. a coward; (adjective) faint-hearted.

Micropterus, i; m. a short-winged hawk.

Microsphærum, i; n, the smallest leaf of spikenard.

+ Mictilis, e; adj. contemptible, base.

Mictis, an island of six days sail beyond Britain.

+ Mictitius, a, um; adj. of pissing.

Mictito, } to piss often.

Micto, are; }

+ Mictira, æ; f. a making water.

Mictur-io, ire; [à mingo] to have need to make water.

+ Mictus, ūs; a making water.

+ Mictyris, poor folk's pottage.

Midæ, }

Midacum, } a city of Phrygia.

Midas, æ; m. a king of Phrygia, who had his desire of his guest Bacchus, that whatsoever he touched might be turned into gold, till being almost famished, he was counselled to wash in Pætolus, whose sands thereby became golden; afterwards being judge between Apollo and Pan, who sung best, he gave his judgment for Pan, whereupon Apollo gave him a pair of asses ears.

Midas, æ; f. a small worm breeding in beans; also a good cast at dice.

Midea, a city of Argos, Boeotia, and Lycia.

Mideatis, } a, um; adj. of Mā-

Midæus, } dea.

Mieza, a town in Macedonia, called before Strymonium.

Migdilybs, a Carthaginian speaking both the African and Tyrian language.

Migma, ātis; n. a mixture, perfume, ointment.

Migratio, ōnis; f. a changing of lodging or dwelling.

MIGRO, are; neut. [ab Heb. magar, detrust] to remove, change one's place of abode. \* Migratum est Romam, they went to dwell at Rome.

\* E vitā migrare, to die. \* Voluptas migrat, pleasure passes away.

\* Migrare in mucronem, to be pointed, or have a sharp point.

Mihi, the dative of ego, to me; also for meo.

Mihimetipsi, } to myself.

+ Minipte, }

+ Milago, inis; f. a flying fish.

Milanon, a young man who fell in love with Atalanta, a huntress in Arcadia.

MILES, itis; m. [à mille, vel à μῶλον, bellum] a soldier, a man of war, a serjeant, bradlee. \* Miles auratus, a knight. \* Miles evocatus, a volunteer. \* Miles tumultuarius, one pressed. \* Miles caufarius, a soldier having leave

to be absent. \* Milites sacramen-

to religati, the standing forces. \* Milites legionarii, auxiliaries enjoying the privileges of the Roman militia.

Milefia rosa, the red rose.

Milesius, a, um; of the city Miletus.

Milesius, the surname of Apollo.

Miletopolis, a city of Mysia between

Cyzicus and Bithynia; and another in Persia.

Miletum, a city of Calabria.

Miletus, the son of Apollo and Argia daughter of Cleochus.

Miletus, i; f. a city in the borders of Ionia and Caria, called also Melazzo.

Milevum, or Milevis, a city of Carthage, where was held the Milevitan council.

Miliaria, æ; f. [à milium] the herb millet; also a linnet.

Miliaris, e; adj. of or like millet.

Miliarium. See milliarium.

Miliarius, a, um; adj. of millet.

Milichia, a fountain about Syracuse.

Milichius, Bacchus so called, as being the inventor not only of wine, but of figs and almost all fruits, for milicha heretofore signified figs.

Milinus, a robber in Crete, slain by Hercules.

Milissa, the city afterwards called Epidaurus.

Militaris, e; adj. } belonging to

+ Militarius, a, um; } war, warlike. \* Militaris via, the highway.

\* Militaris aizoides, water house-leek.

Militariter; adv. warlike, like a warrior. \* Militariter laetus, ungentle, a little clownish.

Militatur; imperf. there is war.

Militia, æ; f. war or warfare, any employment. \* Militiæ nomen dare, to list himself a soldier. \* Militiæ, in the field. \* Imaginaria militia, a training. \* Militia urbana, a wrangling at the bar, babbling.

+ Militissa, æ; f. a soldier's wife.

+ Militites, a kind of blood stone.

Milito, are; to fight under a general for wages, to be or go for a soldier.

+ Milito, ōnis; m. a soldier.

+ Milium, ii; n. [à mille granis] a grain called millet. \* Milium folis, gromwel.

Mille, indec. in sing. sed. in plur. millia, millium, a thousand; also a mile. \* Centum millia frumenti, a hundred thousand bushels of grain.

MILLE; adj. ind. [μύριοι, vel ab Heb. mala, plenus] a thousand; also an infinite number. \* Mille passus, a mile.

+ Millecuplus, a, um; adj. a thousand-fold.

Millefolia, æ; f. } milfoil or yar-

Millefolium, ii; n. } row.

Milleformis, e; adj. of a thousand shapes or fashions.

+ Millegrana, æ; f. rupture-wort.

+ Millemorbia, æ; f. water-betony.

Millenarius, a, um; of a thousand.

Millepēda, æ; f. a palmer-worm or caterpillar.

+ Millepondium, ii; n. a thousand pound weight.

+ Millesies; adv. a thousand times.

Mil esinus, a, um; the thousandth.

+ Millesium, ii; n. a fleece of wool.

Miliare,



Milliare, is; n. [à mille passib.] a mile.

Milliarium, ii; n. a mile; also a brass cauldron. \* Milliarium aureum, a pillar at Rome, whence the account of their miles began.

Milliarius, a, um; adj. of or belonging to a thousand. \* Apri milliarii, hoars of a thousand pound weight.

Millies; adv. a thousand times; also a thousand sesteria.

+ Millinurices, um; pl. the nails in a dog's collar.

+ Millio, ònis; f. a million.

MILLUM, i; n. [à mille clavis,

MILLUS, i; m. } vel à μύλλω confuso] a mastiff's collar made of leather and nails.

Milo, ònis; m. a Crotonian, who at the olympick games carried an ox a furlong, killed him with his fist, and eat him up in one day; also a mountain in India, where men are born with their feet turned backward, having eight toes upon each foot.

Milonia, æ; f. a famous city of the Samnites.

Milonius, i; m. a drunken fellow in Horace.

Miltiades, is; m. an Athenian general, who with ten or eleven thousand Greeks overthrew six hundred thousand Persians; yet being accused of bribery, was forced to die in chains.

+ Milvago, inis; f. a flying fssb.

Milvina, æ; f. a shrill squeaking pipe.

Milvinus, a, um; adj. of or like a kite. \* Milvinus pullus, a young kite, a greedy extortioner. \* Milvinus pes, the herb kite's-foot.

Milvius, i; m. a certain parasite in Horace.

Milvius Pons, a bridge within two miles of Rome, called Ponte Molle.

+ Milum, i; n. a coin stamped with a sheep; also the pommel of a sword.

MILVUS, i; } m. [qu. mollis a-

MILVIUS, ii; } vis, vel ab αμεί-  
λιν(α, immitis] a kite; also a sea-fish, and a ravenous fellow.

Milyas, a city of Pamphylia.

Milyæ, the people of Milyas.

Mimia, æ; f. a she-representer of gestures. See mimus.

Mimallis, the island Melos.

Mimallones, } the women priests of  
Mimallonides, } Bacchus.

Mimarcis, a pudding made of hare's blood.

Mimas, a mountain of Ionia near Colophon, and another in Thrace always cloudy.

Mimas, a giant whom Jupiter killed with thunder.

Mimæsis, is; f. an imitating or taking up of other mens words.

Mimiambus, i; m. a kind of iambick verse, seldom used.

Mimicæ; adv. mimically.

Mimicus, a, um; adj. mimical, wanton.

+ Mimulus, i; m. the herb rattle or louse-wort.

Minnedus, a city of Lydia.

Mimnermus, a poet of Colophon.

Mimographus, i; m. a writer of mimical poems.

Mimula, æ; f. a little she-actor, a tom-hoy.

MIMUS, i; m. [μῦσος] an actor, a

counterfeiter of others gestures and manners; also a poem of moral sentences with raillery, a farce, lampoon. \* Mimo subservire, to bear the burthen, help forward. \* Minum omnem divulgare, to discover all the plot.

Min' for mihine? to me?

MINA, æ; f. [μνᾶ] a pound, a hundred drachms, or three pounds two shillings and six-pence; also [in measuring land] a hundred and twenty feet square; also a dry teat or breast.

+ Mina, æ; f. a mine in sieges, and of metals; also the heart-purse, and a threatening.

+ Minabundus, a, um; adj. threatening.

+ Minaciæ, arum; f. menaces, threatenings.

+ Minacitas, atis; f. a threatening.

Minaciter, us, sime; adv. threateningly.

MINÆ, arum; f. [à μνᾶ, communesacio, vel Heb. manang, prohibit] threats, menaces. \* Minæ hibernæ, winter frosts. \* Minæ murorum, the pinnacles.

Minagra, a city of India within Ganges.

Minanter, adv. threateningly.

Minarii, Mendip-hills in Somersetshire.

+ Minarrio, ire, to coo like a pigeon.

Minatio, ònis; f. a threatening.

+ Minator, òris; m. a threatner.

Minax, gen. acis; adj. threatening, boasting.

Mincius, a river of Venetia.

Mindarus, a general of the Lacedæmonians.

+ Minera, æ; f. a mine, mineral.

Mineralia, um; n. minerals.

Minerva, æ; f. the goddess of wisdom and all the arts, born of Jupiter's brain without a mother.

Minerva, æ; f. nature, wit, craft. \* Crassa or pingui minervâ, grossly, bluntly. \* Invitâ minervâ, against the hair.

Minervæ Ara, an island in the gulf of Arabia.

Minervæ Castrum, Grottaria in Calabria.

Minerval, } is; n. [à Minerva] tu-

Minervale, } torage, tuition money, schooling; also a banquet before breaking up.

+ Minervalitium, ii; n. a stipend, wages.

MIN-GO, xi, miçum, gère; neut. [μινχέω, vel à nicio] to make water.

Minia, æ; f. [à minium] a mine or mineral, a vermilion-mine.

Miniæceus, } a, um; adj. of ver-

Miniæcius, } milion, or red-

Miniæcius, } lead.

Miniaria, æ; f. a place where red-lead is dug.

+ Miniatio, ònis; f. a colouring with vermilion.

Miniatulus, a, um; adj. reddish, n at'y bordered with vermilion. \* Miniatula cera, red wax with which critics marked the faults they met with in reading.

Miniatus, a, um; adj. coloured with vermilion, red.

+ Miniculator, òris; m. a painter of hooks with large red letters.

Minimè, adv. no, in no wise, at least.

\* Minimè gentium, not by any

means. \* Vel minimè, or at the least. \* Minimè multa habet stipendia, he has no great pay.

Minimò, adv. for a very little, at a low rate. \* Minimò minus, well near. \* Minimò, pass, a very little while after.

+ Minimoperè, adv. slightly, little.

Minimùm, adv. at the least.

Minimus, a, um; adj. sup. of parvus; least of all, youngest. \* Minimi pretii homo, a pitiful fellow.

\* Minimum vini, a little wine.

Minio, are, to dye with vermilion.

Minio, ònis; m. a river in Tuscany.

+ Miniographus, i; m. a writer or painter with vermilion.

Minister, ri; m. [à minus vel manus] a minister, servant, officer. \* Minister libidinis, a pimp, procurer.

Minister, a, um; } ministring,

serviing.

+ Ministerculus, i; m. a little servant.

+ Ministerialis, e; adj. ministerial.

Ministerium, ii; n. service, charge, office, a serving-man; also a cupboard of plate.

Ministra, æ; f. a maid-servant, handmaid.

+ Ministralis, e; adj. of a minister or servant.

+ Ministrarius, a, um; adj. serving, waiting.

Ministratio, ònis; f. a serving.

Ministrator, òris; m. } a server.

Ministratrix, icis; f. }

Ministratòrius, a, um; adj. of serving, for service.

+ Ministrix, icis; f. a woman servant.

Ministro, are, to serve, deliver, wait at table, invent.

Minitabundus, a, um, full of threats.

+ Minitanter, adv. threateningly.

Minitatio, ònis; f. a threatening.

Minitor, ari; dep. to threaten much or often, to charge.

MINIUM, ii; n. [μίλινος, ab Hisp. mina, i. e. mineral] vermilion, red-lead. \* Minium sinopicum, beetle-armoniack.

Minius, the river Minho dividing Gallæcia from Portugal.

Minius, a, um; adj. red-coloured.

Mino, are, [μινώω] to drive, to lead, convey, incline toward.

Minoa, æ; f. the name of two towns of Crete; also a city of Amorgos and Sicily, and other places; also the island Paros.

Minoræ, the inhabitants of Minoa

Minorius, } a, um; adj. of Mi-

Minous, } nos.

Min-or and us, gen. òris; adj. comp. of parvus; less, younger, inferior.

\* Minoris or minore vendere, to sell at a cheap rate. \* Minoris æstimare, to set less by. \* Minoris dimidio, for less by half. \* Minor natu, younger.

Minor, ari; dep. [à minæ] to threaten, menace, stand up above, boast, to shake, be ready to fall. \* Crucem illi minatur, he threatens to hang him.

+ Minoratio, ònis; f. a lessening.

+ Minoratus, a, um; adj. lessened.

+ Minorculus, a, um; adj. somewhat less.

Minores, um; pl. m. posterity, offspring.

Minor-



**Minōritas**, ātis; f. *minority*.  
**Minōro**, are, to *diminish, lessen*.  
**Minos**, ōis; m. a king of Crete, sup-  
 posed for his justice to be made a  
 judge in hell; his wife Pasiphae  
 having lain with a bull, or her  
 man Taurus, brought forth the Mi-  
 notaur.  
**Minotaurus**, the Minotaur, a monster  
 half man half beast, kept in the la-  
 byrith made by Dædalus; he de-  
 voured yearly seven of the noblest A-  
 thenian youths, till the third year  
 Theseus slew him, and escaped by  
 the help of Ariadne.  
**Minthe**, ēs; f. the daughter of Coc-  
 tus, whom Proserpine took with  
 Pluto, and turned into an herb of  
 that name; also a mountain of Pe-  
 loponnesus.  
**Minthos**, ī; m. dung, ordure; also a  
 flower growing on dunghills wherein  
 goats mill about.  
**Mintro**, īre; neut. [à sono] to squeak  
 as a mouse.  
**Minturnæ**, a town in Campania be-  
 tween Sinuessa and Formiæ.  
**Minuens**, ntis; part. abating. \* Mi-  
 nuente æstu, when the storm is over.  
**Minuo**, i, tum, ēre; act. acc. [à  
 minus] to diminish, lessen, abate,  
 weaken, lower the voice. \* Majes-  
 tatem per vim minuere, to rebell.  
 \* Minuere iram, to appease anger.  
**Minurio**, īre; neut. [μυροῖσιν] to  
 speak with a shrill voice, to sing a  
 treble, warble as birds.  
 + **Minurizatio**, ōnis; f. a singing or  
 speaking small.  
 + **Minurrio**, īre, to cry like a rock-  
 dove.  
 + **Minus**, a, um; adj. filled.  
**Minus**, ōis; n. a less thing.  
**Minus**; adv. less, not, not yet. \* Pau-  
 cis minus, within a few. \* Minus  
 diu, not so long. \* Minus multo  
 audacter, nothing so boldly. \* A-  
 micorum minus, fewer friends. \*  
 Non minus pedes senos, six feet at  
 least.  
**Minuscūlus**, a, um; adj. petty, dimi-  
 nutive, small. \* Villa minuscūla,  
 a small country-house.  
**Minutal**, ālis; n. [à minuo] shred-  
 der, minced meat, a hash.  
**Minutarius**, ii; m. a seller of trifles  
 or toys.  
**Minutātim**; adv. by little and little,  
 i.e. by piece.  
**Minutē**; } adv. by little parts or  
 Minutim; } pieces.  
**Minutia**, æ; f. the smallness and lit-  
 tleness of a thing, the common store-  
 house or garner. \* Minutiæ pulve-  
 ris, dust that is seen flying about by  
 the sun shining through a cranny.  
**Minutia**, æ; f. a Vestal virgin, who  
 by reason of her neatness was suf-  
 fered of adultery and burnt alive;  
 also a gate in Rome.  
**Minutianus**, an Athenian sophist who  
 wrote of rhetoric.  
**Minuties**, ei; f. smallness.  
**Minutio**, ōnis; f. a diminishing.  
**Minutissimus**, a, um; adj. very small.  
 \* Artium minutissimus sciscitator,  
 a most curious searcher into arts.  
**Minutius Augurinus**, a tribune of the  
 commons, who raised a statue of  
 brass to him for bringing down the  
 price of corn.  
**Minutius Fundanus**, a proconsul of  
 Asia under Adrian.  
**M. Minutius Felix**, a famous lawyer,

orator, and Christian.  
 + **Minūto**, are, to diminish, lessen.  
 + **Minutor**, ōis; m. a diminisher.  
**Minucūlus**, a, um; adj. very small.  
**Minūtum**, i; n. a little piece, half a  
 grain.  
**Minūtus**, a, um; part of minor;  
 diminished, lessened, low-spirited.  
 \* Minuta itinera facere, to take  
 small marches. \* Minuti pisciculi,  
 very little fishes.  
**Minya**, a city of Thessaly, another in  
 Phrygia.  
**Minyæ**, a people of Thessaly.  
**Minyas**, a Theban, whose daughters  
 Minyades were turned into bats.  
**Minyates**, the people of Minya.  
**Minyeus**, a river of Thessaly.  
**Minyia**, a city of the island Amorgos.  
**Minyon**; }  
**Minyis**, e; } adj. of Minya.  
**Minycius**, a, um; }  
 + **Mioparo**, ōnis, the least kind of  
 brigantine.  
**Miōis**, is; f. an extenuation.  
**Mirābilis**, e; adj. admirable, won-  
 derful.  
**Mirābilitas**, ātis; f. wonderfulness.  
**Mirābiliter**; adv. wonderfully.  
**Mirabundus**, a, um; adj. wondering,  
 astonished.  
 + **Miracūla**, æ; f. a monstrous harlot  
 + **Miraculō**; adv. marvellously.  
 + **Miraculōsus**, a, um; adj. marvellous.  
**Miracūlum**, i; n. a miracle, marvel,  
 wonder. \* Miraculo est, it cause  
 admiration.  
 + **Miraculus**, a, um; adj. monstrous,  
 deformed.  
**Mirandūla**, a city of Italy.  
**Mirandus**, a, um, wonderful. \* Mi-  
 randum in modum, wonderfully.  
**Mirans**, ntis; part. wondering.  
 + **Mirantē**; adv. wonderfully.  
**Miratio**, ōnis; f. a wondering.  
**Mirator**, ōis; m. } a wonderer.  
**Miratrix**, icis; f. }  
**Miratus**, a, um; part. wondering, or  
 having wondered.  
**Mirē**; }  
**Mirificē**; } adv. wonderfully.  
 + **Mirificentia**, æ; f. a working  
 wonders.  
**Mirificissimus**, a, um; adj. very  
 wonderful.  
**Mirifico**, are, to make wonderful, ex-  
 tol.  
**Mirificus**, a, um; adj. wonderful,  
 marvellous, strange.  
 + **Mirio**, ōnis; m. one wondered at  
 for his ugly face.  
 + **Mirites**, is; m. a gold-coloured stone.  
**Miritus**, a mountain in Thessaly.  
 + **Mirmica**, æ; f. an ant, pismire.  
**Mirmicoleon**, a beast that kills ants.  
**Mirmillo**, ōnis; f. [à μῦρμος, for-  
 mica] a sword-player.  
 + **Miro**, ōnis; m. a wonderer at every  
 thing.  
**Mior**, ari; dep. [à mirus] to won-  
 der, marvel, be astonished, admire,  
 gaze wishfully upon. \* Mirari te,  
 to set much by himself. \* Mirari  
 aliquem iustitiæ, to admire one's  
 justice.  
**Mirobriga**, the city Malabriga in  
 Spain.  
 + **Mirētum**, i; n. a place where myr-  
 tles grow.  
 + **Mirteus**, a, um; adj. of myrtle.  
 + **Mirtōsus**, a, um; adj. of myrtles.  
**Miram**, i; n. a wonder, a marvel.  
**Mirus**, a, um; adj. [à μῦρμος, de-  
 testandus, vel ab Heb. mirch, vi-

fus] marvellous, wonderful. \* Mi-  
 rum quantum, strangely much. \*  
 Nec mirum, nor is it to be wonder-  
 ed at. \* Mira narras, you tell us  
 strange things.  
 + **Mis** for mei.  
**Misanthropia**, æ; f. a hating of men.  
**Misanthrōpos**, i, a hater of men, a  
 mischievous melancholick wretch.  
 + **Miscella**, æ; f. a basket.  
**Miscellanea**, orum; pl. n. a galli-  
 maufry, hotch potch, a mess of all  
 together; confused disorderly notes.  
**Miscellaneus**, a, um; adj. mixed of  
 sundry kinds, miscellaneous.  
 + **Miscelliones**, um; pl. m. they that  
 held sundry mixed opinions.  
**Miscellus**, a, um; adj. mixed, ming-  
 led. \* Miscella vitis, an ordinary  
 vine. \* Miscella doctrina, quod-  
 libetical learning. \* Miscelli ludi,  
 divers kinds of plays at one shew. \*  
**Miscellum genus columbarum**, a  
 kind of pigeons betwixt tame and  
 wild.  
**Miscellus**, i; m. a man told by the  
 oracle that he should build a city  
 where he saw it rain in drought,  
 and coming into Italy a harlot sat  
 by him weeping, and thinking the  
 prophecy then fulfilled, he built there  
 the city Crotona; he is also called  
 Mielos, Mycelus, Myscelos, Mis-  
 filus and Minlus.  
**MISC-EO**, ui, mātum and mixtum,  
 ēre; act. [μίσγω, μίγμα] to mix,  
 mingle, mingle, confound, interlace,  
 fill, drink. \* Miscere in aciem,  
 to set soldiers in array. \* Miscere  
 omnia, to make a hurly-burly. \*  
 Consilia cum Vestino non miscu-  
 erant, they had not conferred with  
 V.stinus.  
**Misc-eor**, ēri; dep. to know carnal-  
 ly.  
**Miscera**, a city of Sicania.  
**Mistates**, a king of Persia.  
 + **Mistellulus**, a, um; adj. very poor,  
 piteous, wretched.  
**Mistellus**, a, um; adj. [à miser] very  
 miserable, pitiful, unhappy.  
**Misenos**, the son of Æolus, Hector's  
 trumpeter, who followed Æneas in-  
 to Italy, and challenging the Tri-  
 tons, was drowned by them, but  
 being found by Æneas, was buried  
 in a mountain of Italy, called from  
 him Misenus.  
**Misenates**, the inhabitants of Misen-  
 us.  
**MISER**, a, um; adi. ior, rimus, [à  
 μισῶ, οδὴ] miserable, wretched, a  
 wronged innocent, a poor sick one. \*  
 Me miserum! poor wretch that I  
 am! \* Miser animi, animo, or ex  
 animo, afflicted, in distress.  
**Miserābilē**; } adv. miserably, piti-  
 Miserābiliter; } fully.  
**Miserābilis**, e; adj. miserable, to be  
 pitied; also pitying.  
 + **Miserāndē**; adv. pitifully.  
**Miserandus**, a, um; to be pitied.  
**Miserantē**; adv. with pity and com-  
 passion.  
**Miseratio**, ōnis; f. compassion, pity.  
 + **Miserator**, ōis; m. a pitier.  
**Miseratus**, a, um; adj. having com-  
 passion upon.  
**Miserē**; adv. miserably, wretchedly,  
 grievously. \* Eam miserē amat,  
 he is deeply in love with her.  
**Miser-eor**, tus sum, ēri; dep. gen.  
 vel acc. to have pity or compassion of.  
 \* Misere mei, the bellick so call-  
 ed.



ed. \* Nemini misereri certum est, I am resolved to pity none.  
 Miserefc-o, ēre; to be moved with compassion towards one.  
 Miseret; } imp. it pitieth. \* Miserefcit; } feret me tui or vicem tuam, I am sorry for you.  
 Misēria, æ; f. misery, wretchedness.  
 Misēricordia, æ; f. mercy, pity.  
 + Misēricorditēr; adv. with pity.  
 Misēricor-s, dis; adj. merciful, meek, full of compassion.  
 + Misēritēr; adv. miserably, pitifully.  
 + Misēritudo, inis; f. misery.  
 Misēror, ari; dep. to have pity and compassion upon.  
 + Misērulus, a, um, very miserable.  
 Miserum; adv. O sad!  
 Misetus, a city of Macedonia.  
 Misētes, a people of Iberia.  
 Misēomenæ, a city of Thessaly.  
 + Misēpla, æ; f. a black-bird.  
 + Misito, are, to send often.  
 Misnia, a province of Upper Saxony.  
 Misōgāmia, æ; f. hatred of marriage.  
 Misogāmus, a, um; adj. hating of marriage.  
 Misogynia, æ; f. contempt of women.  
 Misogynus, i; m. a woman hater.  
 Misēpila, a city of the Medes.  
 Missa, æ; f. [à mitto] a sending away, the church-service; also the mass; and a woman messenger.  
 + Missatica, æ; f. a woman messenger.  
 + Missaticum, i; n. a message.  
 + Missaticus, i; m. a messenger, a singer at mass.  
 + Missicūlo, are, to send to and fro.  
 Mīssile, is; n. [à mitto] a javelin, a dart, a lances, a scramble among the people.  
 Missilis, e; adj. to be thrown.  
 Miūo, onis; f. a sending, a licence, pass-part. \* Sanguinis missio, a letting blood. + Militum missio, a discharge of soldiers.  
 Missito, are, [à mitto] to send often.  
 Missus, a, um; part. of mitter; sent, thrown. \* Missum facere, to let alone. \* Missio convivio, when the cloth was taken away. \* Corpora missa neci, slain bodies. \* Missam facere uxorem, to put away one's wife. \* Missum facere vadimonium, to forfeit his r. cognizance, not to appear at the time appointed.  
 + Missus, i; m. a messenger.  
 Missus, ūs; m. a sending away, a putting forth, a match at a race, a m. for curse. \* Missus ferarum, a letting be fts together to fight.  
 + Mitterium, ii; n. a vessel to mix wine and water.  
 Mistrā, æ; f. a mixture or mingling.  
 Mistus, a, um; part. of misceor; mixed, tempered.  
 Mistulus, the name of a cock in Martial.  
 Mīlv, yes; n. vitriol; also the fruit called tuber, of a good smell and taste.  
 + Mīlē; adv. iūs, iūm, gently, meekly.  
 Mitella, æ; f. [à mitra] a little mitre; also a scarf to carry the arm in.  
 Mitefcō, ēre; neut. to grow mild, meek, and gentle, grow calm and ripe. \* Mitefcēte hyeme, the warm weather coming on.  
 Mithra æ; m. } the sun (among the  
 Mithras, æ; m. } Persians) whence

mithriaca sacra, sacrifices in honour of the sun.  
 Mithrax, } a rose-colour'd stone chang-  
 Mitrax, } ing colour against the sun.  
 Mithridātes, is; m. a king of Pontus, who spoke twenty-two languages; rebelling, and being overcome by the Romans, he would have poisoned himself, but could not; and another who collected the epistles of Brutus, printed by Aldus; also a king of Parthia, Pergamus, Armenia; and others.  
 + Mithridates, is; m. he that makes mithridate.  
 + Mithridatium, ii; n, mithridate invented by king Mithridates.  
 Mitificatio, ōnis; f. a softening, taming.  
 Mitificātus, a, um; part. of mitificor; mitigated, digested.  
 Mitifico, are; act. to make gentle, to appease, concoct.  
 Mitigatio, ōnis; f. an appeasing, asswaging.  
 Mitigātor, ōris; m. an appeaser.  
 Mitigātorius, a, um; adj. having virtue and power to assuage.  
 Mitigātus, a, um; part. mitigated.  
 Mitigo, are; act. acc. to mitigate, appease, assuage, concoct, ripen.  
 Mitigor, ari, alius sum; pass. to be tamed, made gentle, to be asswaged, appeased, abated.  
 MITIS, e; adj. [μεῖλιχός, vel à μεῖω, minuo] rise, meek, gentle, mild, calm, mellow. \* Mite stagnum, a standing pool. \* Mites arbores, trees planted by hand. \* Mitio-rem in partem interpretari, to put a favourable construction upon a thing.  
 Mitra, æ; f. a mitre, a Grecian coif; also the skin enwrapping the stones.  
 MITTO, si, sum, ttere; act. acc. [μῆτις, πέμπω] to send away, dismiss, omit, cast, sling, write and speak. \* Mitte me, let me go. \* Sanguinem mittere, to let blood. \* In ora populi mittere, to make one the town-talk. \* Mittere ridiculum, to break a jest. \* Unam hanc noxiam mitte, pardon me this once. \* Mittere noxiam, to pardon a fault. \* Fructum mittit admirabilem, it bears excellent fruit. \* In caput mitti, to be thrown down headlong. \* Mitto maledicta omnia, I say nothing of your reproachful language. \* Mittere in consilium, to desire an immediate deliberation about and decision of a controversy.  
 Mitt-or, ēris, i, missus sum; pass. to be sent, &c. See mīto  
 Mitulus, i; m. the fish called limpin. See mytilus.  
 Mitylēne, ēs; } an ancient city,  
 Mitylēnæ, arum; } and now the whole island of Lesbos.  
 Mīys, a man whose statue fell upon him that slew him, and killed him  
 + Mira, æ; f. marmalade of quinces.  
 + Mīus for meus, mine.  
 + Mixobarbarus, a, um; adj. partly pure, and partly barbarous, having one parent a Grecian, and the other a Barbarian.  
 + Mixārius, ii; m. a cup to mix wine.  
 Mix ūa, æ; f. a mingling.  
 Mixus, a, um; part. of misceor;

mixed, tempered.  
 Mizraim, the country of Egypt.

## M ante N.

M. N. abbreviat. for meo nomine, or mille nummum.  
 MNM. abbreviat. for manumissum.  
 Mna for mina, the sum of an hundred Attick drachms.  
 Mnas, a pirate who infested the Italian coast in the time of Pompey.  
 Mnaseas, the name of three historians.  
 Mnasitheus, a famous Sicyonian painter.  
 Mnason, a tyrant of the Elatenses, and other men.  
 Mnēmōnica, orum; n. helps to the memory.  
 Mnemonicus, a, um; adj. belonging to the memory.  
 Mnēmōsyne, ēs; f. a Pierian nymph who brought forth the nine Muses to Jupiter.  
 Mnēmōsyne, ēs; f. the memory.  
 Mnemosynum, i; n. a monument, pledge.  
 Mnesimachus, i; m. a comical poet, three of whose plays are mentioned by Suidas.  
 Mnester, ri; m. a freeman of Agrippina, who, when his lady was slain by Nero's guard, slew himself.  
 Mnestheus, i; m. the name of a Trojan sprung from king Assaracus; also the son of Pelcus the eleventh king of Athens.  
 Mnevis, an ox consecrated to the sun, which the Heliopolites worshipped for a god.

## M ante O.

MO. abbreviat. for modi, modo, or mors.  
 Moaphernes, the uncle of Strabo's mother.  
 Moba, a part of Arabia.  
 Mobeni; } the inhabitants of Mo-  
 Mobites; } ba.  
 Mōbilis, e; adj. [à moveo] moveable, inconstant. \* Mobili esse animo, to be wavering and inconstant.  
 Mōbilitas, ātis; f. moveableness, inconstancy.  
 Mōbilitēr; adv. moveably, nimily.  
 + Mōbilito, are, to make moveable, to set in motion.  
 Mocarūs, a small country in Thrace.  
 Mocata, æ; f. a city of Phrygia.  
 Mochura, æ; f. a city of Arabia Felix.  
 Mochus, i; m. a Phœnician who wrote the history of his own country in the same language.  
 Moele, a city of Phrygia.  
 Mōdērabīlis, e; adj. to be ruled, moderate.  
 Mōdēramen, inis; } n. rule, govern-  
 Mōderamentum, i; } ment.  
 + Mōdēranter; adv. moderately.  
 + Moderatē; } adv. moderately, tem-  
 + Moderatim; } perately.  
 Mōdēratio, ōnis; f. moderation, governing, ruling, temperance.  
 Mōdērātor, ōris; m. a governor, ruler, guider.  
 Mōdērātrix, icis; f. a governess.  
 Mōdērāus, a, um; adj. ior, iūmus; moderate, temperate.  
 + Mōdernē; adv. lately, newly.  
 + Mōdernus, a, um; adj. modern, of late.

Mōdēror,



**Mōdēror**, ari; dep. to govern, rule, guide, measure. \* Moderari linguæ, not to let the tongue be unruly. \* Mare moderatur, he over-rules the sea.

**Mōdēstē**; adv. modestly, mannerly, humbly.

**Mōdēstia**, æ; f. modesty, humility, soberness.

**Mōdēstinus**, alias Herennius, a lawyer in the time of Alexander.

**Mōdēstus**, a, um; adj. [à modus] modest, sober, temperate, humble.

**Mōdētus**, the colleague of Arintheus.

**Mōdi**, orum; m. the measures, rests, or times in singing.

**Mōdiālis**, e; [à modius] of a bushel.

† **Mōdiatio**, ōnis; f. a bushel-measure; also the measuring of liquid things.

**Mōdicē**; adv. moderately, temperately, with measure. \* Edificia modicē extantia, structures a little rising up. \* Ipse modicē dicam, I'll tell you in short.

† **Mōdicellus**, a, um; adj. very little, mean.

**Mōdicō**; } adv. a little.

**Mōdicum**; } adv. a little.

† **Mōdico**, are, to moderate, assuage.

**Mōdicum**, i; n. a little.

**Mōdicus**, a, um; adj. little, mean, small, moderate. \* Cui animus est modicus, a mind that is contented with a little. \* Modicus originis, of base extraction. \* Pecuniæ modicus, one that is not well furnished with money.

† **Mōdificatio**, ōnis; f. a proportioning.

† **Mōdificātor**, ōris; m. a proportioner.

**Mōdificātus**, a, um; part. of modifcor; proportioned. \* Modificata verba, words used figuratively.

**Modifico**, are; act. } to proportion,

**Modifcor**, ari; dep. } measure.

† **Mōdificus**, a, um; adj. in measure, music, or harmony.

† **Mōdimpēiātor**, ōris; m. the master and law-giver at a feast.

**Mōdiolus**, i; m. a little measure, the nave of a wheel, a cup to drink in, a trepan-iron, or Hippocrates's saw, modillions in form of corbels, &c. to wit, brackets to the corona of a cornice, supplying the part of the bed-moulding.

**Mōdius**, ii; [μῑδιον] a bushel. \* Modius agri, a square piece of ground an hundred feet broad and as many long.

**Mōdō**; adv. [à modus] now, even now, only, but, so that, at the least, notwithstanding, one while, sometimes. \* Sine modō, let me but alone now. \* Modō liceat vivere, so that I may but live. \* Modō non, almost.

**Mōdōtia**, æ; f. a large town of Insubria.

**Mōdonus**, a river of Ireland running by Dublin.

**Mōdulāmen**, īnis; } n. a war-

**Modulamentum**, i; } bling.

† **Mōdulānter**; adv. warblingly.

† **Mōdulāntia**, æ; f. a chanting.

**Mōdulātē**; adv. tunably.

**Mōdulatio**, ōnis; f. } a warbling,

**Mōdulātus**, ūis; m. } tunable singing, chanting.

**Mōdulātor**, ōris; m. } a singer, war-

**Mōdulatrix**, icis; f. } bler.

**Mōdulātus**, a, um; part. of modulator; warbled, tuned, well-governed or ordered.

**Mōdulor**, ari; dep. [à modulus] to warble or chant, to order. \* Modulari vocem, to govern the voice, sing according to the notes.

**Mōdulus**, i; m. a little measure, a frame, model, a tune, the chapter of a pillar, a shoe-leaf.

**Modura**, the city Bilnagor in India within Ganges.

**Mōdus**, i; m. [ab Heb. madbadh, mensus est] a manner, fashion, means, measure, size, proportion, and end, a time or measure in music; also a tune. \* Major quān pro modo, above the due proportion. \* Agri non magnus modus, a small piece of land. \* Pomorum ingens modus, great store of fruit. \* In modum, handsomely. \* In modum hostilem, like an enemy. \* Vitæ modus, a trade or way of living. \* Modum imponere, to set a bound unto. \* Est modus in rebus, there is a just stint in actions.

**Moduti**, a city of Taprobane, called Pindar.

**Mōcha**, æ; f. an adulteress. See mœchus.

**Mōchatio**, ōnis; f. adultery.

**Mōchator**, ōris; m. an adulterer.

**Mōchia**, æ; f. adultery.

**Mōchisso**, are, to defile with adultery.

**Mœchor**, ari; dep. to commit adultery, play the harlot.

† **Mœchulus**, i; m. a lecherous person.

**Mœchus**, i; m. [μωχός] an adulterer, lecher.

**Mœnia**, ium & orum; n. [à mœrus, vel ant. mœnis, i. e. murus] any building, the walls of a town. \* Mundi mœnia, the circuit of the world.

† **Mœnio**, are, to fortify with a wall.

† **Mœnitus**, walled about, built.

**Mœnus**, the river Meyn in Germany.

**Mœragenes**, he wrote four books concerning Apollonius.

**Mœragetes**, Jupiter so called, and sometimes Apollo.

**Mœrens**, ntis; heavy, sad; part. of Mœr-co, ēre; neut. [à μωρα, fatum, dolor, vel ab Heb. mar, amarus] to be sorrowful, mourn at, to bemoan. \* Alienis bonis mœrere, to repine at another's welfare.

† **Mœreor**, ēri, to be made sad.

**Mœris**, a great lake in Egypt; also a husbandman in Virgil.

† **Mœro**, are, to make sad and sorrowful.

**Mœror**, ōris; m. a mourning, grief.

† **Mœrus**, a, um, sad, pensive.

† **Mœrus**, i; m. the same as murus.

**Mœsia**, Mysia, a country of Europe, bordering on Pannonia, divided into the upper, containing Bosnia and Servia, and the lower, called Bulgaria.

**Mœsi**, the people of Mœsia.

**Mœstē**; adv. sorrowfully, sadly.

† **Mœstifico**, are, to make sad or heavy.

**Mœstificus**, a, um, making sorry.

† **Mœstiter**; adv. sorrowfully.

† **Mœstitia**, æ; f. } sadness, hea-

† **Mœstitudo**, īnis; f. } viness, grief.

† **Mœsto**, are, to make sad.

† **Mœstus**, a, um; part. à incereō; sad, sorrowful.

**Moga**, the country called afterwards Cappadocia.

**Mogrus**, a river of Pontus.

**Moguntia**, the city Mentz in Germany, where they say printing was first invented, A. D. 1450.

**Mogus**, i; m. a king of the Gauls, about 330 years after the flood.

**MōLA**, æ; f. [μωλη] a mill, a millstone; also the cheek-bone, a false conception; and a cake, or meat-offering. \* Mola manuarum or trutabilis, a quern or hand-mill.

**Molæ**, certain goddesses, the daughters of Mars, worshipped at Rome.

**Mōlāris**, e; adj. of a mill. \* Dentes molares, the cheek-teeth or grinders. \* Lapis molaris, a mill-stone or grindstone.

**Mōlāris**, is; m. a cheek-tooth, a piece of a millstone; also a marchasite.

**Mōlārium**, ii; n. the miller's toll.

**Mōlārius**, a, um; adj. of a mill. \* Asinus molaris, an ass that turns a mill.

† **Molendinaria**, æ; f. a miller's wife.

**Molendinarius**, a, um; adj. belonging to a mill. \* Mola molendinaria, a grist-mill.

**Molendinarius**, ii; m. a miller.

† **Molendinum**, i; n. a mill.

**MOLES**, is; f. [à mola, vel μωλός, vectis, vel ab Heb. gnamal, molestia] a mass, bulk, a huge pile in building, a mole, dam, bank, a hard task. \* Moles injuriæ, the greatness of the injury.

**Molestatio**, ōnis; f. a molesting.

**Molestē**; adv. grievously, painfully.

**Molestia**, æ; f. trouble, painfulness, grievousness.

**Molesto**, are; act. acc. to trouble, vex, disquiet.

**Molestus**, a, um; adj. [à moles] troublesome, painful, grievous. \* Molesta tunica, a pitched coat in which malefactors were burnt.

† **Moletrina**, æ; f. the workhouse where slaves ground corn.

**Mōile**, is; n. [à molo] a pebble, a hand-mill, the instrument by which the mill is drawn or turned.

† **Mōimen**, īnis; } v. an endeavour-

† **Mōimentum**, i; } ing, designing, attempting.

† **Mōlina**, æ; f. a water-mill.

† **Mōlinæ**, arum; pl. f. mounts raised by hands.

**Molio**, Jupiter so called.

**Mōlior**, iri; dep. acc. [a moles] to endeavour, to tug, build, contrive, remove, prepare, attempt, to be preparing or setting forth. \* Laborem moliri super laude suā, to take great pains to get praise. \* Insidiis moliri, to lay a trap. \* Montes moliri suā sede, to raise mountains from their basis. \* Terram moliri, to raise the earth with a plough. \* Bipennem in vites moliri, to cut vines. \* Res novas moliri, to rebel, endeavour an alteration.

† **Molior**, īi, to be stayed.

**Mōlitio**, ōnis; f. a tugging, heaving, or raising any great weight. \* Mōlitio agrorum, a ploughing.

**Mōlitor**, ōris; m. } [a molo] a mil-

**Molitrix**, icis; f. } ler.

**Mōlitor**, ōris; m. } an endeavourer, a

**Molitrix**, icis; f. } deviser, plotter.

**Mōlitrina**, æ; f. a mill.

**Mōlitura**, æ; f. a grinding.

(6) B 2 **Mōlitus**.



Mōlītus, a, um; [of molor] ground.  
Mōlītus, a, um; [of molior] having  
endeavoured.

+ Moll co, ēre; neut. to be soft.

Mollesco, ēre; neut. to grow soft;  
he appeased.

Mollestra, æ; f. a sheep's pelt.

+ Mollī, } the Peru balsam -

+ Mollis, } tree.

Mollicellus, a, um; adj. [of molli-  
culus] very soft and easy.

+ Mollicina, æ; f. a soft garment.

+ Mollicinum emplastrum, a molli-  
fying plaister.

Molliculus, a, um; adj. dim. [à mol-  
lis] very soft and easy.

+ Mollificātio, ōnis; f. a mollifying.

+ Mollificator, ōris; m. a mollifier.

+ Mollifico, are; act. acc. to mollify,  
to soften.

Mollinēn, īnis; n. } a softening, af-

Mollimentum, i; n. } swaging.

Mollio, ire; to soften, make tender,  
to effeminate, appease, assuage. \*

Mollire lanam, to dye wool.

Mollipes, ēdis, soft or tender footed.

MOLLIS, e; adj. [μῆλινος] soft,  
tender, nice, effeminate, easy, ripe.

\* Mollibus est oculis, he weeps  
quickly. \* Mollī brachio objur-

gare, to correct gently. \* Mollissi-

ma tempora fandi, a very fit time

to speak.

Molliter; adv. softly, tenderly. \*

Molliter se curare, to make much  
of one's self. \* Molliter ferre, to

bare patiently.

Mollities, ei; f. softness, tenderness,  
niceness, calmness.

+ Mollito, are, to soften.

Mollitudo, īnis; f. softness, delicate-  
ness. \* Mollitudo vocis, the tune-

fulness of the voice.

Mollitus, a, um, softened, asswaged.

+ Molluscū; adv. somewhat softly  
or tenderly.

Molluscus, a, um; adj. somewhat  
of the softest.

Mollugo, īnis; f. [à mollis] a kind  
of the herb lappago.

Mollusca, æ; f. [à mollis] a pistache  
nut.

Molluscum, i; n. a plank of maple.

Molo, a famous orator at Rhodes in  
the time of Cicero.

Mōlo, ui, itum; [à molo] to grind.

Moloch, an idol of the Ammonites,  
called also Milchom.

Molochē, ēs; f. holy heck.

Molochinarius, ii; m. a dyer of violet  
colour.

Molochinus, a, um; adj. of mallows  
of a whitish purple.

Molochites, is; m. a precious stone of  
a thick green.

Molorchus, i; m. an ancient shepherd  
that entertained Hercules, and to

requite him Hercules slew the Ne-

mean lion.

Molorchæa, solemn feasts in honour of  
Molorchus.

+ Molorthus, i; m. a plum-rule used  
in squaring of stone and timber.

Mōloffi, a people of Molossia, now  
called Pandosia in Epirus, hence

the dogs called Molossi and Mo-

lossici, which the poets feign took

their original from a brazen dog

made by Vulcan, which he gave

to Jupiter, and Jupiter to Euro-

pa, she to Procris, and she to Ce-

phalus.

Molossus, i; m. [à Molossia] a mas-

tiff; also a foot of three long syllables.

Molpis Lacon, he wrote of the Lace-

dæmonian common-wealth.

Moluccæ, five islands near India,  
under the equinoctial line, called

Taranate, Tidore, Motir, Machian,  
and Bachian, where the bird of

paradise is.

+ Molucrum, i; n. a square piece of  
timber on which they were wont

to grind; also the treadle of a

mill.

+ Moluscha nux, a pistache nut.

Molybdæa, æ; f. lead ore, a vein of  
lead and silver mixed.

Moly, yos; n. rue or herb-grace.

Molybdana, a city of the Mestiani.

Molybditis, lead thoroughly tried;  
also the spume of it.

Molybdodes, an island near Sardinia,  
called Iola del Toro.

Molyndea, a city of Lycia.

Molys, a city of Libya

Mombaza, a fair town on the borders  
of Africa, taken by the Christians,

A. D. 1505.

Momemphis, a city of Egypt.

Momen, īnis; n. [à moveo] a mo-

tion.

Momentaneus, a, um; adj. momen-

tary, abiding but a little while,  
transitory.

Momentarius, a, um; adj. done in a  
moment.

+ Momentillum, i; n. a little mo-

ment.

Momentò; adv. in a moment, spec-

dily.

+ Momento, are, to set right to a  
hair.

Momentōsus, a, um; adj. of some  
great importance.

Mōmentum, i; n. Cie. a moment,  
weight, that which turns the scale,

a weighty consideration, a reason,  
a minute. \* Oculi momentum,

the twinkling of an eye. \* Res

maximi momenti, a very weighty  
concern. \* Momentum afferre, to

bring some advantage. \* Addito

resinæ momento, putting in a little  
rosin.

Momus, i; m. a feigned deity, the  
son of Nox and Somnus, whose bu-

siness was to carp and find fault  
with all the other gods; hence

the proverb, \* Momo latissacere,  
to content one whom no man can

please.

Mona, the isle of Anglesey, between  
England and Ireland; also a small

island in the mouth of the Rhine.

Mona ulterior, the isle of Man.

Mōnabæ, a city of Mauria.

+ Mōnacha, æ; f. a nun.

+ Mōnachālis, } e; adj. belonging to

+ Mōnachilis, } a monk or nun.

Mōnachismus, i; m. monachism, or

living like a monk.

Mōnachium, ii; n. the society of

monks.

+ Mōnachor, ari, to be made a monk.

Mōnachus, i; m. a monk or friar.

Monacum, } the city Munchen in

Monochium, } Bavaria.

Monæses, a king of Parthia.

+ Mōnalitèr; adv. singly.

Monalus, a river in Sicily.

Monaceda, the island Man.

Mōnarcha, æ; m. an emperor, king,

or monarch.

Mōnarchia, æ; f. monarchy, the go-

vernment by a single person.

Mōnarchicus, a, um; adj. of mo-

narchy.

Mōnas, ādis; f. unity, an ace, a  
grain.

Mōnasteriālis, e, of a monastery.

Mōnasteriolum, i; n. a little monas-

tery, a cloister.

Mōnasterium, ii; n. a monastery, a  
convent.

Mōnasterium, the city Munster in  
Westphalia.

Monasticus, a, um; adj. monastical.

Monaulus, i; m. a single pipe.

Monda or Munda, a river of Portu-  
gal called Mondego.

Monēdūla, æ; f. [à moneta, vel  
moneo] a jackdaw.

+ Mōnēla, æ; f. an admonition.

Monembasia, a city of Peloponnesus,  
called Malvasia.

Monembasites, malmsey.

Mōnens, ntis; part. of moneo; an  
admonisher.

Mōn-co, ēre; act. [μνῆσαι] to admo-

nish, warn, counsel, put in mind or  
remembrance. \* Monere aliquem

ut veniat ad cœnam, to invite one  
to supper.

Moneris, is; f. a galley with one  
row of oars.

Moneta, æ; f. a surname of Juno,  
from the voice which was heard in

her temple in the time of a great  
earthquake, bidding them sacrifice a

swine with pig.

Mōnēta, æ; f. [à moneo] money or  
coin; also a mint, remembrance,

warning, the womb.

Monetalis, e; adj. of coin or the  
mint. \* Aurum monetale, coined

gold.

+ Monetarium, ii; n. the mint.

Mōnētārius, a, um; adj. of the mint.

Mōnētārius, ii; m. a mint-master, a  
coiner.

Mōnīālis, e; adj. of a monastery.

Mōnīālis, is; f. a nun.

+ Mōnībīlis, e; adj. easily warned.

Monica, St. Augustine's mother,  
whose life is written by him and

Maphæus Vegius Laudensis.

Mōnīle, is; n. [à moneo] a bracelet,  
a necklace, the pommel of an horse.

+ Mōnīmen, īnis; n. a warning.

Monimentum, i; n. [à moneo] a

monument, remembrance, record, me-

morial, tomb; also sews. \* Com-

monefacere aliquem bubulis mo-

nimentis, to remind one of a thing  
with a cart-whip.

Mōnītio, ōnis; f. } a warning, ad-

Mōnītus, ūs; m. } monishing.

Mōnītor, oris; m. } an admonisher,

Mōnītrix, icis; f. } warner, an

informant, overseer.

Mōnītorium, ii; n. a place of admo-

nition.

Mōnītorius, a, um; adj. warning,

admonishing.

Mōnītum, i; n. an admonition, coun-

sel, advice.

Mōnītus, a, um; part. of moneor;

warned, advised.

Monobeli, orum, tall people.

Monobiblos, i, a book written singly

by itself.

Monoceros, ōtis; f. an unicorn.

Monochordum, i; n. an instrument

of many strings with one sound.

Monochromatus, a, um; adj. of one

colour.

Monocolus, a, um, of one member.

+ Monoculus, i; m. a one-eyed

man.

Monodactylus, a mountain of Æthi-

opia.



Mönödia, æ; f. the singing of one alone, a lamentable ditty.  
 Mönödius, i; m. he that sings alone.  
 Mönöduus, the son of Prusias, who instead of teeth had one continued bone; the same is reported of Pyrrhus king of Epirus.  
 Monæcus, an haven of Liguria.  
 Mönögämia, æ; f. a being once married.  
 Monoglossum, a mart-town of India within Ganges.  
 Monogrammus, i; m. a lean spare man, a picture drawn with one line.  
 Mönölinum, i; n. a single string or line.  
 Mönölogia, æ; f. a saying one thing, a singing one tune.  
 Mönöliolum, ii; n. a long tale of a small matter.  
 Mönölogus, i; m. he that loves to hear himself talk.  
 Monömächia, æ; f. a duel.  
 Mönömächus, i; m. a dueller.  
 Mönöneri, an eastern people said to have but one leg, and to hop exceeding swiftly.  
 Mönöphæus, i; m. he that eats alone, or always of one kind.  
 Mönöphyllon, i; n. the herb one-blade, or one-leaf.  
 Mönöpodium, ii; n. a table having but one foot.  
 Mönöpöla, æ; m. a monopolist.  
 Mönöpölium, ii; n. a monopoly, a patent for one person to sell a commodity.  
 Monops, a Peonian beast, which being pursued, casts out ordure deadly to those it lights upon.  
 Mönöpiöton, having but one case.  
 Mönösceli, Indians having but one leg, called also Sciapodes.  
 Mönöstichon, a single verse.  
 Mönötylläbus, i; m. having but one syllable.  
 Monötechnus, i; m. he that has but one calling or occupation to trust to.  
 Mönöthelitæ, hereticks holding but one will in Christ, following Sergius bishop of Constantinople.  
 Monouöphe, a feeding alone without any attendance.  
 † Monoxyla, orum; Indian canoes.  
 Monoxylus, a, um; adj. of one piece of wood.  
 MONS, ntis; m. [μῆν, maneo] a hill, great heap; also a rock. \* Montes aureos polliceri, to make great promises.  
 Mons Ferratus, a country of Italy.  
 Mons Gomericus, Montgomery in Wales.  
 Mons Jovis, Monivi in Spain, called by some Hannibal's ladder.  
 Mons Pestulanus, Montpellier in Gallia Narbonensis, where there is a college of physicians founded by pope Urban.  
 Monsträbilis, e; adj. to be shewed.  
 Monsträtio, önis; f. a shewing.  
 Monsträtör, öris; m. a shewer or teller.  
 Monsträtus, a, um; part. of monströi; shewed, notable.  
 Monsträtus, us; m. a shewing or telling.  
 Monstrifer, a, um; adj. bearing monsters.  
 † Monstrificabilis, e; adj. monstrous, very strange.  
 Monstrificö; adv. monstrously.  
 † Monstrifico, are; to make monstrous.

Monstrificus, a, um; adj. monstrous, surprising.  
 Monstro, are; [à monstrum] to shew, tell, point at, teach, inform.  
 Monstrosö; adv. monstrously, against nature.  
 MONSTRUM, i; n. [à moneo] a monster, prodigy, a wonderful and strange thing against the course of nature; also an heinous crime, and an instruction. \* Monstrum alunt, they are hatching some mischief or another.  
 † Montana, orum; n. upland places.  
 Montanus, a certain heretick, A. D. 173. and another, A. D. 154. whence the Montani and Cathari.  
 Montanus Julius, a poet who wrote in hexameters and pentameters.  
 Montanus, a, um; adj. [à mons] of a mountain, hilly.  
 Montes, the city Mons in Hannonia.  
 Montes Jetti, certain hills in Sicily, called Montefori.  
 Monthaburum, a very strong castle of Germany, built by Bafanus king of the Sicambri.  
 Monticöla, æ; c. a mountaineer or inhabitant of the mountains.  
 Monticulöfus, a, um; adj. full of little mountains.  
 Monticulüs, i; m. [à mons] a little mountain.  
 † Montifringilla, æ; f. a brambling [bird].  
 Montigëna, æ; c. a mountaineer bred and born.  
 Montivagus, a, um; adj. wandering on the mountains.  
 Montöius, a, um; adj. full of mountains.  
 Monumentarius, a, um; adj. of monuments or sepulchres. \* Monumentarii choraulæ, pipers employed at funerals.  
 Monumentum, i; n. [à moneo] a monument, remembrance.  
 Monychus, the strongest of the Centaurs, who pluck'd up trees by the roots.  
 Monyma, the wife of Mithridates, who complained that her diadem was good neither in prosperity nor adversity, because it broke when she would have hanged herself after her husband was overthrown.  
 Monymus, the servant of a certain Corinthian, who feigned himself mad, that he might be dismissed, and have an opportunity of becoming Diogenes's scholar.  
 Mophis, a king of India conquered by Alexander.  
 Moplotia, the country of Attica.  
 Moplus, a god of the Cilicians; also one of the Argonauts, and a shepherd in Virgil.  
 MÖRA, æ; f. [μῶρην, vel μείρω, divido] delay, a staying, a tarrying, a hindrance, a check, a turnpike. \* In morâ esse alicui, to hinder one. \* Neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, I am ready to perform whatever you command.  
 Mörälis, e; adj. belonging to manners, moral.  
 Mörälitas, ätis; f. morality, a character of disposition.  
 Mörälitër; adv. morally.  
 † Mörämen, inis; n. } a stop or  
 † Möramentum, i; n. } stay.  
 † Möratim; adv. by leisure, by delays.  
 † Mörätio, önis; f. a tarrying, staying.

Mörätör, öris; m. a tarrier, stopper, hinderer.  
 Mörätörus, a, um; adj. of tarrying or delaying.  
 Mörätus, a, um; part. of moror; having tarried.  
 Mörätus, a, um; adj. [of mos] manner'd, nurtured, having bad or good manners. \* Morata oratio, a speech touching manners and behaviour. \* Quibus moratus est moribus? what kind of a conditioned man is he? \* Bene moratus, good-conditioned.  
 Moravia, æ; f. a country in Bohemia, anciently called Marcomannia.  
 Morbidö; adv. sickly, diseasedly.  
 † Morbiditas, ätis; f. diseasedness.  
 Morbidus, a, um; adj. diseased, sore, sickly, crazy, infected, and infectious.  
 Morbificus, a, um; adj. causing sickness.  
 Morbilli, örum; m. the measles.  
 † Morbonia, æ; f. a mischief. \* Ito in morboniam, go and be hanged.  
 Morböse; adv. sickly, diseasedly.  
 Morböfus, a, um; sickly, diseased.  
 † Morbülentus, a, um; adj. full of diseases.  
 MORBUS, i; m. [μóρβος] sickness, a disease, a jere, trouble, default. \* Morbus fluens or cæli, the plague. \* Morbus Herculeus, facer, or comitialis, the falling-sickness. \* Morbus regius, the king's evil. \* Morbus Gallicus, the French pox. \* Morbi in animo, ill humours.  
 Mordacitas, ätis; f. a biting, stinging, sharpness of words.  
 Mordacitër; adv. bitingly.  
 † Mordacülus, a, um; adj. somewhat biting.  
 Mordax, äcis; adj. [à mordeo] biting, stinging. \* Homo mordax, a back-biter. \* Carmen mordax, a libel.  
 † Mordella, æ; f. a wheel or blister-fly.  
 MOR-DEO, däre; act. acc. [à μείρω, divido] to bite, backbite, to prick, nip, taunt; also to devour, waste. \* Hoc me mordet, this vexes me.  
 Morderi conscientia, to have remorse of conscience.  
 Mordicum, a city of Pisidia, called afterwards Apollonia.  
 † Mordices, um; pl. the teeth with which we bite.  
 † Mordico, are; to bite, hurt with biting.  
 Mordicus; adv. by the teeth, bitingly.  
 \* Mordicus tenere, to hold fast.  
 \* Mordicus manum arripuit, he caught his hand between his teeth.  
 † Morè; adv. foolishly.  
 Morci, } a people of India,  
 Morcenses, } dwelling in wooden houses.  
 MORETUM, i; n. [μωρετόν, μωσσοτόν] a cake made of milk, cheese, wine and herbs, a tansey.  
 Morgantium, a city of Sicily.  
 Morgentium, a city of Italy called St. Georgio.  
 Morges, he succeeded Italus in the kingdom of Italy.  
 Morgetes, the people called before Cænorii.  
 Morgina, a city of Sicily.  
 Morginæus, a, um; adj. of Morgina.  
 Morgus, a river rising from the Alps, and falling into the Po, now called Orco.  
 Moria, æ; f. foolishness, folly.



Mörbundus, a, um; adj. dying, ready to die.

Moricambe, the bay of Caerdrionock in Cumberland.

+ Moricetum, i; n. a plate where mulberries grow.

Moridunum, Seaton in Devonshire.

Moriger, a, um; adj. [à mos & ger] obedient, pliant.

+ Morigeratio, ōnis; f. obedience.

+ Morigerator, ōris; m. an obeyer.

Morigere; adv. obediently.

Morigeror, ari; dep. to be at command, to humour.

Morigerus, a, um; adj. obedient, at command.

Morimarusa, the northern sea washing Scythia.

Morini, a people of the Low Countries, from whence Cæsar says is the shortest cut into Britain.

Morio, ōnis; m. a fool, buffoon.

+ Moriola, æ; f. a kind of small wine.

+ Morion, a bright black Indian bone.

MORIOR, mortuus sum, mori or moriri; dep. [à μὲρ, farum, vel à μὲρμα, divisor] to die, perish, be forgotten. \* Moriar, let me die. \* Dies moritur, the day draws to an end. \* Virgæ hodie in tergo moriuntur meo, I shall be whipt to-day as long as the rods will hold.

Moriseni, a people of Thrace about the shores of Pontus.

Moriturus, a, um; part. ready to die.

+ Morius, ii; m. a haddock.

Mormyra, æ; f. a spotted sea-fish.

+ Morochthus, an Egyptian stone with which they whiten.

Mörölögia, æ; f. buffoonry.

Mörölögus, a, um; adj. full of vain talk, foolish.

Mörölögus, i; m. a buffoon.

Moror, ari; dep. [à mora] to abide, tarry, stay or stop, defer, esteem, doubt, or stick at, expect. \* Nihil moror, I care not for. \* Morari solutionem, to put off the payment.

Moror, ari; [μαρδρ, stultus] to play the fool. \* Claudius inter homines morari definit, Claudius is dead, has done fooling or dwelling.

Mörösè; adv. forwardly, doggedly.

Mörösitas, ātis; f. forwardness, waywardness.

Mörösus, a, um; adj. [à mos] forward, peevish, wayward; also dangerous. \* Morosa natu or nasci, [of a tree] hard to be raised.

Morphe, es; f. a form, shape.

Morpheus, i; m. the servant of Somnus, who imitated all faces, words and gestures.

Morphus, i; m. an eagle haunting fens and lakes.

Morpho, a name of Venus among the Lacedæmonians.

Morphosis, is; f. a forming; also a platform, and a changing of forms.

MOR-S, tis; f. [μῶρος, vel à morior] death, bane, destruction. \* Fax mortis, a funeral-torch. \* Dare aliquem morti, to kill one. \* Satisfacere morti, to kill thoroughly.

Morsicahs, ntis; biting, nipping.

Morsicatum; adv. nippingly, bite by bite.

+ Morsicatus, a, um; adj. somewhat bitten.

+ Morsicatus, a, um; adj. somewhat bitten.

Morsico, are; [à mordeo] to nip,

bite often or a little.

+ Morsificatio, } onis; f. a nip-

Morsificatio, } ing.

+ Morsicator, oris; m. a nipper,

biter.

+ Morsilis, e; apt to bite, snappish.

+ Morsiliter; adv. snappishly.

+ Morsito, } to bite often.

Morio, arc, }

Morsuncula, æ; f. a little bite, snap.

Morsus, a, um; part. of mordeor;

bitten.

Morsus, ūs; m. a bite, a taunt, a backbiting, pain, remorse, the buckling of harness. \* Morsus gallinæ,

middle chick-weed, or henbit. \* Morsus draboli, devil's bit. \* Mor-

lus ranæ, frog-bit.

Morta, one of the Destinies, the other two being Nona and Decima.

Mortalis, e; adj. mortal, subject to death, belonging to a man. \* Lex

mortalis, an alterable law.

Mortalis, is; m. a mortal man.

Mortalitas, ātis; f. mortality; also mortal men, softness, delicacy.

+ Mortaliter; adv. mortally.

+ Mortariola, orum; the sockets of the teeth.

Mortariolum, i; n. a little mortar.

MORTARIUM, ii; n. [à mors, mordeo, vel moretum] mortar; also a mortar; a trough or house where they slake lime, and keep mortar.

+ Morticilis, e; adj. belonging to dead men.

Morticini, ōrum; m. warts or corns.

Morticinum, i; sudden death; also carrion.

Morticinus, a, um; adj. [à mors] dead of itself. \* Caro morticina, carrion.

Mortifer, } a, um; adj. deadly, per-

Mortiferus, } nicious.

Mortifere; adv. deadly, perniciously.

Mortificatio, ōnis; f. a mortifying.

Mortificatus, a, um; P. & A. mortified.

Mortifico, are; act. to mortify.

+ Mortimentum, i; n. a kind of meat beaten in a mortar.

+ Mortinola, æ; f. a passing-bell.

Mortualia, ōrum; n. funeral rites, foolish and vain songs.

Mortualis, e; adj. belonging to death or the dead.

Mortuus, a, um; part. of morior; dead. \* Mortuo verba facere, to persuade one in vain.

Mörula, æ; f. [à mora] a little stay or delay.

+ Morulus, a, um; adj. somewhat like a blackmoor, black and blue.

MORUM, i; n. [μῶρον] a mulberry. \* Morum rubi, a blackberry. \* Morum rubi Idæi, a hindberry.

Morus, i; f. a mulberry-tree.

Morus, a, um; adj. foolish.

Morus, i; m. a fool; also a Moor.

Morychus, a surname of Bacchus among the Sicilians, who were wont in harvest to daub him with new wine and figs; also a tragedian derided by Aristophanes.

Morylii, a western people of Macedonia.

MOS, moris; m. [νῆμος] a manner, fashion, custom, condition, temper.

\* Mos tibi geratur, let your pleasure be obeyed. \* Eo mores venere, the world is grown to that pass.

\* Moribus, after the usual manner.

\* Moris est, 'tis customary.

Mosa, a famous river of Gallia Belgica.

Mosæus, a river of Sufiana.

Mosaicus, a, um; adj. of Moses.

Mosaicum, i; n. mosaick work inlaid with small pieces of stone, glass, shells, &c. See musivum.

+ Moschata, orum, confections of musk.

+ Moschatula, orum; n. musk pearls.

Moschatus, a, um; adj. of or like musk. \* Nux moschata, a nutmeg.

Moscheta, æ; f. a musk-rose.

+ Moschetus, a, um; adj. of musk.

Moscheuton, i; n. a rose with a stalk like mallows.

Moschi, a people of Asia.

Moschius, a, um; adj. of the Moschi.

Moschocaryon, a nutmeg.

Moschophagi, a people about the Erythrean sea.

Moschus, i; m. a grammarian and a poet of Syracuse, familiar with Aristarchus; also the river Moravia in Upper Mysia.

MOSCHUS, i; m. [μῶσχος] musk, a musk-cat; also a calf.

+ Moschulus, i; m. a little calf.

Moscovia, æ; f. Mulcovy or White Russia.

Mosella, a river of Gallia Belgica.

Moses, is; m. the servant of God, by whose appointment he led the Jews out of Egypt, and gave them the law as contained in the five first books of the bible, and so may be called the author of the first and most ancient history of the world and church from the creation to the year 2493.

+ Mosillus, } i; m. a little calf-

+ Mosculus, } tom.

Moson, the city Aricanda in Galatia.

Moscellaria, one of Plautus's comedies.

Mosellum, i; n. [à monstrum] a little monster or apparition.

+ Mosolus, i; m. a fish going before the whale, and guiding her.

Moschylus, a mountain of Lemnos.

Mosylon, a promontory and mart-town in Æthiopia.

Mosyni, } a people of Cappadocia

Mosyncæci, } by the Euxine sea.

Mōtabilis, e; adj. [à moveo] moveable, always moving.

Motacilla, } æ; f. a wag-tail.

Motacula, } æ; f. a wag-tail.

+ Motacillus, i; m. a dashing cut the letter M.

+ Mōtatio, ōnis; f. a moving up and down.

Motene, a country of Armenia Major.

+ Motenses, mountebanks, cheats.

Motenum, a city of Upper Pannonia.

Motieni, a small country of Iberia.

Mōtio, ōnis; f. a stirring, motion.

+ Mōtito, are, to move often.

Motiuncula, æ; f. a little stirring.

+ Motivus, a, um; adj. moving.

Moto, are; [à moveo] to stir the least as may be.

Mōtor, ōris; m. a mover, stirrer. \* Motor cunarum, a rocker.

Mōtorius, a, um; adj. moving, stirring.

Motos, a tent put into a wound.

Mōtus, a, um; part. of moveor; moved.

Mōtus, ūs; m. a motion, moving, sedition.



*sedition, riot, stirring.* \* Motus animi, a passion. \* Terræ motus, an earthquake.

Motya, } a city of Sicily.

Motye, }

Motyæus, a, um; adj. of Motya.

Motychanus, a river of Sicily called Xicli.

Motyæ, a castle near Motye in Sicily.

Movendus, a, um; part. to be moved.

Movens, ntis; moving or moveable.

MOVEO, movi, motum, movēre; act.

[Heb. mot, motus fuit, vel à μωω, quæro] to move, stir, persuade, exhort, to begin, undertake, quake. \*

\* Fidem movere, to change his promise. \* Castra movere, to march away. \* Movere sibi invidiam, to bring envy upon one's self. \*

\* Movere alvum, to give one a stool. \*

\* Movere corpus ad numeros, to dance. \* Movere senatu, to turn out of the senate-house. \* Movere stomachum alicui, to put one in a passion, make one angry. \* Nec me movet, what care I. \* Movere à se moram, to use no delay. \*

\* Movere calculos in utraque parte, to raise difficulties on both sides. \*

\* Movere nummum ab aliquo centesimis, to borrow money of one paying monthly one per cent. interest.

Moveor, eri, motus sum; to be moved, stirred, &c. to be troubled, (as the sea;) to be shaken with an earthquake; to be made to cease, or to be changed or altered; to be stirred or spirited up to an insurrection, to mutiny; to be concerned, to dance, to be plotted. \* Cum primum aurora movetur, as soon as it is light.

MOX; adv. [à moveo, vel à μόγῃ, vix] by and bye, quickly, anon, presently, straight, afterwards, some while after; in the next place, next of all. \* Quam mox, how soon.

#### M ante P.

M. P. abbreviat. for Marcus Pacuvius, maximus princeps, milie passus, malè posuit or positus.

M. P. D. for majorem partem dici.

#### M ante S.

M. S. abbreviat. for memoriæ sacrum.

M. S. P. for memoriæ suæ posuit.

#### M ante T.

M. T. abbreviat. for mortis tempore.

M. T. C. for Marcus Tullius Cicero.

#### M ante U.

MU abbreviat. for Mutius or mulier.

† Muccægo, inis; f. snottiness.

Muccinum, ii; n. [à muccus] a muckender, handkerchief.

Muccosus, a, um, snotty.

† Mucculentus, a, um; adj. snotty, full of snot.

† Mucēdo, inis; f. mouldiness, mustiness.

Mucēo, ēre; } [à mucus, vel Mucēo-o, ēre; } ab Heb. m-tak, talscere] to grow hoary and mouldy.

Mucide; adv. mouldily.

Mucidus, a, um; adj. mouldy, si-

newed.

Mucissus, a city of Cappadocia.

† Mucō, are; to make mouldy or filthy.

Mucor, ōris; m. mouldiness, mustiness, hoariness.

† Mucositas, atis; f. snottiness.

Mucosus, a, um; adj. snotty, filthy, slimy.

Mucra, a town in Italy.

MUCRO, ōnis; m. [à μῦκρὸς; tenuis] the point of a knife or sword, or of a blade of grass, a fang or claw. \* Mucro defensionis, the dint or force of an apology.

† Mucronātum; adv. pointwise.

Mucronātus, a, um; adj. sharp-pointed.

† Mucronor, ari; to be pointed.

† Mucula, æ; f. a jewel of a heart-colour.

† Muculentē; adv. snottily.

† Muculentia, æ; f. snottiness.

Muculentus, a, um; adj. snotty.

MUCUS, i; m. [μῦξ] snot, snivel.

† Mufa, æ; f. mustiness, mouldiness.

Mugil, ilis; } m. [à mucus, vel μῦξ] Mugilis, is; } γῆς, magnus] a chub or chevin.

Mugillones, a people of Germany.

† Mugilo, are; to bray like an ass.

† Muginabundus, a, um; adj. musing.

† Muginator, ōris; m. a muser.

Muginor, ari; to muse, murmur, go carelessly about business, to shift off, turn cat in pan.

MUG-IO, ire; neut. [μῦκῶ, à sono] to low, bellow.

Mugitus, ūs; m. a bellowing, roaring, hollowing. \* Mugitus nemorum, the echoing or ringing of the woods.

Mugius, a certain Roman from whom the gate Mugonia had its name.

Mula, æ; f. a she-mule. See mulus.

Mularis, e; adj. of a mule.

† Mulcator, ōris; m. a striker, killer.

Mulcēdo, inis; f. a mitigating, asswaging.

Mulcendus, a, um; to be appeased.

MUL-CEO, ūi, cēre; act. [μαλασσω, mollio] to assuage, mitigate, pacify, polish, anoint, stroke.

Mulciber, ēris, eri and bri; m. Vulcan.

† Mulcibilia, e; adj. easily appeased.

† Mulcibilitas, atis; f. tenderness.

† Mulcibilitē; adv. tenderly, gently.

† Mulco, are; to strike or kill. \* Mulcare virgis, to whip.

Mulcta, æ; f. [à mulgeo] a punishment. See multa.

Mulcto, are; act. to punish.

Mulctra, æ; f. [à mulgeo] a milk-pail; also new milk.

Mulctale, is; } a milk-pail.

Mulctum, i; n. }

Mulctus, ūs; m. a milking.

† Mulgarium vas, a milk-pail.

MUL-GEO, ūi or xi, ūm or ctum, -gēre; [μῦγγω] to milk, mope.

† Mulgo, are; to publish.

Mulias, a river of Spain.

† Mulicoria, um; the privy-parts of a woman.

Muliebris, e; adj. of or be owing to a woman. \* Muliebris suppellectilis, scolding.

† Muliebritas, atis; f. delinateness, to intemper.

Muliebritē; adv. effeminately, faint-hearted, like a woman.

MULIER, ēris; f. [à μῦλλω, molo,

ineo] a woman, wife.

† Mulierarius, a, um; adj. effeminate.

Muliercula, æ; f. a little woman; also an harlot.

† Mulieritas, atis; f. womanliness.

† Muliero, are; to make effeminate.

Mulierositas, atis; f. effeminate-ness, lecherousness.

Mulierolus, a, um; adj. effeminate, lecherous.

Mulio, ōnis; m. [à mulus] a muleteer, a keeper of mules; also a horse-fly.

Mulionius, } a, um; adj. { of a muleteer. \*

Mulionicus, }

Mulionica penula, a riding-cloak.

Mulleus, ei; m. [à mullus] a senator's purple shoe.

Mullo, are; to sew or stitch.

Mullulus, i; m. a little barbel.

MULLUS, i; m. [à mugil, vel mollis] a barbel.

† Mulo-medicus, i; m. a farrier, horse-leach.

Mulseus, a, um; adj. sweet, like honey and wine.

Mulsum, i; n. [sc. vinum] a drink made of honey and wine, metheglin, mead. \* Mulsa loqui, to speak one fair, give one sweet words.

Mulsus, a, um; adj. [à mel, vel à mulceo] mixed with honey, sweet.

\* Aqua mulsa, mead. \* Mea mulsa, my sweetheart.

MULTA, æ; f. [à multus] a punishment, amercement, fine, forfeit.

\* Multam committere, to incur a fine. \* Multam dicere, to amerce.

Multangulus, a, um; adj. having many corners.

† Multannus, a, um; adj. full of years, old.

† Multarius, ii; m. a factious person, a sectary.

Multatio, ōnis; f. a fining, punishing.

Multatitius, a, um; adj. belonging to a fine or penalty.

† Multator, ōris; m. a punisher, amercer.

Multatius, a, um; part. of multor; fined, amerced. \* Multata consilia à fortuna, counsel is not befriended by fortune.

Multifidus, a, um; adj. one of many, very great or very little.

Multibarbus, a, um; adj. having a great beard.

Multibibus, a, um; drinking much.

† Multicavatus, a, um; adj. having many holes.

Multicaulis, e; adj. of many stalks.

Multicarus, a, um; adj. very hollow.

Multicia, arum; f. } [à multis li-

Multicia, orum; n. } ciis, vel mulceo, vel mollis, &c.] fine garments i. e. soft.

Multicolor, ōris; adj. 3 art. of diverse colours.

† Multicoloratus, a, um; adj. diversely coloured.

Multifacio, ēre; act. to prize highly.

Multifariam; } adv. many ways, ma-

Multifarie; } nifold.

Multifarius, a, um; adj. [à fari] manifold.

Multifer, a, um; adj. bringing forth many things, fruitful.

† Multifico, are; to amplify, make much.

Multifidus, a, um; adj. [à findo] having many clefts or crevices.

Multiforis, e; } adj. having ma-

Multiforus, a, um; } ny holes.

Multi-



Multiformis, e; adj. of many shapes or fashions.  
 Multiformiter; adv. by divers fashions, after many ways.  
 + Multigenēris, re; of divers kinds.  
 Multigenus, a, um; of sundry sorts.  
 + Multigrādus, a, um; adj. of many degrees.  
 Multijūgis, e; } adj. [à jugum]  
 Multijūgus, a, um; } divers, of divers kinds.  
 + Multilaudus, a, um; adj. very commendable.  
 Multilōquium, ii; n. a talking much.  
 Multilōquus, a, um; adj. full of talk.  
 Multimeter, a, um; adj. of divers metres or measures. \* Multimeter verius, a verus of divers metres.  
 Multimodis; adv. variously.  
 Multimodus, a, um; of many sorts.  
 + Multinodus, a, um; full of knots.  
 Multinominis, e; of many names.  
 + Multinubus, i; m. } he or she that  
 + Multinuba, æ; f. } hath married many.  
 Multinūmus, a, um; adj. very rich, that which costs very much.  
 Multipartitus, a, um; divided into many parts or parcels.  
 + Multipātens, ntis; large, subtil.  
 Multipēda, æ; f. } a caterpillar with  
 Multipes, edis; } many feet, a cheeslip.  
 Multiplex, icis; [qu. multis p'icis] manifold, of divers sorts. \* Multiplex animus, an unsettled mind.  
 + Multiplica, æ; f. a garment of many plait.  
 + Multiplicābilis, e; adj. to be wound up in many folds.  
 Multiplicatio, ōnis; f. a multiplying, augmenting, multiplication.  
 Multiplicator, ōris; m. } a multi-  
 Multiplicatrix, icis; f. } plier.  
 Multiplicatus, a, um; adj. multiplied.  
 + Multipliciter; adv. diversely.  
 + Multiplicium, ii; n. a woman's veil.  
 Multiplico, are; act. to multiply, augment. \* Multiplicare res alienam, to grow further and further in debt.  
 + Multiplicus, a, um; adj. having many folds.  
 Multipotens, gen. ntis; adj. 3 art. of great power and might.  
 + Multinadix, icis; f. the lesser centaury.  
 Multifidus, a, um; knowing much.  
 Multisonorus, a, um; adj. making great noise, giving great sounds.  
 Multisonus, a, um; sounding much.  
 Multitia, orum; n. taffety. See multicia.  
 Multitius, a, um; adj. of taffety.  
 Multitudo, inis; f. a multitude, abundance.  
 Multivāgus, a, um; Vir. erring or wandering much.  
 + Multividus, a, um; adj. seeing very much.  
 + Multivira, æ; f. she that has known many men.  
 + Multivius, a, um; adj. of many ways, manifold.  
 Multivolus, a, um; adj. [à volo, velle] willing & affecting many things, unconstant.  
 Multo, are; act. acc. & abl. [à multa] to punish, fine, amerce. \* Multare matrimonio, to divorce. \*

Multare morte, to put to death.  
 Multo; adv. greatly, much, by far.  
 \* Multo maxima pars, far the greatest part.  
 + Multo, ōnis; f. a fulling-mill.  
 Multoperē; adv. greatly.  
 Multor, ari; pass. to be punished, finished. \* Ager pessimē multatur, the farm is very ill husbanded.  
 Multoties; adv. oftentimes.  
 Multum; adv. much, greatly, a great while, very far, earnestly, heartily.  
 \* Multum vivere cum aliquo, to be often at one's house.  
 MULTUS, a, um; adj. [πολύς, vel à moles, vel Heb. milleth, impletio] much, many, great, thick. \* Multo mane, very early. \* Multa nocte, very late. \* Radix multa, a spreading-root. \* Multus in opere, very busy. \* Multi sudoris, toilsome.  
 Mulucha, a river in Africa, dividing Numidia from Mauritania.  
 + Mulvianum, i; a quince that may be eaten raw.  
 MULUS, i; m. [μῦλος, vel à μόλος, mola, vel μόλος, labor] a mule, bred of an ass and a horse; also a porter, and a pack-fork.  
 + Mumia, æ; f. mummy.  
 Mummus, the name of several men, one was surnamed Achaicus, from his burning Corinth, which was in Achaia.  
 Mumustis, a city of Caria.  
 L. Munatius Plaucus, an orator and scholar of Cicero.  
 Munda, a town in Spain, famous for the battle between Cæsar and the sons of Pompey.  
 + Mundatio, ōnis; f. a suiting, a cleansing the nose.  
 Mundanus, a, um; adj. of the world, worldly. \* Mundanum se esse respondent, he said he was a citizen of the world.  
 Mundatus, a, um; part. cleansed.  
 + Munde; adv. cleanly, neatly.  
 + Mundialis, e; adj. of the world.  
 + Mundicena, æ; f. cleanliness.  
 + Mundificatio, ōnis; f. a cleansing.  
 + Mundifico, are; act. to cleanse, purify.  
 Munditer; adv. cleanly, purely.  
 Munditia, æ; f. } [à mundus]  
 Mundities, ei; f. } cleanness, neatness.  
 + Mundivāgus, a, um; adj. wandering about the world.  
 Mundo, are; to cleanse, make clean, wipe.  
 + Mundillē; adv. delicately, sprucely.  
 Mundulus, a, um; adj. delicate, homely, spruce, neat.  
 MUNDUS, a, um; adj. [ab ἀμύ-αρος] neat, clean. \* Cullus jullo mundior, neater than is fit.  
 Mundus, i; m. [à mundus, a, um;] the world. \* Mundus lucens, the Barry firmament. \* Mundus interior, the earth. \* In mundo esse to be forth coming. \* Munus mulieris, women's gear, their whole attire and ornaments.  
 + Munerābundus, a, um; adj. ready to bestow presents.  
 Munerālis, e; adj. belonging to a gift. \* Muneralis lex, a law against bribery.  
 Munerārius, a, um; adj. of a gift.  
 Munerārius, ii; m. the master or maker of a show, a furnisher of combatants.

+ Muneratio, ōnis; f. a rewarding.  
 + Munerator, ōris; m. } a reward-  
 Muneratrix, icis; f. } der.  
 + Muneratus, a, um; adj. rewarded.  
 + Munerigerulus, i; m. a bringer of gifts.  
 Munero, are; act. } [à munus] to  
 Muneror, ari; pass. } give a gift  
 or reward, to recompence, see. \* Regni eum societate muneravit, he gave him half his kingdom. \* Qui in civitate munerabantur, who bore office in the city.  
 + Munerōsus, a, um; adj. bountiful.  
 MUN-GO, xi, ctum, gēre; [μύγω] to wipe or blow the nose, snuff a candle.  
 Mūnia, orum; n. pl. [à munis] offices to be done, or charges to be borne. \* Obire regis munia, to undertake the office of a king.  
 + Muniat, a, um; adj. having an office.  
 Mūniceps, ipis; c. [à munus & capio] a free-man, a citizen, one that has right to bear office.  
 + Municipalia, ium; n. offices in a borough-town.  
 Mūnicipalis, e; adj. municipal, belonging to a burghers. \* Municipale jus, the principal law of every city. \* Vita municipalis, a private life.  
 Mūniciparius, a, um; adj. of a burghers or freedom.  
 Mūnicipatim; adv. among the boroughs.  
 Mūnicipatus, ūs; m. a freedom.  
 Municipium, ii; n. a borough or corporation-town enjoying the privileges of Rome.  
 + Munifer, a, um; adj. carrying gifts.  
 Mūnifex, icis; c. doing his charge and office, bountiful, free. \* Miles mūnifex, a soldier performing duty.  
 Mūnificē; adv. bountifully, liberally.  
 Mūnificens, gen. ntis; adj. bountiful.  
 Mūnificentia, æ; f. bounty, liberality.  
 + Mūnifico, are; act. to enrich, give gifts.  
 Mūnificus, a, um; adj. -entior, entissimus; courteous, free, liberal. \* Opes mūnificæ, plentiful wealth. \* Mūnificus laudis, not backward to praise and commend.  
 Mūnimen, inis; } n. a bulwark,  
 Mūnimentum, i; } fort.  
 MŪNIO, ire; act. [à mænio, vel ab ἀμύβρω, defendo] to fence, fortify, make strong. \* Viam mūnific, to make good all the passes, to mend a way, or pave a way. \* Munire sibi viam, to make his way through.  
 + Munis, e; adj. officious, ready to do a pleasure.  
 Munis, is; c. [à munus] one that bears office.  
 Mūnitio, ōnis; f. a fortification, or a fortifying a strong hold. \* Mūnitio viarum, a mending of the high-ways.  
 + Munitum, ii; n. a fortification.  
 Munitum, the city Göttingen in Germany.  
 Mūnito, are; to desire or attempt to fortify.  
 Mūnitor, ōris; m. a fortifier, strengthener.  
 Mūnitōrium, ii; n. a fort, block-house.



Munitus, a, um; part. of munitior; fortified, fenced, paved.  
**MUNUS**, eris; n. [Heb. *mincha*] a gift, present, duty, an office, a share of prizes, a fighting with beasts; also a reward, benefit, service. \* Munera declarare, to set out shows. \* Alsem accipere in muneribus, to receive the gift of a farthing. \* Munus gladiatorium, the playing a prize.  
 † Munuscularius, ii; m. a giver of gifts.  
 † Munusculatorius, a, um; adj. serving for small gain.  
 Munusculum, i; n. a little gift, office or charge.  
 Munychia, æ; f. an haven of Attica, so called from one Munychus, who built a temple there to Diana, who is therefore called Munychia; also the name of her feasts.  
**MURÆNA**, æ; f. [μυραϊνα] a lamprey; also a black vein in timber.  
 † Murænalis, e; adj. of or like a lamprey.  
 Murænula, æ; f. a little lamprey; also a necklace.  
 Murālis, e; adj. [à murus] of a wall or bulwark. \* Corona muralis, pellitory of the wall. \* Tormentum murale, a great gun.  
 † Muralium, ii; n. pellitory of the wall.  
 † Murarius, a, um; adj. of a wall.  
 Murātus, a, um; adj. walled, having walls.  
 † Murceus, a, um; adj. idle, mouldy.  
 Murcia, æ; f. the goddess of idleness.  
 Murcīdus, a, um; adj. lazy.  
 Murciolum, i; n. [à murex] the seed of the mastick-tree.  
 † Murcus, i; m. a coward who maims himself, that he may not go to the war.  
 Murena, or Muræna, æ; m. a Roman citizen, for whom Cicero made an oration.  
**MUREX**, icis; m. [à mus, vel à μυρα, fluo, vel à μυαξ, mytilus] a shell-fish, of whose liquor they made purple; also a sharp cliff or crag. \* Murices, um; spikes of iron, caltrops.  
 † Murgīnor, ari; to tarry, be slothful.  
 Murgis or Murgi, the name of two towns in Spain.  
 † Murgiso, ōnis; m. an idle fellow, a shifter.  
**MURIA**, æ; f. [ἀλμυρῖς] pickle, brine, anchovy sauce. \* Pisces muriā durati, pickled-fish.  
 † Muriaticus, a, um; adj. pickled, powder'd.  
 † Murīca, æ; f. the tamarisk-tree.  
 Muricātim, adv. with many windings like the purple-fish.  
 Muricātus, a, um; adj. jagged, made with spikes, with or like caltrops, dreadful.  
 † Muricīda, æ; m. a mouse-killer, coward.  
 Muricidus, a, um; killing mice, cowardly.  
 † Muries, ei; f. pickle. See muria.  
 † Murifragium, ii; n. a gun-shot.  
 † Murifragus, i; m. a gunner.  
 Murilēgulus, i; m. a gatherer of purple fish.  
 † Murilēgus, i; m. a cat catching  
 † Murilēga, æ; f. a mite.  
 † Murīna, æ; f. excellent wine, myrrh, and spice.  
 Murinus, a, um; adj. [à mus] of a

mouse. \* Color murinus, the mouse-dun (colour).  
 Murinus, a, um; adj. [à murus] of a wall.  
 † Muristrecula, æ; f. a mouse-trap.  
**MURMUR**, ūris; m. and n. [μῦρ-μυρ@, à sono] the noise of water running, the purling of a brook; an humming or buzzing noise; [met.] a whisper, the whispering of trees shaken by the wind, an approbation of applause, a muttering, any terrible noise (as the roaring of the sea) of a lion, tiger, &c. Also the noise of thunder, earthquakes, or of the winds; the sound of a trumpet; a muttering or grumbling. \* Murmur aquæ, the purling of water. \* Murmur cœli, thunder.  
 † Murmūrābundus, a, um; adj. murmuring.  
 Murmūrātio, ōnis; f. a murmuring or complaining.  
 Murmūrator, ōris; m. a murmurer.  
 † Murmurillo, are; neut. to mutter, whine.  
 Murmūrillum, i; n. a muttering or whining.  
 † Murmūro, are; neut. to murmur.  
 † Murmūrōr, ari; dep. to complain. \* Intestina murmurant, my guts grumble. \* Ut scelestā sola secum murmurat, how she mumbles to herself!  
 † Murmūro, ōnis; m. a murmurer.  
 † Mūro, are; to wall.  
 Muroela, æ; f. a city of Upper Pannonia.  
 Murrānus, i; m. an ancient king of the Latins, whose name descended as a title with him.  
 Murra, æ; f. a kind of porphyry.  
 Murrha, ſ out of which drinking-cups were made.  
 Murrhānus, i; m. a name of a man in Virgil who boasted of his nobility.  
 † Murrhātus, a, um; adj. done with myrrh or sweet ointment.  
 † Murreus, a, um; adj. made of  
 † Murrhīnus, ſ porphyry.  
 Murrhīna, æ; f. an aromatical wine.  
 Murrhīna, ōrum; n. goblets of porphyry.  
 Murrhīnus, a, um; adj. of a sweet savour like hippocras.  
 Murfa, a city in Ionia, built by Adrian; and another in Hungary, called Esbeck.  
 † Muriātum, i; n. a kind of pudding in a thick gut.  
 Murtia, æ; f. a surname of Venus, from the myrtle consecrated to her.  
 † Mūrūlus, i; m. a little wall.  
**MURUS**, i; m. [ἐμύρα, vel à μούρα, pars] a wall, bulwark. \* In planum effundere muros, to fling down the walls. \* Murus tranquillitatis, a strong defence for the preservation of peace and quietness.  
**MUS**, muris; m. [μῦς] a mouse; also the fish that conducts the whale. \* Mus major, a rat. \* Mus odoratus, a musk-cat. \* Mus Africanus, a panther. \* Mus Alpinus, an ermin. \* Mus araneus, a skrew-mouse.  
**MŪSA**, æ; f. [μοῦσα] a song; learning; also the moss-tree with very large leaves. \* Mūsæ, arum; the Muses, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, goddesses of poetry and musick; their names are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Euter-

pe, Polyhymnia; and Urania.  
 † Musæolum, i; n. a little study.  
 † Musæum, i; n. a study, school, or college. See museum.  
 Musæus, i; m. a famous Greek poet, contemporary with Orpheus; and others.  
 Musæus, a, um; adj. of the Muses, of songs or study, pleasant.  
 Musagetes, an epithet of Hercules or Apollo.  
 Musæicus, a, um; adj. mosaick (work).  
 Muserni, ōrum; m. pl. an ancient people of Italy.  
 Musea, æ; f. a lyric poetess, who wrote odes and epigrams.  
**MUSCA**, æ; f. [μύα] a fly; [met.] a curious inquisitive man; an impudent person, a parasite.  
 Muscārium, ii; n. a fly-flap, brush; also the round tuft of an herb containing the seed; also a horse-tail.  
 Muscārius, a, um; adj. belonging to flies. \* Araneus muscarius, a spider hunting flies.  
 † Muscatella, æ; f. small bunnikens.  
 † Muscellārium, ii; n. a mouse-trap, or mouse's nest.  
 † Muscellus, i; m. a very little mouse.  
 † Muscenton, i; n. a rose with many small branches and leaves like an olive-tree.  
 Muscerda, æ; f. [à merda, vel cerno] mouse-dung.  
 † Muscētum, i; n. a place where flies abound; also a musket, and male sparrow-hawk.  
 † Muschātus, a, um; adj. of musk. \* Nux muschata, a nutmeg.  
 Muschianus, the colleague of Paulus.  
 † Muscido, are; to make mossy.  
 † Muscidus, a, um; adj. mossy.  
 † Muscinus, a, um; adj. of a fly.  
 † Muscio, ōnis; m. a mouse-catcher; a cat.  
 Muscipūla, æ; f. [à capio] a mouse-trap.  
 Muscipulātor, ōris; m. a deceiver.  
 † Muscī, ūlor, ari; dep. to deceive.  
 † Musco, ōnis; c. a great fly.  
 † Muscor, ari; dep. to be over-grown with moss.  
 Muscōsitas, ātis; f. mossiness.  
 Muscōsus, a, um; adj. mossy, full of moss.  
 Muscūla, æ; f. a little fly.  
 † Musculārium, ii; n. a fly-flap.  
 † Musculētum, i; n. a place where flies abound.  
 † Musculōsitas, ātis; f. strength of sinews.  
 Musculōsus, a, um; adj. having great brawns or strong sinews.  
 Musculus, i; m. a little mouse; also the brawn of the arm, or other parts, a muscle, a fly-boat, and a covert to defend pioneers in undermining a wall; also a fish that guides the whale.  
 † Musculus, a, um; adj. of or like a mouse.  
**MUSCUS**, i; m. [μύσχος, vitalis, ramus, tenellus] moss. \* Muscus marinus, sea-moss, flanks, herb coral.  
**MUSEUM**, i; n. [μυσαῖον] a study, library.  
 Muscus, a, um; adj. of musick. \* Lepor muscus, the sweetness of poetry.  
 Musica, æ; f. musick, melody.  
 Musicanī, the most southern part of India, called Malaca.  
 Mūsice, ēs; f. musick.  
 Mūsicē, adv. musically, jovially, com-  
 pletly.



Mūsicus, i; m. a musician.  
 † Mūsmon, ōnis; m. cheruil. \* Equus mūsmon, a galloway.  
 † Musio, ōnis; m. a cat.  
 Musistratum, a city in Sicily.  
 Musivarius, ii; m. a maker of mosaic work.  
 Mūsivum, i; n. mosaic or inlaid work. See musaicus.  
 Mūsivus, a, um; adj. mosaic, inlaid.  
 Musmon, ōnis; m. a Spanish ram, bearing worsted (hair instead of wool).  
 Musolani, a people of Africa, subdued by Cossus the general of Octavius Cæsar.  
 Musonius, ii; m. a famous philosopher.  
 † Mūsīm, } adv. doubtfully.  
 † Mūsitanter, }  
 Mūsitans, ntis; part. muttering.  
 Mūsitator, ōnis; m. a mutterer.  
 † Mūsitandus, a, um; adj. to be whispered or winked at.  
 † Mūsitatio, ōnis; f. a muttering.  
 Mūsito, are; } neut. [à murio] to  
 Musso, are; } mutter, grumble,  
 mumble in doubting or complaining.  
 \* Mūsāt dicere, he dares not speak.  
 \* Tace, mūsā, peace, not a word.  
 † Mūsāce, ēs; f. a laurel with large leaves.  
 Mūsāceus, ei; m. } [à mustum] a  
 Mūsāceum, ei; n. } cheese-cake of  
 fine flower, curd, cummin, anniseed,  
 suet, and laurel leaves for weddings.  
 Mūsārius, a, um; adj. of must or  
 new wine. \* Mūsārius urceus, a  
 vessel into which new wine was put.  
 Mūsax, ācis; m. the hair of the upper  
 lip, mustaches.  
 Mūsāla, æ; m. a man who loved  
 Cicero exceedingly; also a fencer.  
 Mūsāla, } æ; f. [à mus] a weasel.  
 Mūsāla, } sel. \* Mūsāla Alpina,  
 an ermin. \* Mūsāla Scythica,  
 a sable or marten.  
 † Mūsālārium, ii; n. a weasel's  
 nest.  
 Mūsāllinus, a, um; } adj. of or like  
 Mūsālinus, a, um; } a weasel.  
 Mūsāus, a, um; adj. like new wine,  
 sweet. \* Cāseus mūsāus, green  
 cheese. \* Liber mūsāus, a new-  
 made book. \* Poma mūsāea, new  
 gathered fruit.  
 † Mūsāio, ōnis; m. a fly, or the like,  
 bred in wine; also a drinker of new  
 wine.  
 Mūsāricola, } æ; f. [à mus] a mouse-  
 Mūsāricula, } trap; also a shoe-last.  
 Mūsāulentus, a, um; adj. of or like  
 new wine.  
 Mūsūm, i; n. [à mustus, vel ab  
 Heb. matsats, expressit] must, new  
 wine.  
 MUSTUS, a, um; adj. [à μούχης,  
 novellus] new, fresh.  
 Mūsurgus, i; m. a composer of songs.  
 † Muta, æ; f. a bird-cage, hawk's  
 mew, bee-hive. \* Muta canum, a  
 pack of hounds.  
 Mūtābilis, e; adj. mutable, inconstant,  
 easily changed.  
 Mūtābilitas, ātis; f. mutableness, in-  
 constancy, variety.  
 † Mūtābilitēr, adv. changeably.  
 Mūtātio, ōnis; f. a changing.  
 † Mutator, ōnis; m. } a changer.  
 † Mutatrix, icis; f. }  
 † Mūtātōrium, ii; n. a holiday-gar-  
 ment.  
 Mūtātōrius, a, um; adj. changeable.  
 Mūtātus, a, um; part. changed.

† Mutē, adv. dumbly.  
 Muteo, ēre; } neut. to grow dumb.  
 Mutescō, ēre; }  
 Mūticus, a, um; adj. [à mutilus]  
 wanting horns or beard. \* Spica  
 mutica, an ear without a beard.  
 Mūtillatio, ōnis; f. a maiming or  
 laming, a mutilation.  
 Mūtillator, ōnis; m. a mangler.  
 Mūtillatus, a, um; part. mangled,  
 maimed. \* Mutilatus exercitus,  
 an army not compleat, wanting some  
 troops.  
 Mūtulo, are; act. to maim, mangle,  
 cut.  
 Mutulum, a city of Gallia Togata.  
 MŪTILUS, a, um; adj. [μυτικός]  
 maimed, lame, cut, gelded, imper-  
 fect, wanting. \* Mutilus corni-  
 bus, having no horns.  
 Mutilus, i; m. a kind of shell-fish.  
 See mytilus.  
 Mūtina, æ; f. a city of Gallia Cisal-  
 pina, called Modena, where Antho-  
 ny besieged Brutus, but was beaten  
 by Hirtius and Pansa.  
 Mutinensis color, the natural colour  
 of wool.  
 † Mutinum or moctinum, a seal.  
 Mutinus, } the same among the Ro-  
 Mutunus, } mans as Priapus among  
 the Greeks.  
 MŪT-IO, ire; neut. [à μυζω, sono]  
 to mumble, mutter. \* Nihil iam  
 mutire audeo, I dare not say a  
 word.  
 † Mūtio, ōnis; f. a muttering.  
 Mūtito, are; act. to change often, to  
 do often by courses.  
 Mutius, the name of divers Romans.  
 Q. Mutius Scævola, he burnt his right-  
 hand for killing a courtier instead of  
 Porfena king of the Hetrusci war-  
 ring against the Romans.  
 Muto, ōnis; m. [μυτρος] a man's  
 yard.  
 MŪTO, are; act. [ἀμείβω, vel à  
 moveo, vel ab Heb. mot, motus  
 fuit] to change, translate, exchange,  
 barter, unsay, do. \* Pace bellum  
 mutare, to leave war for peace. \*  
 Mutare civitatem, to leave one free-  
 dom for another. \* Fidem mutare,  
 not to keep one's promise. \* Si que-  
 am mutare, I could mend the  
 matter. \* De Mamurrā non mu-  
 tavit, he approved what Mamurra  
 had done. \* Haud muto factum,  
 I don't repent the doing of it.  
 † Mūtōniātus, a, um; adj. having  
 large privities.  
 † Mutto, ōnis; m. } a word, sound,  
 † Muttum, i; n. } muttering.  
 † Mūtūarius, a, um; inter. hangeable.  
 Mūtūatio, ōnis; f. a borrowing.  
 Mūtūatitius, a, um; adj. borrowed.  
 Mūtūator, ōnis; m. a borrower.  
 Mūtūatus, a, um; part. borrowed.  
 † Mūtuitans, ntis; adj. one that  
 would borrow.  
 Mutulosus, as mutilatus.  
 Mutulus, i; m. [à mutilus] a corbel,  
 bracket, or shouldering-piece; also a  
 fish called by the Normans, elion,  
 and by the Venetians, capparol.  
 Mutuō, } adv. mutually, inter-  
 Mutuūm, } changeably, by course,  
 one after another. \* Mutuō acci-  
 pere, to borrow. \* Se mutuūm a-  
 mare, to love one another.  
 Mūtuo, are; [à mutuus] to lend.  
 Mūtuo, ari; dep. to borrow.  
 MŪTUS, a, um; adj. [à μυω, os  
 claudio] dumb, speechless, mute, si-

lent, insignificant. \* Extra muta,  
 entrails without any signification of  
 divining. \* Mutæ (ic. literæ) the  
 mutes, or consonants which are not  
 liquid. \* Mutum à literis tempus,  
 a time in which no letters pass'd  
 between friends. \* Artes mutæ,  
 pictures.

Mutuscæ, arum; f. the city Trevi  
 in Umbria.

Mutuscæi, orum; m. the inhabitants  
 of Mutuscæ.

Mutuūm, i; n. a loan, thing borrow-  
 ed. \* Argentum nusquam inve-  
 nio mutuūm, I cannot borrow a  
 penny of money.

Mutuus, a, um; adj. [à muto] mu-  
 tual, interchangeable, lent, or bor-  
 rowed. \* Mutuūm dare, to lend.  
 \* Mutuūm accipere, to borrow. \*  
 Operas mutuas reddere, to help one  
 another. \* Mutuūm cum aliquo  
 facere, to do one as good a turn.

Muza, an haven and mart-town in  
 Arabia Felix, in the way from E-  
 gypt to India, called Gezien.

Muziris, a city of the hither India.

## M ante Y.

Mya, æ; f. a small island of Doris  
 in Caria.

† Mya, æ; f. a kind of shell-fish or  
 pearl in the sea Bosphorus.

Myacantha, æ; f. the herb ruscus.

Myacanthon, i; n. wild sperage.

Myagron or myagrum, the herb called  
 gold of pleasure. \* Myagrum lyl-  
 vestre, bastard yellow-flax.

Myagrus, i; m. the god of flie.

Myalida, æ; f. a city of Cilicia.

Myales, a bishop in the Ephesine coun-  
 cil.

Myax, ācis; m. a kind of shell-fish.

Mycæle, ēs; f. the name of a witch in  
 Ovid; also a promontory over-against  
 Samos.

Mycæleus, a, um; adj. of Mycæle.

Mycæleffus, i; a city in Bæotia,  
 called Malacata, where the cow  
 which led Cadmus lowed. Hence  
 Ceres is called Mycæleffia, from a  
 temple she had there; there was a  
 report that if they laid the fruits ga-  
 thered in autumn at her feet, they  
 would keep good all the year long;  
 also a city of Caria, and a mountain  
 against Samos.

Mycematiū, ii; m. } an earthquake  
 Mycetias, æ; m. } with great  
 noise.

Mycena, æ; f. a city of Peloponnesus,  
 built by Perseus the son of Danaus,  
 where Agamemnon reigned, called  
 Pelopeiades, from Pelops who  
 dwelt there, and Thyestæ, from  
 Thyestes the son of Pelops, and  
 Inachia, because it is near the ri-  
 ver Inachus; their horses were in  
 great esteem.

Mycenæus, a, um; adj. of Mycona.

Mycerinus, i; m. the son of Cheopes  
 a most just king of Egypt.

Myciberna, æ; f. a city of Helle-  
 spont.

Mycithus, i; m. a most faithful ser-  
 vant of Anaxilaus king of the Rhe-  
 gina, with whom he intrusted the  
 kingdom and his children till they  
 came of age.

Mycon, a famous painter; also a phy-  
 sician who wrote that nothing was  
 more efficacious against serpents than  
 hippomarathum.



Myconē, } an island in the Ægean  
Myconos, } sea, under which the  
giants are said to be buried which  
Hercules killed last; whence the  
proverb, Omnia sub unam Myco-  
non congerere, spoken of those that  
go about to comprehend different  
things in the same book.  
Myconii, the inhabitants of Mycone,  
who are said to be bald.  
Mycopros, } mouse-dung.  
Myocopros, }  
Mydia, æ; f. the island Delos, one of  
the Cyclades, where fire was first  
found.  
Mydon, a charioteer in Homer, and  
another slain by Achilles.  
Myenus, i; m. a mountain of Æto-  
lia called before Alphius.  
Myes, æ; f. a city of Ionia.  
Myesius, a, um; adj. of Myes.  
Mygale, æs; f. a field or sward mouse.  
Mygdonia, æ; f. a city of Macedonia;  
also a country of Magna Phrygia.  
Mygdones, um; m. the people of  
Mygdonia, who passing into Asia  
feated themselves in that part of My-  
sia which lies about Troas, calling  
it Mygdonia.  
Mygdonia, æ; f. the mother of the  
gods.  
Mygdonius, a, um; adj. of Mygdonia.  
Mygdonius, ii; m. a river of Macedo-  
nia.  
Mygdonus, i; m. the brother of O-  
treus, both kings in Thrace,  
whence his son Chorceus is called  
Mygdonides.  
Mygisia, æ; f. a city of Caria.  
Mygisia, æ; f. Minerva so called.  
Myiagrus, gri; m. the god of fies.  
Myinda, æ; f. blind-man's-buff.  
Mylæ, islands about Crete; also a  
city in Sicily, and other places.  
Mylantia, æ; f. a promontory of  
Rhodes. Hence Dii Mylantii.  
There was one Mylas here who  
first found out the use of a mill.  
Mylasa, æ; f. a city of Caria.  
Mylasæus, a, um; adj. of Mylasa.  
Myle, æs; f. a city in Sicily, and a  
river there.  
Mylitta, æ; f. a name of Venus a-  
mong the Assyrians, at whose tem-  
ple the women of the country, once  
in their lives, are forced to lie with  
strangers, when the strangers put a  
piece of money in the woman's bo-  
som, saying, Tañti ego tibi deam  
Mylittam imploro.  
Mylæcus, i; m. a butter-fly breed-  
ing in mills.  
Mylon, a city of Egypt; also a comi-  
cal poet.  
Myndus, i; f. a city of Caria, call-  
ed St. Pietro.  
Myndones, a people of Libya.  
Myrias, æ; m. a very rich man, said  
to be the first who built a treasury  
for his money.  
Myostonus, i; f. the root aconitum,  
mouse-bane, or rat's-bane.  
Myodes, a broad muscle in the neck.  
Myon, a city in Epirus.  
Myonesus, an island of Thessaly,  
before Larissa.  
Myonia, æ; f. a city in Phocis.  
Myoparo, onis; m. a brigantine,  
galloon, or pinnace.  
Myophonus, i; an herb killing mice.  
Myopia, æ; f. purblindness; also a  
mouse-hole.  
Myops, opis; adj. blind or purblind.  
Myos Hormos, a city of Egypt.

Myosōta, æ; } f. the herb mouse-  
Myosotis, idis; } ear.  
Myosuros, i; m. mouse-tail.  
Myra, orum; n. a city of Lycia.  
Myracanthos, i, n. the herb eryngi-  
um.  
Myrapium, ii; n. a sweet-smelling  
pear.  
Myrgetæ, a people of Scythia.  
Myriandrus, a city of Syria near Phœ-  
nicia. Hence Sinus Myriandrius.  
Myriarches, æ; m. a colonel or cap-  
tain of ten thousand.  
Myrias, ædis; f. ten thousand.  
Myrica, æ; f. a city of Macedonia,  
the same as Amphipolis.  
Myrica, æ; f. } heath.  
Myrice, æs; f. }  
Myrice, the mother of Milichus.  
Myricinus, a, um; adj. of heath.  
Myricus, a city of Troy over-against  
Tenedos and Lesbos.  
Myricusius, a citizen of Myricus.  
Myrina, a city of Ætolia and Æolis;  
also a queen of the Amazons.  
Myrinus, i; m. a surname of Apollo  
worshipped at Myrina; also a fen-  
cer in Martial.  
Myrinus, i; m. the male-kind of lam-  
prey having teeth standing out of his  
mouth.  
Myriophyllum, i; n. milfoil, yarrow.  
Myristica, æ; f. a nutmeg.  
Myrmæceus, a, um; adj. of ants or  
pismires.  
Myrmæcias, a precious stone with knots  
like warts.  
Myrmæcides, the name of a skilful  
carver of small things.  
Myrmæcites, a stone with the figure  
of a pismire in it.  
Myrmecium, ii; n. a spider like a pis-  
mire; also a small black wart.  
Myrmæcoleon, ntis; m. a little beast  
devouring pismires.  
Myrmex, the wife of Epimetheus  
and mother of Ephyros, whence Co-  
rinth was sometimes called Ephyre.  
Myrmex, æcis; f. a pismire.  
+ Myrmicæ; adv. pismire-like.  
+ Myrmicetum, i; n. an ant-hill.  
Myrmidones, a people of Thessaly,  
who followed Achilles to the Tro-  
jan war; and the Grecians in ge-  
neral.  
+ Myrmillones, um; m. sword-players.  
+ Myrmillonicus, a, um; adj. of or  
like the sword-players.  
Myrmisus, a city near Lampsacum.  
Myrobalanus, i; f. } an Egyptian  
Myrobalanum, i; n. } nut or acorn.  
Myrobalsamum, i; n. an ointment of  
balm.  
+ Myrobrecharii, orum; m. perfumers.  
+ Myrobrechi, orum; m. boxes of  
perfumed oils.  
+ Myrocidia, boxes for perfumes.  
+ Myron, i; n. a sweet ointment.  
Myron, a city of Lycia; also a fa-  
mous statuary, noted for the brazen  
cow which he made.  
Myronis, an island in the gulf of  
Arabia.  
Myropōla, æ; m. a seller of sweet  
oils and perfumes.  
Myropolium, ii; n. the place where  
perfumes are sold.  
Myrothecium, i; n. a spice-box.  
Myrrha, æ; f. the mother of Adonis,  
by her own father Cynaras king of  
Cyprus, who when he knew it  
would have slain her, but flying  
into Arabia, she is said to be turned  
into a tree of that name; Ovid.

Myrrha, æ; f. myrrh, an Arabian  
gum between white and red.  
Myrrha, æ; f. a kind of porphyry,  
whereof cups were made.  
Myrrheus, } a, um; adj. of myrrh,  
Myrrhinus, } mixed or alloyed  
with myrrh.  
Myrrhina, a city of Asia overthrown  
with an earthquake, A. D. 105.  
Myrrhis, idis; f. hemlock, chervil.  
Myrrhites, a precious stone of the co-  
lour and smell of myrrh.  
Myrsineum, i; n. a sort of fennel  
with great leaves and a sharp taste.  
Myrsilus, or Candaules, the son of  
Myrsus, a king of Lydia, and the  
last of the race of the Heraclidæ;  
and other men.  
Myrsinites, a kind of spurge; also a  
precious stone.  
Myrsinus, a city of Elis.  
Myrsus, i; m. a king of Lydia, fa-  
ther of Candaules.  
Myrtæceus, a, um; adj. [à myrtus]  
of myrtle.  
+ Myrtæcia, æ; f. myrtle-spurge.  
Myrtatus, a, um; adj. of or mixed  
with myrtle.  
Myrtea, æ; f. a name of Venus.  
Myrtetum, i; n. a place full of myr-  
tles.  
Myrteus, a, um; adj. belonging to  
myrtles.  
+ Myrtilli, orum; pl. m. the seeds  
of wild rue; also myrtle berries.  
Myrtilus, i; m. a son of Mercury,  
drowned instead of being reward-  
ed by Pelops, for whom at a race  
he left the chariot wheel loose, and  
broke the neck of his master Oeno-  
maus.  
Myrtinus, a, um; adj. of myrtle.  
Myrtites, wine mixed with myrtle.  
Myrtoselinos, i; m. the herb mouse-  
ear.  
Myrtosus, a, um; adj. like or full of  
myrtle.  
Myrtotum mare, part of the Ægean  
sea between Peloponnesus and At-  
tica, so called of Myrtilus drowned  
therein.  
+ Myrtum, i; n. a myrtle-berry.  
+ Myrtuosus, a, um; adj. Col. full  
of myrtle.  
MYRTUS, i; Plin. [μύρτος] a  
myrtle-tree. \* Myrtus Babantica,  
wild rue.  
Myrtusa, } æ; f. a mountain of  
Myrtusa, } Libya.  
Mys, Myos; m. a man famous for en-  
graving on silver.  
Mysca, æ; f. a muscle-fish.  
Mysia, a country in Asia the less;  
also two countries in Europe, called  
the upper and lower Mysia.  
Mysi, the inhabitants of Mysia.  
Mysis, a stopping of pores.  
Mysomacedones, a people of Asia.  
Myta, æ; m. } a priest, one initi-  
Mytes, æ; m. } ated in mysteries.  
\* Myta insulatus, a bishop.  
Mytagōgus, i; m. an interpreter of  
mysteries, a keeper of church-re-  
liquies, and shewing them to stran-  
gers.  
Mytax, æcis; m. the mustaches.  
+ Myteriālis, e; adj. mysterious.  
+ Myteriālīter; adv. mysteriously.  
Myteriarches, æ; m. a chief prelate,  
the master of sacred mysteries.  
Myteriatus, a, um; adj. figurative.  
MYSTERIUM, ii; n. [μυστήριον] a  
mystery, a secret, a religious ceremony.  
\* Myteria, orum; the feast of Ceres.  
(6) C 2 Myticæ



Mythicē; adv. *mythically*.  
 Mythicus, a, um; adj. *mythical, secret*.  
 Mystrum, i; n. *a spoonful; the fourth part of a cyathus*.  
 Mystus, a sea-mouse, and a kind of lizards.  
 Mystus, a small island in the Ionian sea.  
 Mythistoria, æ; f. *a history mixed with fables*.  
 Mythistoricus, a, um; adj. *romantic, fabulous*.  
 Mythologia, æ; f. *an expounding of fables*.  
 Mytilus, i; m. *a kind of shell-fish, a muscle*.  
 Mytiferata, æ; f. *a castle in Sicily*.  
 Myrtotus, i; m. *a meat used by the upland people of Italy*.  
 Myurus, i; m. *mouse-tail*.  
 Myurus pulsus, the pulse beating lesser and lesser.  
 Myus, ntis; f. *a city of Ionia, whose people being troubled with gnats departed to Miletus. Artaxerxes gave this city to Themistocles for meat, Magnesia for bread, and Lampascus for wine*.  
 Myxa, æ; f. *snut; also a Syrian plum used in fevers*.  
 Myxus, i; m. *the snuff of a candle or lamp; also the wick*.

## N ante A.

N. Abbreviat. for num, nec, non, nepos, nomen, Nonius, noster, numisma or numerum, &c.  
 Næra, æ; f. *one of Cleopatra's women, who imitated the queen in killing herself*.  
 Naagranimum, the principal city of the island Taprobane.  
 Naarda, æ; f. *a city of Syria near the Euphrates*.  
 Nabalia, æ; f. *the river Neers in Lower Germany*.  
 Nabathæa, æ; f. *an eastern country*.  
 Nabathæus, a, um; adj. of Nabathæa.  
 + Nābilis, e; adj. *to be swam upon*.  
 Nabis, an Æthiopian beast in Pliny.  
 Nabis, is; m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon, who for a time made war with the Romans, but afterwards desired peace*.  
 Nabius, a river in Spain.  
 + Nabla, æ; f. *a psaltery*.  
 + Nablum, i; n. *a psaltery*.  
 NABLIUM, ii; n. [ναβλιον] *a psaltery*.  
 + Nabundus, a, um; adj. *easy to be swam*.  
 + Naccæ, arum; pl. m. *fullers of cloth*.  
 Nacolæ, arum; a city of Phrygia.  
 Nacone, es; f. *a city of Sicily*.  
 + Nacta, æ; m. *a felt-maker; also a tucker*.  
 Nactus, a, um; part. of nanciscor; *having gotten*.  
 + Nacus, i; m. *a loose red cloth used by popes over their saddles*.  
 + Nadir, the point of heaven directly under our feet, and opposite to the zenith.  
 NÆ; adv. [ναί] *verily, in good faith*.  
 Nænia, æ; f. *an ancient goddess whose chapel was without the Porta Viminalis*.

NÆNIA, æ; f. [ναίιας, νύμφη, vel ab Heb. nin, filius] *a funeral song, any song for children, a catastrophe; also the guts*.  
 + Nænior, ari; dep. *to trifle, speak foolishly*.  
 + Næniōsus, a, um; adj. *full of foolish songs*.  
 Nævia, æ; f. *a gate at Rome without which, four miles off, is the Sylva Nævia, so called from one Nævius, the owner; also the name of a woman*.  
 Nævianus, a, um; adj. of Nævius.  
 + Nævīnus, a, um; adj. *full of freckles*.  
 Nævius, i; m. *a poet who served in the first Punick war, and wrote the history of it*.  
 + Nævoscē; adv. *spottedly*.  
 + Nævōsitas, ātis; f. *spottedness*.  
 + Nævōsus, a, um; adj. *full of freckles or moles*.  
 Nævulus, i; m. *a little mole or speck*.  
 NÆVUS, i; m. [à nascor, vel à νεφός, nubecula] *a natural mark, mole, freckle*.  
 Nagara, the city Negron in Arabia Felix; also the city Naja in Spain.  
 Nagidos, a city of Pamphylia, called by the inhabitants Nigede, and by the Turks Nigidia.  
 Nigidusa, æ; f. *an island over-against Nigidos*.  
 Nagnata, æ; f. *a city of Ireland*.  
 Nalcus, a, um; adj. of the Naiades.  
 Naiides, } the nymphs of the  
 Naiades, um; } rivers and fountains.  
 Naïs, a river rising from mount Taurus; also a noted harlot.  
 Naïssus, a city of Thrace.  
 Nalcua, a city of Britain.  
 NAM; conj. [μήν] *for, now, also, but, and, as, touching*.  
 Namados, a river of India within Ganges.  
 Namque; adv. *for*.  
 Nana, æ; f. *a woman dwarf*. See nanus.  
 NANCISCOR, nactus sum, sci; dep. [ναγκάω, ab antiq. nancior] *to get, obtain, find. \* Spem nancisci, to be in hopes*.  
 Nancium, a city of Lorain.  
 + Nancus for nactus, q. v.  
 Nanea, æ; f. *the name of Diana in Persia*.  
 Nanigeris, an island in the Indian sea, called by the Germans, Zellan.  
 Nanium, ii; n. *a pretty little woman*.  
 Nannacus, i; m. *a very ancient king before Deucalion, who foretold the flood; from his antiquity came the proverb, à Nannaco*.  
 Nannes, a king of Gallia, about five hundred years before the building of Rome.  
 Nannetes, a people of Gallia Celtica, whose city is Condivium, or Nantes en Bretagne.  
 Nannium, a name of a little harlot called also Proscenium, because as she dressed herself she appeared beautiful, but without her ornaments very ill-favoured.  
 + Nanque. See namque.  
 Nans, ntis; part. *swimming or keeping commonly in water*.  
 Nantuates, a people of Gallia Celtica.  
 Nanum, i; n. *a low and flat earthen vessel*.  
 Nānus, i; m. *a dwarf, dandiprat*.  
 NĀNUS, a, um; adj. [νάυς] *dwarfish, very little. \* Nanum prunum,*

*a bullace*.  
 Naophylax, ācis; m. *a keeper of a temple or church*.  
 Napææ, the goddesses of woods and forests.  
 Naparis, a river of Scythia, called Dnieper.  
 Napata, æ; f. *a city of Æthiopia, the court of queen Candace*.  
 Nepatai, the people of Napata.  
 Nape, es; f. *a city of Lesbos, whence Apollo Napæus*.  
 Nape, es, Forester or Ranger, a dog's name.  
 + Napellus, i; m. *a kind of wolfbane, with a root like navew*.  
 Naphilus, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 Naphtha, æ; f. *the slime of Sodom*.  
 Napina, æ; f. *a turnip-bed*.  
 + Napium, i; n. *a wild pot-herb, called also lampsana*.  
 NAPUS, i; m. [qu. rapus, vel à νάπο, sinapi, ob similit.] *a turnip, wild navew*.  
 Nar, a river of Umbria.  
 Naracustoma, æ; f. *the second mouth of the river Ister*.  
 Narangara, æ; f. *a city of Africa*.  
 Narbasi, a people and mountain of Narbates, Spain.  
 Narbata, æ; f. *a country between Cæsarea and Samaria*.  
 Narbis, a city of Illyria.  
 Narbo, the city of Narbonne.  
 Narbonensis, e; adj. of Narbonne.  
 Narbonensis Gallia or Braccata, one of the four parts of France, containing Savoy, the Dauphinate, Provence, and Languedoc.  
 Narcæa, Minerva so called from Narces a Grecian prince.  
 Narcasus, a city of Caria.  
 Narce, es; f. *gentian or selwort*.  
 Narcissinus, a, um; adj. of a daffodil.  
 Narcissites, a precious stone of a daffodil colour.  
 Narcissus, i; m. *a daffodil*.  
 Narcissus, i; m. *a beautiful youth, who slighting Echo, and falling in love with his own shadow in the water, pined away to a white daffodil; also the eleventh bishop of Jerusalem, who is said by his prayers to have turned water into oil to supply the church lamps, A. D. 180*.  
 Narcoticus, a, um; adj. *narcotic or stupifying*.  
 Nardinus, a, um; adj. of spikenard, pleasant, sweet.  
 Nardites, spikenard.  
 Nardum, i; n. *precious ointment of spikenard*.  
 NARDOS, i; f. [ναρδος] *spikenard*.  
 Nargara, æ; f. *a city of Africa Propria, where Scipio and Hannibal had a conference*.  
 + Narica, æ; f. *a little fish swimming slowly*.  
 + Nario, ire; neut. *to rub the nose, mock one behind his back*.  
 NĀRIS, is; f. [Heb. nachir] *the nostril, the nose; [meton.] judgment, banter, scoffing. \* Balbe de nare locutus, snuffing through the nose. \* Emundæ naris homo, a judicious man, or a man of sound and experienced judgment. \* Naris obelæ, injudicious. \* Minus aptus acutis naris, not fit to keep witty men company, or to bear their jeers. \* Nimis uncis naris indulges, you allow yourself too much in ridiculing every thing*.  
 Narisci, the people of Nortgow. Narita,



Narita, æ; f. a kind of oyster.  
 Naritus, a, um; adj. having great nostrils.  
 Narmalis, a city of Pisidia.  
 Narna, a city of Umbria, so called.  
 Narnia, a river of the river Nar which runs through it.  
 Nartes, the people of Nar.  
 Narnienses, a city.  
 Naron, a river of Dalmatia by the city Narona.  
 Narrabilis, e; adj. which may be rehearsed and told.  
 Narratio, ōnis; f. a narration, telling.  
 Narratiuncula, æ; f. a small relation.  
 Narrator, ōris; m. a relater, reporter.  
 Narratus, a, um; part. related, told.  
 Narratus, ūis; m. a relation.  
 + Narrito, are, to tell often.  
 NARRO, are; act. [ῥωπίσσω, vel ἀπαρῶ, novus] to tell, mention, declare, rehearse. \* Quas tu mihi mulieres narras? what women are you speaking of?  
 Nartes, æ; m. an eunuch of Justinianus, at first his library keeper, and afterwards for his virtue made senator; he was sent into Italy in the room of Belisarius, where he warred ten years with various success; also a king of Persia.  
 Nartes, a people of Umbria, called also Interamnates.  
 Narthecia, the shrub ferula minor.  
 Narthecis, a small island near Samos.  
 Narthecium, ii; n. a spicery, box or place to keep spice in.  
 Narthecusa, æ; f. an island in the Carpathian sea.  
 Narthex, ēcis; f. the herb ferula; also a church-porch.  
 + Narus, a, um, aware, knowing.  
 Narycia, a city of Magna Græcia, abounding in the best pitch.  
 Narycium, an ancient town of the Locrians.  
 Nasarath, indecl. a river of Mauritania Cæsariensis.  
 + Nasale, is; n. a tent to put up into the nose.  
 Nāsāmōnes, a people of Libya, who live by piracy and robbery, among whom the bride lies with every one of the guests on the wedding-day, and afterwards keeps her chastity.  
 Nāsāmōnius, a, um; adj. of the Nāsāmōnicus, Nāsamones.  
 Nasamonites, is; m. a blood-like stone with black veins.  
 + Nasatum, i; n. spot, snivel.  
 + Nascaptum, red storax, a wood.  
 Nascaphthum, i; n. sweet Indian wood.  
 Nascendus, a, um; part. to be born.  
 Nascens, ntis; part. rising, young. \* Opinio nascens, repute newly begun, the first rise of reputation.  
 NASCOR, natus sum, ſci; dep. [γεννασθαι] to be born; to spring, breed, begin, arise. \* Ventus nascitur, the wind rises. \* Ita nescitur exordium, thus shall the beginning be.  
 + Nastica, æ; f. long-nosed.  
 Nastica, the surname of Scipio, a noble Roman, who slew the seditious Gracchus.  
 Nalida, the city Naso in Sicily.  
 + Nasile, is; n. a defence of the nose.

Nasiterna, æ; f. a wide vessel (with three handles) to cool pots in.  
 Nasium, a city of Gallia Belgica.  
 Naso, ōnis; m. one with a great nose; also a subtil fellow.  
 Naso, the surname of Ovid.  
 NASSA, æ; f. [ab Heb. nasha, seduxit] a wheel or bow net.  
 + Nastale, is; n. a clasp or tack of a garment.  
 Nastes, the brother of Amphimachus, who came to help the Trojans.  
 Nasturtium, ii; n. [à nasus & torqueo] cresses. \* Nasturtium aquaticum, water-cresses. \* Nasturtium tectorium, wild-sena.  
 + Nasum, i; n. the nose.  
 NASUS, i; m. [à vaw, fluo] the nose; also mockery, judgment, the handle of a pot. \* Naso suspendere adunco, to flee at one. \* Ad nasum venire, to bite the nose (as mustard, &c.)  
 Nāsūtē; adv. scoffingly, wittily.  
 Nāsūtula, æ; f. a shrewd wench.  
 Nāsūtulus, a, um; adj. somewhat cunning, scoffing, witty, shrewd.  
 Nāsūtus, a, um; adj. [à nasus] having a great nose.  
 Nāsūtus, i; m. a scoffer, scorner.  
 Nāta, æ; f. a daughter.  
 + Nātābilis, e, which may be swam.  
 Nātābūlum, i; n. a swimming-place.  
 Nātāles, ium; m. the stock of a family of which one comes, parentage. \* Natalibus restituere, to restore blood from baseness.  
 Nātālis, is; m. one's birth-day. \* Nātāle, is; n. Natalis urbis, the foundation of a city.  
 Natalis, e; adj. belonging to nativity or birth, native.  
 Natalis, is; m. a famous confessor, who suffered many torments for Christ; at last he was deceived by the hereticks, and made their bishop, till he was beaten all night long by angels, and the next day repented, and put himself in sackcloth.  
 Natalitia, orum; n. the solemnities of keeping one's birth-day.  
 Natalitius, a, um, of one's birth-day.  
 + Nātātīle, is; n. a pond of ducks and geese.  
 Nātātīlis, e, swimming, apt to swim.  
 Nātātio, ōnis; f. a swimming.  
 + Nātātītius, a, um; adj. swimming.  
 Nātātor, ōris; m. a swimmer.  
 Nātātōria, æ; f. a swimming-place, a fish-pond.  
 + Nātātōrius, a, um; adj. of or for swimming.  
 Nātātus, ūis; m. a swimming.  
 Nātes, is; f. [vaw, fluo] a buttock, haunch.  
 Natho, an Egyptian island.  
 + Naticula, æ; f. a little haunch.  
 + Natinatores, busy-bodies.  
 + Natino, are, to be busy.  
 Nātio, ōnis; f. a nation, country, sect, society, kind.  
 Natio or Nascio, a goddess presiding over nativities.  
 Natizo, a river of Venice.  
 + Natito, are, to swim often.  
 Nātīvitas, atis; f. nativity, birth.  
 + Natiuncula, æ; f. a small nation.  
 Nātīvus, a, um; adj. [à nascor] natural, native, proper. \* Lana nativa, undyed wool.  
 Nāto, are; neut. [à no] to swim, swim often, to sail, to spread a little under, or creep upon the ground

like roots; to tremble, be moist. \* Oculi natant, the eyes water. \* Pars multa natat, most men are floating and inconstant. \* Vinis oculique animique natabant, their eyes and understanding were afloat with wine.  
 Nātor, ōris; m. a swimmer.  
 Natrix, icis; m. & f. a water-serpent; also a whip, and an herb whose root stinks like a goat.  
 Natu, by birth, abl. monoptot. \* Grandis natu, stricken in years. \* Natu maximus, the eldest son.  
 Nātūra, æ; f. [à nascor] nature, situation, quality, the humour of the body; also the privy parts. \* Naturæ satisfacere, to die. \* Esse in rerum naturā, to be possible. \* In rerum naturam cadere, to be that which may fall out. \* Præter naturam, contrary to my inclination and temper.  
 + Nātūrābilis, e; adj. natural.  
 Nātūrālia, um; n. the privities.  
 Nātūrālis, e, natural. \* Filius naturalis, illegitimate. \* Lex naturalis, an instinct. \* Desideria naturalia, desire of copulation.  
 + Nātūrālīter; adv. naturally.  
 Nātus, a, um; part. of nascor; born, bred, situate, forged. \* Semno natus super cœnam, discourse raised at supper. \* Pro re natā, occasionally.  
 Nātus, i; m. a son. \* Nati, the young of wild beasts.  
 Nava, a river in Germany.  
 Navæthæus, a river in Italy.  
 Navāle, is; n. [à navis] a dock or haven where ships are built or laid up.  
 Navalīa, the city Swoll in Germany.  
 Navalī, e; adj. of ships or the sea; also contemptible. \* Prælium navale, a sea-fight. \* Navalī disciplina, navigation.  
 Navarchis, idis; f. the admiral's ship.  
 Navarchus, i; m. the ship-master or pilot.  
 Navaris, a city of Sarmatia in Asia, called Nagariziachi.  
 Navarra, the north part of Spain.  
 Naubolus, the charioteer of Laius king of Thebes.  
 Nauci, genit. monoptot. the inward partition of a walnut, a trifle, a thing of nought. \* Homo nauci, one good for nought.  
 Naucifac-io, ēre, to slight, or set little by.  
 Naucierius, a, um; adj. belonging to a pilot.  
 Naucieriacus, a, um; adj. belonging to a pilot.  
 Nauciericus, a, um; adj. belonging to a pilot.  
 Naucierus, i; m. a pilot or ship-master.  
 Naucrates, he is said to teach the Egyptians to draw the shapes of beasts and trees.  
 Naucratis, a town in Egypt.  
 Naucratiæ, the inhabitants of Naucratis.  
 Naucraticus, a, um, of Naucratis.  
 Naucratis, Athenæus so called.  
 + Naucum, i; n. the inward partition of a walnut, a trifle, thing of nought.  
 Navē; adv. diligently.  
 Naufragium, ii; n. [à navis & frango] shipwreck, loss by sea, any calamity. \* Tabula ex naufragio, all that one has left after some great loss.



**Naufragor**, *ari*, to make shipwreck.  
**Naufragus**, *a, um*; *adj.* shipwrecked or shipwrecking. \* *Tempestas naufraga*, stress of weather. \* *Naufraga corpora*, persons cast away. \* *Naufragum mare*, a dangerous sea in which wrecks often happen. \* *Naufragus patrimonio*, that has lost his estate.  
**Naufragus**, *i*; *m.* one escaped out of shipwreck; also one that has lost his whole estate.  
† **Navia**, *æ*; *f.* a hollow tree like a ship, used in gathering grapes.  
**Nāvicula**, *æ*; *f.* a little ship, a Navicella, *sciff*.  
**Nāviculāria**, *æ*; *f.* the art of governing a ship. \* *Naviculariam facere*, to be pilot, to go out master of a ship.  
**Nāviculārius**, *a, um*; *adj.* of a Navicularis, *e*; *ship*.  
**Nāviculārius**, *ii*; *m.* the master of  
**Naviculator**, *oris*; *m.* a ship, owner of it, a pilot.  
**Nāviculor**, *ari*; *dep.* to navigate a ship, sail, cruise about.  
**Nāvisfragus**, *a, um*; *adj.* of shipwreck.  
**Nāvigābilis**, *e*; *adj.* nāvigable, to be sailed on.  
**Nāvigātio**, *ōnis*; *f.* a sailing, or going to sea. \* *Navigationis natalis*, the first day of putting to sea.  
**Nāvigātor**, *ōris*; *m.* a sailor.  
**Nāvigātur**, *v. imp.* [*sc. ab illis*] they sail.  
**Nāviger**, *a, um*; *adj.* bearing a ship.  
**Nāvigōlum**, *i*; *n.* a little vessel.  
**Nāvigium**, *ii*; *n.* any ship or vessel; also sailing.  
**Nāvigo**, *are*; *neut.* to sail, go to sea. \* *In portu navigo*, I am out of danger. \* *Navigare mare*, to ride upon the main.  
**NAVIS**, *is*; *f.* [*vāvis*] a ship. \* *Navis prætoria*, the admiral-ship. \* *Navis speculatoria*, a brigantine, or ship of espial. \* *Navis actuaria*, a galley. \* *Navis piscatoria*, a fisherman. \* *Navis prædatoria*, a pirate brigantine. \* *Navem frangere*, to bulge a ship. \* *In eadem es navi*, you are in the same case.  
**Nāvitā**, *æ*; *m.* a sea man, mariner, sailor. See *nauta*.  
**Nāvitās**, *ātis*; *f.* diligence.  
† **Nāviter**; *adv.* diligently.  
† **Nāvitior**, *ei*; *f.* valour, diligence.  
**Navius Accius**, a Roman soothsayer, who, to confirm his augury to Tarquinius Priscus, cut a whetstone in two with a razor.  
† **Naula**, *æ*; *f.* } a psaltery.  
† **Naulum**, *ii*; *n.* }  
**Naulium**, a city of Liguria, called Noli.  
**Naulochus**, a town in Thrace; also an island in Crete.  
**Naulum**, *i*; *n.* [*ā vāvis*, *navis*] the freight for passage over sea.  
**Naumachia**, *æ*; *f.* a sea-fight, a place proper for a sea-fight.  
**Naumachiarius**, *a, um*; *adj.* of a sea-fight. \* *Pons naumachiarius*, a bridge from whence they saw the representation of a sea-fight.  
**Naumachiārius**, *ii*; *m.* a fighter by sea.  
**Naunes**, a people of the Alps, whose town is Naunium.  
**Nāvo**, *are*; *act.* [*ā navus*, *vel navis*] to ply, or give diligence, to do a thing, endeavour. \* *Studium suum navare*, to bend all his care. \* *Operam navare*, to do his utmost. \*

**Navare** & *efficere opus*, to effect vigorously. \* *Bellum navare*, to make war.  
**Naupactum**, the chief city of Æto-  
**Naupactus**, *lia*. \* *Naupactum excubare*, to perish by one's own idleness, or undertake a dangerous employment, from Pausanias being slain here when he was captain of the guard.  
**Naupactæus**, *a, um*; *adj.* of Naupactus.  
**Naupægus**, *i*; *m.* a ship-carpenter.  
**Nauplias**, a city of Peloponnesus.  
**Naupliades**, Palamedes the son of Nauplius.  
**Nauplius**, the son of Neptune and Amyclone, the daughter of Danaus; also a king of Eubœa, who, to revenge the death of his son Palamedes by Ulysses, drew the Greek navy by a false fire on the rocks.  
† **Nauplius**, *ii*; *m.* a sea-fish like a cuttle.  
**Nauportus**, a river and city of the Japodes; also a river of Istria called Quicto.  
**NAUSEA**, *æ*; *f.* [*ā vāvis*, *navis*] sea-sickness; vomiting, loathing, a desire to vomit, a qualm. \* *Movere nauseam*, to turn one's stomach.  
**Nauseabundus**, *a, um*; *adj.* ready to vomit.  
† **Nauseatio**, *ōnis*; *f.* a loathing.  
**Nauseator**, *ōris*; *m.* a loather, disdainer, one apt to be sea-sick.  
**Nauseo**, *are*; *act.* to loath, vomit, to have a qualm come over one's stomach, to condemn, reject.  
**Nauseola**, *æ*; *f.* a little qualm.  
**Nauseosus**, *a, um*; *adj.* loathsome, causing a vomit.  
**Nausicaa**, the daughter of Alcinous king of Phœacia; she met Ulysses shipwreck'd and naked, and brought him to her father's palace.  
**Nausimenes**, an Athenian, whose wife became speechless at her taking her children in incest.  
**Nausithous**, the father of Alcinous.  
**Naustathmus**, an haven of Sicily, and other places.  
† **Naustibulum**, *i*; *n.* an haven for ships.  
† **Naustrologus**, *i*; *m.* a pilot.  
**NAUTA**, *æ*; *m.* [*vāvtns*] a seaman, mariner, or sailor.  
† **Nautālis**, *e*; *adj.* of mariners.  
† **Nautea**, *æ*; *f.* the filth coming out of the ship's pump; also curriers black, the herb briony, sink-water.  
**Nautes**, a Trojan soothsayer.  
**Nauteibatæ**, *arum*; *m.* passengers who, instead of paying their fare, do the duty of seamen.  
**Nauticus**, *a, um*; *adj.* of a ship or mariner. \* *Panis nauticus*, basket. \* *Pyxis nautica*, the compass.  
**Nauticus**, *i*; *m.* the ship-master.  
† **Nautilia**, *æ*; *f.* navigation.  
**Nautilus**, *i*; *m.* a fish resembling a ship under sail.  
**Nautulphus**, a lad born blind, and said to receive his sight by the prayers of St. Henoch.  
† **Nāvus**, *a, um*; *adj.* active, quick, stirring, diligent, valiant. See *gnavus*.  
**Navia**, *æ*; *f.* a city of Caria.  
**Naxos**, an island in the Ægean sea, called before Strongyle, and afterwards Dia.  
**Naxius**, *a, um*; *adj.* of Naxos. \*

**Naxius ardor**, the constellation of Ariadne's crown.

## N ante E.

**NE**, *conj. & adv.* [*nē*] no, not, least, that. \* *Ne longum faciam*, not to be tedious. \* *Ne dii sciverint*, God forbid. \* *Ne vivam*, let me not live, would I were dead. \* *Ne quidem*, not so much as. \* *Ne plura*, to be brief. \* *Ne dicam*, not to say. \* *Ne sit sane*, grant it be not so. \* *Mene incepto desistere victum!* what therefore shall I give over upon the account of a foil!  
**NE**, [*hē*, *Syr. en*] *encliticum*, denoteth an interrogation in general. When it is used by way of ellipsis, it expresses an interrogative affirmation, (whether); but if repeated, (whether or); likewise it is found to signify whether or no. \* *Ut videamus, latine ista sit justa defectio?* that we may see whether or no this be a just revolt? \* *Egone?* who I?  
**Næa**, an Ægean island between Lemnos and the Hellespont; also a city in Sicily.  
**Næra**, the mother of Lampetia and Phaethusa.  
**Næthus**, a river of Magna Græcia.  
**Neacles**, a famous painter.  
**Neandria**, a city of Troas.  
**Neanthus**, a man torn in pieces by the dogs for handling Apollo's harp unskillfully.  
**Neapolis**, *is*; *f.* the city Naples in Campania, so called by Augustus, being before called Parthenope; also two cities in Africa, another in Macedonia and Samaria, and other places.  
**Neapolitani**, *orum*; *m. pl.* the inhabitants of Neapolis.  
**Nearchus**, a very beautiful youth.  
**Nebis**, a river of Spain.  
**Nebo**, a city and mountain of the Moabites; also the name of a grammarian; and a god of the Babylonians.  
**Nebri**, *idis*; *f.* the skin of a deer.  
**Nebri**, the skin of a fawn which Bacchus used to wear, whence he is called Nebrodes.  
**Nebrites**, *is*; *m.* a precious stone dedicated to Bacchus, a kind of agate or marble bowling-stone.  
**Nebrodes**, a mountain in Sicily.  
**Nebrophonos**, fawn-bane, a dog's name.  
**Nebros**, the most famous of the Alclepiades, whence they were called Nebridæ.  
† **Nebundes**, the genitals of beasts.  
**NĒBŪLA**, *æ*; *f.* [*vāpēan*] a little cloud or mist; also a rod-net for blackbirds and woodcocks; also a veil.  
† **Nebulātus**, *a, um*; *adj.* covered with clouds.  
**NĒBŪLO**, *ōnis*; *m.* [*Heb. naval*, *vel ā nebula*] a knave, a leud and paughty fellow.  
† **Nēbūlor**, *ari*; *dep.* to become vile.  
† **Nebulōsitas**, *ātis*; *f.* cloudiness, mistiness.  
**Nebulōsus**, *a, um*; *adj.* [*ā nebula*] misty, cloudy.  
**Nec**; *conj.* [*ā neque*] neither, nor. \* *Nec diu*, and not yet. \* *Nec eō minus*, and for all that. \* *Nec injuria*, nor without reason.  
Necate,



Necate, a promontory of Pifetum.  
 Necator, ōris; m. a killer.  
 Necaturus, a, um; part. like to kill.  
 Necatus, a, um; part. killed.  
 Necdum, conj. not yet.  
 Neceps, a name of a physician.  
 Necepsus, a king of Egypt, very skilful in astrology.  
 Necessariē, } adv. necessarily.  
 Necessariō, }  
 † Necessarius, ius, gen. oris; adj. compar. more necessary.  
 Necessarius, a, um; adj. necessary.  
 Necessarius, ii; m. a near friend, kinsman, ally.  
 NECESSĒ, } indecl. [ἀνάγκη, vel  
 NECESSUM, } à ne & cesso] necessary, needful. \* Necessē est huic ut subvenias, you must needs help him. \* Necessē habere, to be constrained, put to it.  
 Necessitas, ātis; f. necessity, distress, public charge and need, intimacy of acquaintance. \* Officii necessitates, bonds of duty. \* Uti necessitate, to be driven to do any thing.  
 † Necessitudinarius, a, um; adj. of friendship.  
 Necessitudo, īnis; f. near friendship, acquaintance, alliance, a benefit. \* Omnibus necessitudinibus circumventus, desperately pinched, not knowing which way to turn one's self.  
 Nechao, } a king of Egypt.  
 Nechia, }  
 Necho, }  
 Necne, conj. or no.  
 Necnon, also, and, yea.  
 NEC-O, avi and ui, atum and tum; to slay, kill. \* Hostes fame necavit, he starved his enemies. \* Morfu necare, to bite one to death. See nex.  
 Necos, a king of Egypt.  
 Necretice, a country of Colchis.  
 Necromantia, æ; f. necromancy, consulting with the dead.  
 Necromanticus, a, um; adj. of the black art.  
 Necromantes, is; } a necromancer,  
 Necromanta, æ; m. } conjurer.  
 Necropolis, a city of Egypt, where Cleopatra killed herself.  
 Necrothaptes, a burier of the dead.  
 Nectanebus, a king of Egypt in Plato's time.  
 NECTAR, āris; n. [νέκταρ] nectar, the supposed drink of the heathen gods, sweet wine, honey, perfume, and delicacy.  
 Nectārea, æ; f. elecampane.  
 Nectāreus, a, um; adj. like nectar, pleasant, immortal.  
 Nectarites, a drink made of elecampane.  
 Nectio, ōnis; f. a knitting, fastening.  
 NE CTO, xui, xum, etēre; act. acc. & dat. [νέω, vel ab ἐνέχω, firmiter retineo] to knit, tie together, work, invent. \* Nectere alicui dolum, to study mischief. \* Hec necti, to be put to work in bonds. \* Nectere moras, to retard, lett.  
 † Nectus, a, um; part. of necor; killed, dead.  
 Nectubi, adv. left in any place, that in no place.  
 † Nectula, æ; f. an easy death.  
 Necundē, adv. left out of or from any place.  
 Necydalus, i; m. a worm turning to

a silk-worm.  
 Necyla, a city of Umbria.  
 Necyomantes, is; m. a necromancer.  
 Necyomantia, æ; f. necromancy.  
 Neda, } a river of Arcadia, excreed-  
 Nedas, } ing crooked.  
 Nedon, a city of Laconia, whence Minerva Nedusia.  
 Nedum; adv. not only, much more, much less.  
 † Nefandē, adj. heinously.  
 Nefandus, a, um; adv. wicked, abominable, not to be mentioned.  
 Nefariē, } adv. wickedly.  
 Nefariō, }  
 Nefarius, a, um; adj. wicked, full of knavery and wickedness; villainous.  
 Nefas, indecl. n. an execrable deed, villainy. \* Nefas ultimum, a thing impossible. \* Nefas dictu, not fit to be spoken.  
 Nefastus, a, um; adj. unlucky, unfortunate, ominous, direful. \* Nefastus dies, a day on which there was no pleading.  
 † Nefrendicus, } a, um; adj. of a  
 † Nefrenditus, } young pig.  
 † Nefrendis, is; } a young pig with-  
 † Nefrendus, i; } out teeth.  
 † Nefrenditium, ii; n. a rent paid in swines flesh.  
 Nefren-s, dis; m. [à frendeo, i. e. frango] a young toothless pig or infant.  
 Nēgābundus, a, um; adj. denying.  
 Negans, ntis; part. denying.  
 Nēgantia, æ; } f. a denying.  
 Nēgatio, ōnis; }  
 † Nēgatiuncula, æ; f. a small denial.  
 Nēgativus, } a, um; adj. negative.  
 Nēgatorius, }  
 Nēgator, ōris; m. } a denier.  
 Nēgatrix, icis; f. }  
 Nēgatur, imp. they say no, you have not liberty.  
 Nēgatus, a, um; part. denied, &c.  
 † Nēgito, are; to deny often, to stand out stiffly in denying.  
 Nēglectim, adv. negligently.  
 Nēglectio, ōnis; f. a neglecting, slighting.  
 Nēglectus, a, um; part. of negligo. neglected, slighted, condemned, forlorn.  
 Nēglectus, ūs; m. neglect, contempt. \* Nēglectui esse, to be slighted.  
 Negligens, ntis; part. negligent, idle. \* Negligentem feceris, you'll make him altogether negligent.  
 Negligenter, adv. negligently, slackly, slightly.  
 Negligentia, æ; f. negligence, cozenage. \* Non hæc teci negligentia tuā, I did it not out of any slighting of you.  
 Negl-igo, cxi, ectum, igere; act. [à nec & lego] to neglect, despise, slight.  
 Nego, are, [à ne & ago] to deny, to say nay, refuse a proffer.  
 Nēgotiālis, e; adj. of business. \* Constitutio negotialis, a case about matter of right.  
 Nēgotiarius, a, um; adj. of or for trade.  
 Nēgotiatio, ōnis; f. merchandise, a buying and selling. \* Abominanda negotiatio, a taking of bribes.  
 Nēgotiator, ōris; m. } a merchant,  
 Nēgotiatrix, icis; f. } trafficker. \* Mercis fordidæ negotiator, a pedlar.

Nēgotiātorius, a, um; adj. of or for trading.  
 Nēgotiatus, a, um; adj. busied, employed.  
 Nēgotiolum, i; n. a little business.  
 Nēgotior, ari; dep. to trade, buy and sell, exercise business. \* Animas negotiari, to kill men for money.  
 † Nēgotiositas, ātis; f. fulness of business.  
 Nēgotiosus, a, um; adj. full of business, very busy. \* Res negotiosa, a troublesome matter. \* Dies negotiosa, term-time. \* Quid crudelitate negotiosius? what does more take up a man than cruelty?  
 Nēgotium, ii; n. [à nec & otium] business, affairs, trouble, cumbersome, a way or remedy, a case in law. \* Dare negotium, to give charge. \* Facere negotium, to trouble. \* Nullo negotio, easily, without trouble.  
 † Ne gry, not a mite, mum-chance  
 Neith, Minerva among the Egyptians.  
 Neium, a mountain of Ithaca.  
 Nelcynda, a country of Carmania.  
 Neleus, the son of Neptune and father of Nestor.  
 Neleus, } a, um; adj. of Neleus.  
 Neleus, }  
 Nema, ātis; n. thread.  
 Nemea, æ; f. a woody country of Achaia, where Hercules slew a lion of a wondrous bigness; also a river in Peloponnesus; a rock about Thebes; and a fountain of Spain.  
 Nemeæa, plays in honour of Hercules, called also Nemæus.  
 † Nemen, īnis; n. a web or spinning.  
 Nemerobiza, a city in Spain called Val de Nebro.  
 Nēmēsis, the goddess of revenge, called also Adrastia and Rhamnusia; also the name of Tibullus's mistress.  
 Nemetes, a people of Germany about the city Speyr.  
 Neminia, a fountain of Reate, which by the change of it's rising portends a change of provision.  
 Nemo, īnis; c. [qu. ne homo] nobody, no man. \* Nemo homo, not any one. \* Non nemo, somebody. \* Nemo non, everybody. \* Nemo hominum or omnium, nobody in the world.  
 Nēmōrālis, e; adj. of a grove.  
 Nēmōrensis, e; adj. of a grove or forest. \* Mel nemorense, wood-honey. \* Rex nemorensis, the priest of the groves.  
 Nēmōrivagus, a, um; adj. [of nemus and vago] wood-ranging. \* Aper nemorivagus, a boar that ranges about a grove.  
 † Nēmōrositas, ātis; f. fulness of woods.  
 Nēmōrosus, a, um; adj. full of woods or forests.  
 Nempe; adv. [à nam] surely, verily, to wit. \* Nempe jubes, you are commanding me then.  
 NEMUS, ōris; n. [νέμω] a grove, so on  
 † Ne o and neu, for non.  
 N-EO, ēvi, ētūm, ēre, [vēw] to spin.  
 Neobulo, the daughter of Lycambes. See Lycambes.  
 Neoburgum, the name of several cities in Germany, the chief of which are Nautsburg between Erfordia and



and Lipsia, and the city Neuburg in Bavaria.  
 Neocælaræa, æ; f. the chief city of Cappadocia, called also Hadriano-  
 polis.  
 Neocastrum, i; n. the city Nicastrum in Magna Græcia.  
 Neocastrenses, the people of Neocastrum.  
 Neoclaudiopolis, a city of Paphlagonia, called before Andrappa, and now Conique.  
 Neocles, an Athenian philosopher, the brother of Epicurus; also the father of Themistocles.  
 Neocorus, i; m. a church-warden.  
 Neodamodes, they that made servants free among the Lacedæmonians.  
 Neodunum, the city Dole in Gallia Celtica.  
 Neogamus, a, um; adj. newly married.  
 Neomagus, Guilford or Croydon in Surry; and several cities in Germany.  
 Neomenia, æ; f. the new moon.  
 Neon, a city in Phocis.  
 Neonius, } a, um; adj. of Neon.  
 Neonæus, }  
 Neophytus, a, um; adj. newly planted or jet.  
 Neophytus, i; m. a young beginner, a new convert, neophyte.  
 Neoportus, Newport in the isle of White.  
 Neoptolemus, i; m. the surname of Pyrrhus, Achilles's son, because he first enter'd himself at the Trojan war; hence \* Neoptolemica vindicta, when one suffers the same as he has done to others, because he slew Priamus by his own fire-side, and was himself slain by Apollo's altar at Delphos.  
 Neoptolemus, i; m. a fresh-water soldier; a novice.  
 Neoritæ, a people of India.  
 Neoterice; adv. newly, lately.  
 Neotericus, a, um; adj. neoteric, new, of late. \* Scriptor neotericus, a modern author.  
 Neotericus, i; m. a consul with Valentinianus Augustus.  
 Neotichitæ, a people of Æolis, Phocis, Thrace, Caria, and Sarmatia Europæa.  
 Neotrophium, ii; n. a nursery.  
 Nepa, æ; f. [à nepus, vel qu. venus, sine pedibus] a scorpion, the constellation so called; also a kind of aconitum.  
 Nepe, a city in Tuscany.  
 Nepesini, the people of Nepe.  
 Nepenthes; n. an herb put into wine to remove sadness, called by some luglofs.  
 Nèpeta, æ; f. [à nepa vel napus] cats-mint. \* Nepeta vera, field-cats-mint.  
 Nephelia, orum; pl. n. Grecian feasts celebrated without any wine.  
 Nephelæ, æs; f. the wife of Athamas, and the mother of Helle and Phryxus.  
 Nephelæus, a, um; adj. of Nephelæ.  
 Nephelides, little spots in the eyes.  
 Nephelis, a city of Cilicia.  
 Nephelococcygia, the feigned name of a city in Aristophanes.  
 Nephelonitæ, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.  
 Nepher Cheres, a king of Egypt.  
 Nephertites, a king of Egypt.

Nephriticus, a, um; adj. nephritic, troubled with the stone.  
 Nephritis, idis; f. the stone in the kidneys.  
 Nepththalitæ, a people in the east, bordering upon Persia.  
 Nepisia, a city of Carmania.  
 NĒPOS, ōtis; m. [venus, vel qu. im-  
 pos] a grandchild; also a prodigal, spendthrift. \* Nepotes, posterity; also the suckers of vines.  
 Cor. Nepos, an historian who lived before and after Cæsar's dictatorship.  
 † Nèpōtalis, e; adj. riotous.  
 † Nèpōtatio, ōnis; f. a rioting.  
 Nèpōtatus, ūs; m. riotous or superfluous spending.  
 † Nèpōtātus, a, um; adj. riotous.  
 Nepotianus, one saluted emperor of Rome, and slain twenty-eight days after.  
 Nèpōtinus, a, um; adj. of a grandchild; also riotous, disorderly.  
 Nèpōtor, ari; dep. to live riotously.  
 Nèpōtulus, i; m. a young grandchild.  
 Neptis, is; f. [à nepos] a grand-daughter.  
 Neptuni Aræ, a city in Africa Propria.  
 Neptuni Fanum, a city in the isle Calauria, and other places.  
 Neptuni Promontorium, a promontory of Campania and Arabia Felix.  
 Neptunius, a mountain and fountain of Sicily and Tarracina.  
 Neptunius Dux, a name of Sextus Pompeius, who desired to be called the son of Neptune, because of his father's power by sea.  
 Neptunius, Neptune, the son of Saturn and Ops, and god of the sea.  
 † Nepus, unclean, sluttish.  
 Nequā; adv. by no ways or means, left by any ways or means.  
 † Nequalia, um; n. detriments.  
 Nequā; adv. left any way.  
 NEQUAM, indecl. [à nequis vel nequeo] naught, a knave, a wanton, waggish, good for nought.  
 Nequandō; adv. left at any time.  
 Nequaquā; adv. no, in no wise.  
 Neque, conj. [undē, of ne and que] neither, and not.  
 Nequedū; adv. not yet.  
 Nequ-co, ire; to be unable. \* Retrahi nequit, it cannot be fetched back again.  
 Nequicquā; adv. in vain, to no purpose.  
 Nequidē; adv. no, not so much as.  
 † Nèquino, arc; to deny, play the wanton.  
 Nequior, ius, gen. ōris; adj. compar. of nequam; worse.  
 Nequ-is, a, id or od; left any, not any. \* Nequid nimis, too much of one thing is good for nothing.  
 Nequissime; adv. sup. most wickedly.  
 Nequissimus, a, um; adj. superl. of nequam; worst of all, most wicked.  
 Nèqui-ter, ūs, sime; adv. naughtily, knavishly, waggishly.  
 Nequitia, æ; f. } naughtiness, knavery.  
 Nequitie, ei; f. } very, sloth, lust, eagerness, tartness.  
 Nèquito, arc; } to live lewdly.  
 † Nequitor, ari; } ly.  
 Nequitius; adv. more naughtily.  
 Nerabus, a city of Syria.  
 Neratius, a famous lawyer, of whose writings there are some fragments extant in the Pandects.  
 Nercene, the wife of Mars.

Nereides, dum; the mermaids.  
 Nereus, a town in the island Cea.  
 Nereus, a sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, called by Orpheus, the most ancient of the gods; he begat the fifty Nereides: It is also figuratively used for the sea.  
 Nericus, a city of Acarnania.  
 Nerigon, a peninsula of Scandinavia, under the king of Denmark, called Norway.  
 Nerio, } the wife of Mars.  
 Neria, }  
 Neripi, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.  
 Neris, a city of Peloponnesus.  
 Neritia, æ; m. a shell-fish.  
 Nèritos, a mountain of Ithaca.  
 Neritius, a, um; adj. of Neritos.  
 Neritum, a city of the Salentines, called Nardo; also the city St. Mauro in the island Leucas.  
 Nerium, a promontory in Spain.  
 Nerium, ii; n. a tree with leaves like an almond, rose-colour'd.  
 Nero, ōnis; m. the most cruel of all the Roman emperors, who killed his mother, his wife, master, St. Paul, &c.  
 Neronæ, cruel men.  
 Neroniores, the most cruel.  
 Nero Calvus, a nick-name of Domitianus, from his cruelty.  
 Neronianæ thermæ, baths built by Nero.  
 Neron, an island in the Red-sea before Arabia Felix.  
 Nerva, the thirteenth emperor of Rome; also a river in Spain.  
 † Nervatio, ōnis; f. a strengthening, a joining together.  
 † Nervator, ōris; m. a strengthener.  
 † Nervia, æ; f. } a fiddle-string.  
 † Nervium, ii; n. }  
 † Nervicus, a, um; adj. of or belonging to a sinew.  
 † Nervicus, a, um; adj. sinew-strunk, weak, gouty.  
 Nervii, a people of Belgica, who blamed the other Belgæ for yielding to the Romans, but at last were vanquished by Cæsar; they are now called Tornacenses, inhabiting Tornacum, Tournay or Dornick.  
 Nervinus, a, um; adj. of sinews.  
 Nerulonenses, } the people of Nerulani, } lum.  
 Nerulum, a town of Lucania, and another of the Sabines.  
 † Nervo, arc; to strengthen.  
 Nervosē; adv. strongly, toughly.  
 † Nervositas, ātis; f. strength, the having strong sinews.  
 Nervosus, a, um; adj. having strong sinews, tough; also dry, and without moisture. \* Orator nervosus, a substantial pleader.  
 Nerusi, a people of the Alps of the city Nenza.  
 Nervulus, i; m. a small sinew.  
 NERVUS, i; m. [νεῦρον] a sinew, a bow-string, a lute-string, pizzle, a cord to tie neck and heels together; strength, toughness. \* In nervum ibit, he'll be fetter'd or laid in irons. \* Est nervorum tuorum, it is not above your strength.  
 Nesa, a hill-country about Æt-na.  
 Nescienter; adv. ignorantly.  
 Nescientia, æ; f. ignorance.  
 Nescio, ire; [of ne and scio] not to know, be ignorant. \* Nescire Latinē, to have no skill in Latin.  
 \* Ne-



\* Nescio quis, *I cannot tell who.*  
 \* Irasci nesciunt, *they know not how to be angry.* \* Parvum nescio quid, *some small matter.* \* Tu pol si sapias, quod scis nescis, *if you have any wit, be not known to know anything.*  
 Nescitur; verb. imp. *it is unknown.*  
 Nescius, a, um; adj. *ignorant, unskilful, unknown.* \* Tolerandi nescius, *which cannot suffer.* \* Vinci nescius, *not to be vanquished.*  
 Nesea, æ; f. *the name of a sea-nymph.*  
 Nesi, a people of Scythia in Europe, heretofore famous for good horses.  
 Nesiades, small islands in France, called Isles de Vannes.  
 Nesis, an island of Campania, famous for asparagus.  
 Nesonis, a lake in Thessaly, called also Nesonium stagnum.  
 Nesson, a city of Thessaly.  
 Nessonites, the people of Nesson.  
 Nessorophium, i; n. *a place where ducks are kept and fattened.*  
 Nessorophæum, } *ducks are kept and fattened.*  
 Nessus, i; m. *one of the Centaurs, slain by Hercules for attempting to ravish his wife, after he had carried her over the river Evenus.*  
 Nessæus, a, um; adj. *of Nessus.*  
 Nestocles, a famous statuary.  
 Nestor, ōris; m. *the son of Neleus and Chloris, an eloquent Grecian, who came with fifty ships to the Trojan war, and lived almost three hundred years; also a poet of Lycia, the father of Lyfander; a grammarian of Alexandria; and a bishop of Perga, martyred under Decius; also a confessor who fought with a giant at Thessalonica.*  
 Nestorius, i; m. *a German bishop of Constantinople, who held that there were two persons as well as natures in Christ; he was condemned by the council at Ephesus, A. D. 435.*  
 Nesus, i; m. *a river of Thrace, dividing it from Macedonia.*  
 Nete, *the seventh string of the harp.*  
 Nete diezeugmenon, e-la-mi.  
 Nete hyperbolæon, a-la-mi-re.  
 Nete synemmenon, de-la-sol-re.  
 Netium, the town Andri in Italy.  
 † Netorius, a, um; adj. *of spinning or net-work.*  
 † Netum, i; n. *a thread-net.*  
 Netum, a city of Sicily.  
 Nētus, a, um; part. of neor; *spun, twisted.*  
 Neu; } conj. *that neither, nor, least,*  
 Nēe; } *and not.*  
 Neva, æ; f. *a city of Cælofryia.*  
 Nevidunum, Neuvy in Gallia Celtica.  
 Nevita, æ; m. *a consul with Ma-inertinus.*  
 Neuras, ādis; f. *the herb poterion.*  
 Neuri, ōrum; m. *a people of Sarmatia Europæa.*  
 Neuricus, a, um; adj. *sinew-sprung, or weak.*  
 Neuris, an island of Propontis.  
 Neurobata, æ; f. *a dancer on the ropes.*  
 Neuroides, *wild lettuce.*  
 Neurospaston, i, the herb rubus caninus.  
 Neustria, æ; f. *Normandy in Gallia Celtica.*  
 Neut, a country of Egypt.  
 Neut-cr, ra, rum; adj. *of ne and uter; neither the one nor the other.*  
 \* Neuter anguis, *a snake neither*

*male nor female.*  
 Neutiquam; adv. [à ne & utique] *no, in no wise.* \* Id neutiquam mihi placet, *I like that at no rate.*  
 Neutralis, e; adj. *neutral, of or belonging to neither of the two.*  
 Neutrō; adv. *neither to the one part nor to the other, neither way.*  
 † Neutrobī; } *adv. in neither place.*  
 † Neutrubi; }  
 Neutrobique; adv. *neither way.*  
 Neutrō-passiva verba, *verbs of a neuter termination, and passive signification.*  
 † Nevult for nonvult. See nolo.  
 NEX, ēcis; f. [à Νεκρός, mortuus] *ruin, slaughter, destruction, death.* See neco.  
 Nexilis, e; adj. *which may be knit or tied, winding.*  
 Nexilitas, ātis; f. *fastness, compactness.*  
 † Nexiliter; } *adv. compactly, close-*  
 † Nexim; } *ly.*  
 † Nexa, arc, [ànecto] *to knit fast or fasten.*  
 † Nexōsus, and nexuosus, a, um; adj. *full of bands or knots.*  
 Nexum, i; n. *a mortgage, the working out a debt in bridewell, a public work-house, a kind of sale or alienation (among civilians) with a pair of scales and money in hand.*  
 Nexus, a, um; part. of nector; *knit, fastened, imprisoned.* \* Res nexa pignori, *a pawn.* \* Nexus ob æs alienum, *obliged to work out a debt.*  
 Nexus, ūs; m. *a knitting together, fastening, knot, bond.* \* Nexum inire, or nexum se dare, *to put or deliver himself into the hands of his creditor, till he has worked out the debt.*

## N ante I.

NI; conj. [à ὑν, nisi] *unless, but, except, save that.*  
 Nia, a river of Libya Interior.  
 Niacurra, æ; f. *a city of Comagena.*  
 Nibis; f. *a city of Egypt.*  
 Nibites, the people of Nibis.  
 Nicæa, æ; f. *the city Nice in Bithynia, famous for the council of three hundred and eighteen bishops against the Arians, A. D. 324. also a city of Liguria, and six others.*  
 Nicæarchus, i; m. *a famous painter.*  
 Nicænetus, i; m. *a certain historian.*  
 Nicagoras, æ; m. *an Athenian sophist, the father of Minucianus.*  
 Nicama, æ; f. *the metropolis of India, within Ganges.*  
 Nicander, ri; m. *a grammarian of Colophon, and others.*  
 Nicanor, ōris; m. *the general of Demetrius's army; also a Greek physician, a grammarian of Alexandria, and others.*  
 Nicarchus, i; m. *a Corinthian philosopher.*  
 Nicaſa, æ; f. *a small island by Naxos.*  
 Nicaſius, a, um; adj. *of Nicaſa.*  
 Nicates, a mountain of Italy.  
 Nicator, ōris; m. *a surname of Seleucus, being always victorious in the Syrian wars.*  
 Nicatoris, a city of Syria.  
 Nicatorium, a mountain of Assyria.  
 Nicaea, a city of Macedonia.  
 Nicephorum, a city about Edessa.  
 Nicephorus, i; m. *the name of three emperors at Constantinople; also a*

*professor of rhetoric at Constantinople; also an excellent historian, and others.*  
 Nicer; indecl. *the river Necker in Germany.*  
 Nicerotianum, i; n. [ab inventore] *a very pleasant ointment.*  
 Nicetes, æ; m. *a sophist of Smyrna, in favour with the emperor Adrian.*  
 Nicetēria, ōrum; n. *prizes, rewards for victories; also the sacrifices and banquets of conquerors.*  
 Nicia, } *a city in France, and other*  
 Niciæ, } *places.*  
 Nicia, the river Lenza in Æmilia.  
 Nicias, the physician of Pyrrhus, who promised Fabritius to poison him, but Fabritius abhorring the act, wrote to Pyrrhus to beware of him; also a grammarian familiar with Pompey and Cicero; also one of Nice, who wrote the history and succession of philosophers; also a famous painter of Athens, so intent upon his work, that he often forgot to eat his victuals; and other men.  
 Nicii Villa, a city of lower Egypt by Nilus.  
 Nico, ēre; neut. *to beckon, or threaten with the hand.*  
 Nico, ōnis; m. *one of the thirteen Tarentine princes that conspired against Annibal.*  
 Nicochares, a Greek comical poet, contemporary with Aristophanes.  
 Nicocles, is; m. *a king of the Salaminii; also a luxurious Cyprian.*  
 Nicocreon, a tyrant of the Cyprians, who commanded Anaxarchus to be pounded with iron hammers.  
 Nicodorus, i; m. *a champion who in his old age studied philosophy; also an Athenian prince.*  
 Nicola, æ; f. *Nicaule, a queen of Saba.*  
 Nicolai, ōrum, a kind of dates. See Nicolaus.  
 Nicolaitæ, arum; m. *hereticks who had their wives in common, &c.*  
 Nicolāus, i; m. *Nicolas, an historian and philosopher at Damascus, familiar with king Herod and Augustus Cæsar, insomuch that from him the emperor called certain dais or cakes nicolai; also the name of five popes, and of other men.*  
 Nicomachus, i; m. *the father of Aristotle, and a Pythagorean philosopher, who wrote the life of Apollonius Pythagoricus; and other men.*  
 Nicomedes, is; m. *a king of Bithynia, a friend to the Romans, who shaved his head, put on a cap, and called himself the Romans freedman; also an historian.*  
 Nicomedia, æ; f. *a city of Bithynia, between Constantinople and Nice, famous for the death of Constantine the Great, who died here in his way to Jerusalem, to be baptized in Jordan.*  
 Nicomedium, a mart-town of Bithynia.  
 Nikon, Galen's father, very skilful in geometry and architecture.  
 Niconia, æ; f. *a city of Pontus.*  
 Nicophanes, a famous painter.  
 Nicophorus, i; m. *a kind of ivy, called also smilax.*  
 Nicophron, a comical poet at Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.  
 Nicopolis, is; f. *a city of Mysia, Thrace, Epirus, Armenia Minor, Palestine, and other places.*



Nicostrata, æ; f. the mother of Evander, a prophetess, called also Carmenta.

Nicostratus, i; m. a Macedonian orator, in the time of Marcus Antoninus; also a comical poet.

Nicoteles, a stout drinker at Corinth.

Nicotera, æ; f. a city of the Brutii, called Nicedro.

Nicotiana, æ; f. [ab authore] the herb tobacco.

† Nictaculus, i; m. the barking of a dog.

Nictatio, ōnis; f. a winking or twinkling.

Nictator, ōris; m. a winker.

Nict-o, are; neut. [à niveo] to wink or twinkle with the eyes.

NICT-O, ēre; neut. [à sono] to open as dogs that scent the game.

Nict-or, āri; dep. to wink, endeavour, flatter.

Nictus, ūs; m. [à niveo] a wink, twinkling.

Nicula, æ; f. [à nix] a fleet of snow.

† Nidamentum, i; n. a place where birds build nests.

† Nidellus, i; m. a little nest.

NID-EO, ēre; neut. [nidēo, renidēo] to shine, give a savour.

Nidificatio, ōnis; f. the building of a nest.

Nidificium, ii; n. a nest.

Nidifico, are; neut. to build a nest.

Nidificus, a, um; adj. making a nest.

Nidor, ōris; m. [nideo] the smell of any thing burnt or roasted; also brightness; or grinning and shewing the teeth in laughter.

Nidra fia, a city of Scandinavia.

Nidulor, āri; dep. to make a nest, build, sit upon eggs.

Nidulus, i; m. a little nest.

Nidum, Neath or Nyth in Glamorganshire.

NIDUS, i; m. [Necreia] a nest, a trough, box, the young birds in the nest, a pot in fashion of a nest; a beehive, a little child in a cradle, a litter of pigs, a shelf, a partition of a shelf in a library or bookseller's shop; the whole frame of drawers in an apothecary's, druggist's, and grocer's shop, &c. \* Nidus avis, the bird's-nest.

Nigdeni, a people of Africa Propria.

Nigella, æ; f. [à niger] the herb gith; also the Guinea pepper-plant.

† Nigello, āre, to make black.

Nigellus, a, um; adj. somewhat black, or with an orient and glistening blackness.

Nig-er, ri; m. a river in Africa, and the name of several men.

Niger Pelconius, a pro-consul of Syria, who contended with Septimius Severus for the empire, but was vanquished.

NIG-ER, ra, rum; adj. [undē-rior, terrimus, [à Nigros, mortuus, vel ab ἀνιρρός, trīstis] black; also dead, deep, malicious, mischievous, naughty. \* Nigrum agmen, a swarm of pismires.

Nigidia, æ; f. a city of Lycaonia.

P. Nigidius Figulus, an ancient Roman philosopher of Pythagoras's sect, a great friend of Cicero.

Nigilpia, æ; f. a city of Mauritania Cæsarientis.

Nigra, æ; f. a city of Libya Interior, called Guber.

Nigra, } a river of Africa.

Nigres,

Nigris,

Nigramma, æ; f. a city of India

within Ganges.

Nigrans, ntis; part. of nigro; black, dark.

† Nigrator, ōris; m. a blacker.

Nigredo, inis; f. blackness.

Nigrifacio, ēre; act. to make black.

Nigrifio, ēri; neut. pass. to be black-

ed.

Nigre-o, ēre; } neut. to grow

Nigresc-o, ēre; } black.

Nigricans, ntis, blackish, brown.

Nigrico, āre; neut. to grow brown or blackish.

Nigris, a fountain of Æthiopia, which some suppose to be the head of Nilus.

Nigritæ,

Nigretes,

Nigrites,

Nigritia, æ; f.

Nigrities, ei; f.

Nigritudo, inis; f.

Nigro, āre, to make or to be black.

Nigror, ōris; m. blackness, darkness.

Ngrutimi, a people of Africa Propria.

Nihil; n. indecl. [a nihilum] nothing, nothing worth, in vain, to no purpose, never a whit. \* Nihil bonitatis, no goodness. \* Nihil tibi quicquam credo, I don't believe what you say. \* Nihil est, there's no hopes. \* Nihil minus, not at all, in no wise. \* Nihil scio, I know not why.

Nihildum; adv. nothing as yet.

Nihili, gen. of nihilum; of no worth, nothing, nought, never, never a whit.

Nihilifacio, ēre; act. to slight, despise.

Nihilifio, ēri; neut. to be of no account.

Nihilipendo, ēre; act. to set light by, value at nothing.

Nihilominus; adv. nevertheless.

Nihilum, i; n. [qu. nihilum] nothing. \* Homo nihili, a good for nothing fellow.

Nil [for nihil] indecl. nothing, not; also drops, or filings of metal.

Nileus, i; m. a philosopher, who had, as Athenæus says, all Aristotle's books in his power.

Niliacus, a, um; } adj. of the river

Niloticus, a, um; } Nilus.

Niligēna, æ; c. born in or by the river Nilus.

Nilion, ii, a stone like a topaz, but darker.

Nilis, a lake of lower Mauritania, supposed to be made by the waters of Nilus.

Nilopolis; f. a city of Egypt.

Nilus, i; m. a Greek historian, and others; also the most famous river in Africa, running through Æthiopia and Egypt, almost three thousand miles, yearly overflowing and fattening the land; it is so difficult to find the head of it, that it caused the proverb, Caput Nili querere; it falls with seven mouths into the Mediterranean; also a city in Egypt.

Nilus, i; m. a pipe conveying water from conduits into houses.

Nimbatus, a, um; adj. perfumed; also of no worth.

† Nimbatus, a, um; adj. stormy.

† Nimbifer, a, um, bringing storms.

† Nimbositas, ātis; f. storminess.

Nimbosus, a, um; adj. stormy, tem-

pestuous, full of showers.

NIMBUS, i; m. [à Νίπτω, lavo] a storm, shower of rain, tempest, sudden calamity, a watering-pot, a perfuming box; also an embroidered forehead-cloth.

Nimic; } adv. too much, above mea-

Nimio; } sure. \* Nimio plus, ex-

ceedingly, beyond measure.

Nimiētas, ātis; f. superfluity.

Nimiopere; adv. overmuch.

Nimirum; adv. [qu. ne mirum] truly, to wit, without doubt. \* Nimirum hoc illud est, now it appears this is that.

NIMIS; adv. [ab ἀνόμεως, injustē] too much, excessively. \* Nimis quam cupio, I desire earnestly, I would very fain.

NIMIUM; adv. [λίαν, vel qu. ὑπερ, non minus] too much. See nimis. \* Nimum quantum, hugely, I know not how much.

Nimius, a, um; adj. [à nimis] excessive, too much, too great, above measure. \* Homo nimius meri, one that has taken a cup - too much. \* Nimis imperii, too lordly. \* Sermonis nimius, talkative.

Ninæa, æ; f. a city of Oenotria, now St. Donato.

† Ningidus, a, um; adj. snowy.

Ningit; verb. imp. it snows.

NIN-GO, xi, gēre; neut. [Νίψα, vel à Νίψω, lavo] to snow.

† Ningor, ōris; m. } a tempest of

† Ninguor, ōris; m. } snow.

Ninguidus, a, um; adj. snowy, full of snow.

Ninive, a city of Assyria, called also Ninus, built by Asur.

Ninoc, a city of Caria, called before Megalopolis.

Ninos, a city of Assyria, built by Ninus the husband of Semiramis.

Ninus, i; m. the son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, for Belus had only Babylon, but Ninus all Assyria.

Ninyas, æ; m. a king of Asia, the son of Ninus and Semiramis, who always took his pleasure at home, and was seen by none but his own wife.

Niobe, ēs; f. Tantalus's daughter, and Amphion's wife; whilst she was railing against Juno, who had persuaded Apollo to kill her children, she was carried by a whirlwind into Asia, and turned into a stone; also a fountain in Laconia.

Niobæus, a, um; adj. of Niobe.

Niosum, a city of Sarmatia Europæa.

Niphanda, æ; f. a city of Paropanisæ.

Niphates, a mountain dividing Armenia Minor from Assyria, and from whence the river Tigris flows.

Naphavandra, æ; f. a city of Media.

Niphe, } one of Diana's compani-

Nipte, } ons.

Nipsa, æ; f. a city of Thrace.

Niptrum, i; n. a basin, bath, laver.

Nireus, i; m. a king of Naxos, the most beautiful of all that came to Troy.

† Nis for nobis.

Nisa, a city of Hellas; also a woman's name.

Nisæa, the same as Mogaris.

Nisæe, the name of a nymph.

† Nisæi equi, a sort of excellent Persian war-horses.

Nisæus, i; m. a tyrant of Syracuse, wholly given to luxury, for being told by the soothsayers he should shortly die, he spent that little time



he had in rioting and drunkenness.  
 Nisan, indecl. the Hebrew month answering to our March.  
 Nisarus, } i; m. one of the Rhodians.  
 Nitarus, } gini, noted for his effeminacy.  
 Nisi, conj. [à ne & si] unless, but, except, save. \* Nisi si, unless. \* Nisi vero, unless, perchance.  
 Nisia, a hilly country of Sicily, near Ætina.  
 Nisibis, a city in Mesopotamia, and another in Asia.  
 Nisicates, } a people of Æthiopia.  
 Nistæ, }  
 Nisope, an island of Lesbos.  
 Nissa, æ; f. a city beyond Tralles, toward the east.  
 Nisua, æ; f. a city of Africa Propria.  
 Nisus, the son of Hyrtacus, and a most constant friend of Euryalus; also a king of the Megarenses, feigned to be turned into a hawk.  
 NISUS, i; m. [Heb. nets] a sparrow; also a fish.  
 Nisus, ūs; m. [à nitor] endeavour, labour, pains-taking, a tread, pace.  
 Nisyros, an island in the Carpathian sea.  
 Nitarum, a city of Galatia.  
 Nitedula, æ; f. [à niteo] a glow-worm; also a field-mouse.  
 Nitela, æ; } f. a glittering, shining.  
 Nitella, æ; }  
 Nitelinus, a, um; adj. of a shining yellow colour.  
 Nitella, æ; f. [à niteo] a tooth-pick, ear-pick, or such like instrument; also a field-mouse.  
 Nitens, ntis; part. of nitco; gay, gallant.  
 Nitens, ntis; part. of nitor; endeavouring.  
 Nitentius, adv. comp. more brightly.  
 NIT-EO, ēre; neut. [à Νίπτω, lavo] to shine or glister, be neat or spruce, fat and plump. \* Oratio nitet, the orator is neatly composed.  
 Niteris, a nation of Africa Interior.  
 Nitesco, ēre; neut. to glister or glister.  
 Nitibundus, a, um; adj. eager, setting upon a thing with one's utmost might.  
 Nitide, adv. shiningly, neatly, gayly.  
 Nitiditas, ātis; f. neatness, brightness, gayness.  
 Nitidiusculè, adv. somewhat neatly or shiningly.  
 Nitido, are; act. to make neat, bright, and shining.  
 Nitidus, a, um; adj. shining, glistering, neat, gay, spruce, fat and plump.  
 Nitiobriges, a people of Aquitain.  
 Nitocris, a queen of Babylon.  
 NI-TOR, xus and -sus sum, ti; dep. [ab Heb. natah, inclinare] to endeavour, strain or tug, strive, lean upon, consist, rely upon, resist. \* Humi niti, to go on the ground. \* Purâ qui nititur hastâ, he that leans on a commanding-staff without a head of iron. \* Niti pro aliquo d. æquitate, to stand up for one, maintain justice and equity. \* Niti ad sidera, to mount towards heaven.  
 Nitor, ōris; m. a glistering, shining, neatness, plumpness.  
 Nitriaria, æ; f. the place from whence salt-petre is dug.  
 Nitriatus, a, um; adj. mixed with salt-petre. \* Pulvis nitriatus, gun-powder.  
 Nitria, æ; f. a country in Egypt.

Nitriæ, a mart-town of India by Ganges.  
 Nitrosus, a, um; adj. full of salt-petre.  
 NITRUM, i; n. [Νίτρον, Heb. nether] nitre, salt-petre, gun-powder.  
 Nivālis, e; adj. [à nix] of snow, cold. \* Nivalis dies, a snowy day.  
 Nivaria, one of the Fortunate Islands; also a city in Spain.  
 † Nivārius, a, um; adj. of snow.  
 Nivātūm, i; n. a snow-ball.  
 Nivātus, a, um; adj. covered or cooled with snow.  
 † Nivco, ēre; to snow; also to wink.  
 Nivernum, the city Nevers in Gallia Celtica.  
 Nivesdum, Liere in Brabant.  
 Niveus, a, um; adj. of snow, white as snow. \* Massa nivea, a snow-ball.  
 Nivigella, Nivelles in Brabant.  
 † Nivesco, ēre; neut. to snow.  
 Nivomagum, } the city Namagen,  
 Noviomagum, } by the Mosel.  
 Nivōlus, a, um; adj. full of snow.  
 NIX, nivis; f. [Νίξ, Νιψας, vel ant. Νίξ] snow. \* Nives, heaps of snow. \* Diffugere nives, the snowy weather is over. \* Capitis nives, grey hairs.  
 Nixor, ari; dep. to lean or bear upon.  
 † Nixurio, ire; to endeavour or attempt.  
 Nixus, a, um; part. of nitor; endeavouring, leaning, relying upon. \* Nixus genibus, kneeling.  
 Nixus, i; m. a constellation, Hercules on his knees.  
 Nixus, ūs; m. a pang of travail, a straining, child-bearing, endeavour.

## N ante O.

NO, abbreviat. for nostrum.  
 No, a city of Egypt, called also Alexandria.  
 No, nare; neut. [Nō] to swim. \* Nare sine cortice, to be one's own man.  
 Noæ, a city in Sicily.  
 Noæus, a, um; adj. of Noæ.  
 Noas, a river in Thrace.  
 Nobæ, the pigmies.  
 Nōbilis, e; adj. [à nosco] noble, excellent, famous, remarkable, known or well known, notorious. \* Ad multa nobile fel, the gall of it is good for many things.  
 Nobilissimus, a, um; adj. superl. most notorious, or very well known; most remarkable, famous, or excellent; most generous, of the most excellent breed; also a title given to the emperor's younger sons, and others that wore the purple and were crown'd.  
 Nōbilitas, ātis; f. nobility, excellency, renown.  
 Nōbilitatus, a, um; adj. ennobled, made famous or infamous.  
 Nōbilitèr, adv. nobly, excellently.  
 Nōbilito, are; act. to ennoble, make famous, renowned.  
 Nobis, dat. pl. of ego, to us.  
 Nobiscum, for cum nobis, with us.  
 Nōcens, ntis; adj. hurtful, injurious, guilty.  
 Nōcentèr, adv. mischievously.  
 Nōcentia, æ; f. a hurting, injuring.  
 NŌC-EO, ui, itum, ēre; neut. [Syr. naca, nocuit] to harm, hurt, annoy, wrong. \* Nocere noxam, to do one a damage.  
 Nocetur, verb. imp. hurt is done.  
 † Nōcibilis, e; adj. hurtful.

Nōcūrus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of noceo; like to hurt.  
 Nocivus, a, um; adj. noxious, hurtful.  
 † Noctatio, ōnis; f. night-walking.  
 Nocteco, ēre; neut. to grow night or dark.  
 Nocticolor, gen. ōris; adj. 3 art. of a dark colour.  
 † Noctifer, a, um; adj. bringing or causing night.  
 Noctifer, ēri; m. the evening-star.  
 Noctifuga, æ; c. shunning or avoiding the night.  
 Noctilūca, æ; f. shining by night, the moon or candle.  
 Noctilūcerna, æ; f. a glow-worm.  
 † Noctivagus, a, um; adj. wandering by night.  
 Noctu, for nocte, by night. \* Hæc noctu, to-night.  
 Noctua, æ; f. [à nox] an owl. \* Noctuas Athenas mittere, to send coals to Newcastle.  
 † Noctubundus, a, um; adj. walking by night.  
 Noctuius, a, um; adj. of or like an owl. \* Oculi noctuini, cat's eyes, seeing by night.  
 † Noctulugus, i; m. mourning by night.  
 † Nocturnalīs, e; adj. of the night.  
 Nocturnus, a, um; adj. [à nox] nightly, in the night.  
 Nocturnus, i; m. the god of the night.  
 † Noctuvigila, a name of Venus.  
 Nocumentum, i; n. harm, damage.  
 Nocuus, a, um; adj. [à noceo] hurting, annoying.  
 Nodatio, ōnis; f. knottiness.  
 Nodator, ōris; m. a knitter, tier up.  
 † Nodellus, a little knot.  
 † Nodia, æ; f. the herb mulary, used by carriers.  
 Nodinus, i; m. a Roman god overseeing the joints in corn-stalks.  
 Nodo, are; act. to knit, to tie knots, to button.  
 † Nōdōsc, adv. knottily, ruggedly.  
 † Nodositis, ātis; f. knottiness.  
 Nōdōsus, a, um; adj. difficult, scrupulous.  
 Nōdulus, i; m. a little knot; also a little ball like a button stuffed with seed on a stick to cure the roughness of the tongue.  
 NODUS, i; m. [ab Heb. gnanadh, alligavit] a knot or difficulty. \* Nodus Herculis, a love-knot. \* Nodus arboris, the shooting out of a knot. \* Nodus digiti, a knuckle. \* Nodum in scirpo quærere, to be too scrupulous.  
 Nodutis, } a god supposed to bring  
 Nodutus, } things that are sown to joints.  
 † Noegeum, ei; n. a napkin, a white garment velted with purple.  
 Noema, ātis; n. a thought, a sentence wherein one thing is spoken and another meant.  
 Noemagus, a city of Narbonne.  
 Noes, a city in Thrace.  
 Nola, æ; f. a city in Campania.  
 Nola, æ; f. [à Nola, civit.] a little bell. \* In cubiculo nola, one that speaks too much at home, and too little abroad.  
 Nolens, ntis; part. of nolo, unwilling.  
 † Nolentia, æ; f. a refusing.  
 Noli me tangere, a kind of mercury, whose leaf spurts away when it is touch'd; also a piece of flesh in the nostrils, growing worse for being touch'd.  
 Nolo, nonvis, nolle; [qu. non volo]



to be unwilling, will not. \* Nolo offensum, I would give no offence. \* Nolunt ubi velis, ubi nolis cupiunt ultro, women will have their wills.

Nomādes, a people of Scythia Europæa, whose whole life is spent in keeping cattle; also a people of Asia, by the Caspian sea; and a people of Africa, between Zeugitana and Mauritania, called also Numidæ.

Nomæ, arum; f. creeping ulcers.

Nomæ, a town in Sicily.

Nomæi, a people of Thrace, afterwards called Scythæ.

Nomarcha, æ; m. a mayor or other governor, having pre-eminence in the administration of laws.

Nomarchia, æ; f. the office or jurisdiction of a nomarch.

Nomastæ, a people of Scythia.

Nomba, æ; f. a city of Judæa.

NOMEN, inis; n. [ὄνομα, vel à nosco] a name, title, a noun, renown, a debt or debtor. \* Nomine bono aliquis, one whose name portends good luck. \* Nomen Latinum, the Latin state. \* Bonum nomen, a man whose security may be taken. \* Nomen profiteri, to be matriculated. \* Nomen stipendii impo-  
suit provinciæ, he made it a taxable province. \* Non tam tuo quàm reipublicæ nomine, more for the sake of the publick than your own. \* Nomen dare militiæ, to take pre-  
money, and be enrolled. \* Expedire nomina, to pay his debts. \* Ad nomina respondere, to be at a muster.

Nomenclatio, ōnis; f. a numbering

Nomenclatura, æ; f. and calling of names by order.

Nomenclator, ōris; m. a caller of names in order, a cryer, a remem-  
brancer, a secretary of the Roman candidates who stood for offices.

Nomentum, i; n. a town of the Sa-  
bines, twelve miles from Rome.

Nomentanus, a, um; adj. of No-  
mentum.

Nominālis, e; adj. nominal. \* No-  
minalia, christening days or feasts.

† Nominārius, ii; m. a learner able  
to read a whole word.

Nominatim, adv. namely, by name,  
particularly, expressly.

Nominatio, ōnis; f. a naming, no-  
minating. \* Nominatione suā co-  
optare aliquem, to call a person  
after his own name. \* Facere no-  
minationem, to nominate or choose  
a person into an office.

Nominativus, a, um; adj. nominative.

† Nominātor, ōris; m. a namer, ap-  
pointer.

Nominatus, a, um; part. of nomi-  
nor; named, renowned.

† Nominato, are; to name often.

Nomino, are; act. [à nomen] to  
name, call by name, to nominate to  
an office, instance in particulars.

† Nominosus, a, um; adj. famous.

Nomisina, atis; n. money coined.

Nomisterium, ii; n. a city of Ger-  
many.

Nomius, ii; m. Apollo, so called  
from his feeding Admetus's cattle, or  
from the sun's feeding all things.

Nomocanon, ōnis; a table of laws  
and canons.

Nomodidactes, } a teacher of the  
Nomodidactalus, } laws.

Nomophylacium, ii; n. the chancery

or rolls.

Nomophylax, ācis; m. a keeper and  
asserter of the laws, a judge, or jus-  
tice of the peace.

Nomos, i; m. a jurisdiction, a terri-  
tory, a county, a law, and a song  
sung to an instrument.

Nomotheta, æ; } m. a law-maker,  
Nomothetes, æ; } prescriber of laws.

Nomus, a division of Egypt into thirty-  
six parts, into which it was divided  
by Sesostris.

NON, [vñ, ab Heb. ein] adv. ne-  
gandi, not; non non denyeth more  
emphatically; Ter. Non modo is  
read for nedum. Non with an ad-  
jective or participle, intimateth the  
contrary. Sometimes it is translated  
not so much, but a medium, not  
quite, not altogether. Non modo,  
non solum, neque modo, are read  
for non modo non, non solum non,  
&c. Consules Fabri Lexicon in  
verbo Non. Thus you find non is  
rendered most commonly by not, no,  
nor. \* Non tacendus, to be cried  
up. \* Non modò, not only, much  
less, not to say. \* Non nihil, some-  
thing. \* Non nullus, some. \* Nul-  
lus non, every one. \* Non nun-  
quam, sometimes. \* Nunquam non,  
always. \* Non ita pridem, lately.  
\* Non solum animum, not to say  
the mind.

Nona, one of the Destinies.

Nonacris, a mountain of Peloponne-  
sus in Arcadia, from whence flows  
the cold water of Styx.

Nonacrinus, a, um; adj. of Nonacris.

Nonacrius heros, Evander.

Nonæ, arum; f. [à nonus] the nones  
of a month, in March, May, July,  
and October, the sixth day after the  
calends; in the rest, the fourth.

† Nōnāgēcuplus, a, um; } adj. nine-  
Nōnāgēcuplex, gen. icis; } ty-fold.

Nōnāgēnārius, a, um; adj. of ninety,  
the ninetieth.

Nōnāgēnārius, ii; m. one ninety years  
old.

Nōnāgēni, æ, a; adj. ninety.

Nōnāgēsīmus, a, um; adj. the nine-  
tieth.

Nōnāgēs, adv. ninety times.

Nonaginta, adj. indec. ninety.

Nonani, soldiers of the ninth legion.

Nōnārius, a, um; adj. of nine. \* No-  
nariæ meretrices, common harlots  
opening their doors at nine o' clock,  
or coming abroad at meal times.

† Nonassis, or nonussis, nine pound  
weight.

† Noncuplex, gen. icis; } adj. nine-  
† Noncuplus, a, um; } fold, of  
nine sorts, nine times as much.

Nondum, adv. not yet.

† Nongenarius, a, um; adj. of nine  
hundred.

Nongentēsīmus, a, um; adj. the nine  
hundredth.

Nongenti, æ, a; adj. nine hundred.

Nongentiēs, adv. nine hundred times.

Nongentus, i; m. the Roman ballot-  
ing-box-keeper.

Noningenti, æ, a; adj. nine hundred.

Nonius Marcellus, a grammarian,  
whose books are extant.

Nonna, æ; f. [Ægypt.] a nun.

Nonne, adv. do you not? is it not so?  
\* Nonne vides, see you not?

Nonnihil, indec. somewhat, a little.

Nonnullus, a, um; adj. some.

Nonnunquam, adv. sometimes, some-  
where.

Nonnus, i; m. [Ægypt.] a monk.

Nonnus, a Greek historian, and others.

Nonnus Panopolita, a famous poet  
under Theodosius.

Nonnusquā, adv. somewhere, in some  
place.

† Nonnuncium, ii; n. the weight of  
nine ounces.

Nonus, a, um; adj. [à novem] the  
ninth.

Nonymna, a city in Sicily.

Nora, æ; f. a city of Sardinia; also  
a city of Cappadocia by mount Tau-  
rus.

Noracus, a city of Pæonia.

Norba Cæsarea, the village Alcantra  
in Portugal.

Nordovicum, } i; n. the city Nor-  
Norvicum, } wich.

Noreia, æ; f. a city of the Carni.

Norenses, a people of Sardinia.

Noricum, i; n. a country in Germa-  
ny, the greatest part of which is  
Bavaria.

Nōricus, a, um; adj. of Noricum.

NORMA, æ; f. [γνώρισμα] a rule  
or square to work by; a law, form,  
pattern. \* Ad normam rationis,  
according to reason.

Normālis, e; adj. made after rule or  
square. \* Normalis angulus, a  
right angle. \* Normalis linea, a  
perpendicular line.

Normāliter, adv. by line and level.

Normannia, æ; f. the province of  
Normandy in Gallia Celtica.

Normanni, ōrum; pl. the people of  
Normannia.

Normatus, a, um; adj. wrought by a  
square.

† Normula, æ; f. a little rule or  
square.

† Noro, are; to know.

Norossi, a people of Scythia, by the  
mountain Norossus.

Northumbria, æ; f. Northumberland.

Nortia, æ; f. the goddess Fortune  
among the Tuscans.

Norvegia, æ; f. Norway, under the  
king of Denmark.

Nos, we, the plural of ego.

Noscitabundus, a, um; looking wily-  
ly, as if one should know, desirous to  
know, and take acquaintance.

Noscito, are; to know well enough.

NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, ēre; act.  
[γινώσκω] to know, discern, under-  
stand. \* Novimus nos inter nos,  
we know one another. \* Novi om-  
nia tecum, I know all as well as  
you. \* Bene noscere aliquem, to  
understand one's meaning fully.

Noscopion, a city of Lycia.

Nosmet, } we ourselves.  
Nosmetipsi, }

Nōsōcōmion, ii; n. an hospital or  
spittle.

Nōsōcōmus, i; m. the master of an  
hospital.

Nosora, an island in the Red-sea.

Noster, a, um; pron. adj. possess. [à  
nos] our. \* Nostræ arbores, the  
trees of our country. \* Noster es,  
you are one of us.

Nostrapte culpā, by our own fault.

Nostras, gen. atis; adj. of our coun-  
try or household. \* Nostrates philo-  
sophi, philosophers of our own sect,  
of the same judgment with us.

Nota, æ; f. [à nosco] a note, mark  
or sign, a cypher, character, infamy,  
an ill name, a mark of disgrace in  
the censor's bill; a letter, behaviour,  
fashion, praise, judgment. \* Nos de  
meliori



meliori notâ commenda, commend  
 us as men of honest behaviour. \* Per  
 notas scribere, or notis excipere,  
 to write by cyphers. \* Eximere no-  
 tæ, to remit a censure. \* Villioris  
 notæ herbæ, herbs of the common  
 sort, of vulgar use.  
 Notâbilis, e; adj. evident, notable,  
 remarkable, blameable. \* In pejus  
 notabile, to be found fault with.  
 † Notâbilitas, âtis; f. excellency.  
 Notâbilitèr, adv. notably, evidently,  
 remarkably.  
 † Notâculum, i; n. a mark.  
 † Notâmen, inis; n. a note or sign.  
 Notandus, a, um; part. fut. in dus,  
 [à notor] notable, worth noting.  
 † Notâria, æ; f. notice, intelligence.  
 † Notâria, æ; f. a sbe-notary.  
 † Notârium, ii; n. a note, anno-  
 tation.  
 † Notârius, a, um; adj. of notes, to  
 be noted or reproved.  
 Notârius, ii; m. a notary, scrivener,  
 clerk, short-hand writer. \* Nota-  
 rius secretorum, a se-retary.  
 Notâtio, ōnis; f. a noting, observing,  
 setting down, a censuring, blaming.  
 Notâtor, ōris; m. an observer, noter.  
 † Notâtōrium, ii; n. a note or mark.  
 Notâtus, a, uni; part. of notor; noted,  
 observed, written. \* Scelere nota-  
 tus, infamous.  
 Notesco, ãre; neut. to become known.  
 Nothia, orum; n. gifts or substance  
 given to bastards.  
 NOTHUS, a, um; [vôdes] spurious,  
 forged, foisted in, counterfeit. \* Mu-  
 lier notha, a gelded man.  
 Nôthus, i; m. a bastard.  
 Notia, æ; f. a precious stone falling  
 down with showers.  
 Notificatio, ōnis; f. a notifying, a  
 giving notice.  
 Notificator, ōris; m. a notifier.  
 Notifico, are; act. to notify, give no-  
 tice, make known, declare.  
 Nôtio, ōnis; f. a notion, knowledge,  
 understanding, an axiom or prin-  
 ciple. \* Notio causæ, the cogni-  
 zance of a case.  
 Nôtitia, æ; f. knowledge, acquaint-  
 Nôtities, ei; f. tance, a breviary of  
 the dignities of the empire. \* No-  
 titiæ subtrahere, to conceal from  
 one.  
 Notium, a southern promontory of Ire-  
 land, called Nissenhead; also a city  
 of Ionia.  
 Notiunses, the people of Notium.  
 † Notius, a, um; adj. southern,  
 † Notinus, } moist.  
 Nôto, are; act. [à nota] to note, ob-  
 serve, mark, distinguish, censure, take  
 in short-hand, write down what is  
 indicted. \* Ignominia notari, to  
 be degraded. \* Notare res nomi-  
 nibus novis, to call things by new  
 names.  
 Notor, ōris; m. a discoverer, an en-  
 gager or surety.  
 Nôtoria, æ; f. an information, notice,  
 a ticket, declaration or indictment.  
 Nôtoria, ōrum; n. testimonies in ac-  
 cusations.  
 † Nôtoricè, adv. notoriously, manifestly.  
 † Nôtōrium, ii; n. an evidence.  
 Nôtorius, a, um; adj. notorious, evi-  
 dent, manifest.  
 Notozephyrus, i; m. the south-east  
 wind.  
 Nôtila, æ; f. a little note, ticket.  
 NOTUS, i; m. [vôrus] the south-  
 wind.

Notus, a, um; part. of noscor;  
 known, notable, famous; also he  
 that knows.  
 Nova Civitas, an ancient name of  
 Carthage, both in Spain and Afri-  
 ca; also Neustadt in Austria, and  
 other places.  
 Nova Moenia, the city Wilfemburg  
 in Sarmatia Europæa.  
 Nôvâcula, æ; f. [à novo] a barber's  
 razor, any sharp knife; also a  
 fish.  
 Nôvâle, is; n. } a fallow field that is  
 Novalis, is; f. } to be sown the next  
 year, summer-land. \* Dura nova-  
 lis, resty land.  
 Nôvandus, a, um; part. of novor;  
 to be renewed or altered.  
 Novantæ, } an ancient people of Gal-  
 Novantes, } loway in Scotland.  
 Novanus, i; m. a river of Umbria,  
 which rises extraordinary about the  
 summer solstice, and at mid-winter is  
 dry.  
 Novaria, æ; f. a city of Insubria.  
 Nôvatio, ōnis; f. a making new, a  
 renewing. \* Novationem facere,  
 to renew a bond.  
 Nôvator, ōris; m. } an alterer, a re-  
 Nôvatrix, icis; f. } newer, an usurp-  
 er.  
 Nôvâtus, a, um; part. of novor;  
 made new, renewed.  
 Nôvâtus, ūs; m. a change, altera-  
 tion.  
 Novè, adv. newly, lately, strange-  
 ly.  
 Nôvellêtum, i; n. a place planted  
 with new vine-plants, a nursery.  
 † Nôvellitas, âtis; f. novelty, new-  
 ness.  
 Nôvello, are; to make new, plant  
 with young vines.  
 Nôvellus, a, um; adj. [à novus] new,  
 fresh, tender and young. \* Gallina  
 novella, a pullet. \* Dentes no-  
 velli, teeth newly cut. \* Miles no-  
 vellus, a fresh-water seldier.  
 Novellus, i; m. one of Millain, called  
 also Tricongius, from his drinking  
 three gallons of wine at a draught.  
 NÔVEM, indec. [ēvêa] nine.  
 Novemb-er, ris; m. the month No-  
 vember.  
 Novempagi, a city of Hetruria, called  
 afterwards Balnecorgium, and now  
 Bagnarea.  
 Novempopulonia, æ; f. a country of  
 Aquitain, between the river Garum-  
 na and the Pyrenean hills, and the  
 sea now called La Guascogna.  
 Novem Viæ, a city of Thrace, called  
 also Amphipolis.  
 Nôvênârius, a, um; adj. of nine, the  
 ninth.  
 † Nôvendeciès, adv. nineteen times.  
 Nôvendialis, e; adj. of nine days  
 continuance. \* Sacrificium novên-  
 diale, an expiatory sacrifice of mon-  
 sters.  
 Nôvendiale, is; n. a funeral sacri-  
 fice, or the ninth day after one's  
 death.  
 † Novendium, ii; n. the same as no-  
 vendiale; also the space of nine days.  
 † Nôvennius, a, um; nine years old.  
 † Novensiles, certain gods supposed to  
 be brought unto Rome by the Sa-  
 bines, r rather the foreign deities  
 so called.  
 Nôvênus, adj. nine.  
 NÔVERCA, æ; f. [qu. vên ἀρχή,  
 nova domina] a step-mother, or mo-  
 ther-in-law. \* Noverca umbra, a

disagreeing and hurtful shadow.  
 Nôvercâlis, e; adj. of or like a step-  
 mother.  
 Nôvercalitèr, adv. like a step-dame.  
 Nôvercor, ari; dep. to be affected as  
 or play the step-mother.  
 Noverus, } Les Noulicrs, in Aqu-  
 N varus, } tain.  
 Novesium, the city Nuys in Lower  
 Germany.  
 Novi, I knew, from nosco.  
 Novidunum, a town in Lower My-  
 sia.  
 Novientum, Ebersheim in Germa-  
 ny.  
 Nôvies, adv. nine times.  
 Nôvilûnium, ii; n. [à luna] the new  
 moon.  
 Novimestris, e; adj. [à mensis] of  
 nine months.  
 Noviodunum, } the city Noyon in  
 Noviomum, } Gallia Belgica, and  
 other places.  
 Noviomagum, Odenheim in Upper  
 Germany; also Newenburg in Al-  
 fatia, and Nimmegen in Guelder-  
 land.  
 Noviomagus, the name of several  
 towns in Gallia Belgica, Celtica,  
 and other places; also Woodcote  
 in Surrey, ten miles from London.  
 Novioregum, the same as Noverus.  
 Nôvissimè, adv. lastly, slowly, leisure-  
 ly.  
 Nôvissimus, a, um; adj. the last, the  
 basest.  
 Nôvitas, âtis; f. newness, freshness,  
 strangeness, a new-raised family,  
 late gentry. \* Mundi novitas, the  
 spring-time.  
 Nôvitèr, adv. newly, lately.  
 Nôvitiu, a, um; adj. new, newish,  
 new come up.  
 Nôvitiu, ii; m. a novice, fresh-man.  
 Novius, the river Conway in Wales,  
 and Nid or Nirth in Scotland.  
 Nôvo, are; act. to renew, make new,  
 alter a bond. \* Ne quid eo spa-  
 tio novaretur, lest any alteration of  
 affairs might happen in the mean  
 time.  
 Novocomenses, the people of Novo-  
 comum, a city of Insubria.  
 Novogarnia, æ; f. the name of two  
 cities in Sarmatia.  
 Novopyrgum, i; n. a city of Mysia  
 Superior.  
 † Novuncium, ii; n. nine ounces.  
 NÔVUS, a, um; adj. [Nâv] new,  
 fresh, strange, uncouth. \* Novæ  
 tabulæ, an act for remitting debts.  
 \* Res novæ, change of govern-  
 ment. \* Novi homines, upstarts.  
 \* Novus novitiu, spick and span  
 new.  
 Novus Portus, Newhaven or New-  
 port in the isle of Wight.  
 NÔ-X, ōis; f. [Nûx] the night,  
 sleep, darkness, ignorance, death,  
 adversity, a night's lodging. \*  
 Nôxi ludum æquare, to play all  
 night. \* Nox manebo, I'll tarry  
 all night. \* Nôstem rebus offun-  
 dere, to put things in disorder.  
 Noxa, æ; f. [à noceo] an offence,  
 blame, hurt. \* Noxam capere, to  
 take harm. \* Noxam nocere, to  
 commit an offence. \* Sine noxâ sto-  
 machi, without offending the sto-  
 mach.  
 Noxâlis, e; adj. of an offence or pu-  
 nishment.  
 † Noxatio, ōnis; f. a punishment,  
 penalty.

† Noxè.



+ Noxè, adv. harmfully.  
Noxia, æ; f. blame, a fault, crime,  
\* Esse noxiæ, to prejudice one.  
+ Noxiëtas, ætis; f. hurtfulness.  
+ Noxiëlis, e; adj. hurtful.  
Noxiësus, a, um; adj. hurtful, mischievous.  
+ Noxit, for nocuerit.  
Noxius, a, um; adj. offending, hurting, offensive, noisome, guilty.  
Noyni, indec. Nilus so called by the Egyptians.  
Noys, a river of Cilicia.

N ante U.

NU. abbreviat. for nuptias.  
N. V. for non vis, vocat, or valet.  
Nuagerta, a city of Gallia Belgica.  
Nuua, æ; m. a king of Denmark, compelled by the emperor Henry the first to turn Christian.  
Nubæ, a people of Libya near Nilus, called also Nubæi, Dabæi, and Numides.  
Nubæ, a people of Arabia Deserta.  
Nubecula, æ; f. [à nubes] a little cloud, a white speck of the nail.  
\* Frontis nubecula, a little frown or sadness of countenance.  
Nubens, ntis; part. of nubo; ready to marry, upon marriage.  
NUBES, is; f. [Népus] a cloud, a great multitude, adversity, sadness, a cloak, cover. \* Tristi nube vita caret, I live very happily. \* Nubem objicere fraudibus, to cover or cloak knavery.  
Nubia, æ; f. the country of Prestor John bordering upon Egypt, once professing Christianity, but now fallen from it.  
Nubiani, vagabonds who call themselves Egyptians.  
+ Nubidus, a, um; adj. cloudy.  
Nubifer, a, um; adj. bringing clouds.  
Nubifugus, a, um; adj. scattering the clouds.  
Nubigena, æ; c. begot of a cloud, a Centaur.  
Nubiger, a, um; adj. bringing or bearing clouds, azure.  
Nubilat, ætis; n. a shed or barn for the threshing of corn dry.  
Nubilis, e; adj. marriageable.  
Nubilo, are; neut. } to make or grow  
Nubilor, ari; dep. } dark or cloudy.  
+ Nubiloscè, adv. darkly, cloudily.  
Nubilosus, a, um; adj. cloudy, full of clouds, tempestuous.  
Nubilum, i; n. a cloud, darkness, sadness. \* Nubila humani animi, the troubles and vexations of the mind.  
Nubilus, a, um; adj. dark, cloudy, sad, angry. \* Frons nubila, a lowering. \* Tempora si fuerint nubila, if adversity draws near.  
+ Nubitur, for nubit.  
Nubivagus, a, um; adj. passing through or among the clouds.  
NU-BO, pfi, bère, ptum, & nupta sum; neut. [à nubes, vel à Neqwa, modestus sum; vel ab Heb. nuw, fructum ferre, navah, habitavit, &c.] to be married to a husband, cover. \* Vir nubit uxori, the woman wears the breeches. \* Vites nubunt, the vines are plashed upon trees. \* Dare nuptum, to give a woman in marriage.  
Nucamentum, i; n. the cat's-tail on nut trees, or the like.  
Nucella, æ; f. [à nux] a little nut.

Nuceria, æ; f. a city of Italy; also the city Nocera in Campania, and other places.  
Nucerini, the people of Nuceria.  
Nucetum, i; n. a place where nuts grow.  
Nuceus, a, um; adj. of a nut-tree or hazel.  
+ Nücicula, æ; } f. a small nut.  
+ Nücilla, æ; }  
Nücifrangibulum, i; n. a nut-cracker.  
+ Nücinus, a, um; adj. of a nut or nut-tree.  
+ Nuciperica, æ; f. a peach.  
Nuciprunum, i; n. a plum grafted on a nut-tree.  
+ Nuclearium, ii; n. a place where nut-trees grow.  
+ Nuclearius, ii; f. a nut-tree.  
+ Nucleo, are; to hide or cover.  
Nucleus, ei; m. [à nux] a nut-kernel. \* Nucleus ferri, steel. \* Nucleus allii, a clove of garlick. \* Acinorum nuclei, the meat within the kernel. \* Pinguitudinis nucleus, a lump of fat.  
Nucra, a city of Tuscany.  
Nücula, æ; f. [à nux] a small nut. \* Nucula terrestris, an earth-nut.  
+ Nuculus, i; m. a catamite, a child delighting in toys.  
+ Nucuplus, a, um; adj. above nine.  
+ Nucus, i; f. a nut-tree.  
Nüdatio, önis; f. a making bare.  
Nüdatus, a, um; adj. made bare or naked, spoiled, bereft, disclosed. \* Nudatæ messes, corn reaped down. \* Nudato pede, bare foot.  
Nüde, adv. barely, apparently, openly.  
+ Nüdilus, a, um; adj. a little naked.  
Nudipedalia, certain plays at Lacedæmonia, kept by the priests barefooted.  
+ Nudipedia, æ; f. barefootedness.  
+ Nudipes, edis; adj. barefooted.  
+ Nuditat, ætis; f. nakedness, bareness, simplicity.  
Nudiusquartus, adv. [qu. nunc dies est quartus] four days ago.  
Nudiusquintus, adv. five days ago.  
Nudiussextus, adv. six days ago.  
Nudiustertius, adv. three days ago. \* Nudiustertius decimus, thirteen days ago.  
Nudo, are; act. to make bare or naked, strip, uncover. \* Nudare scelus, to discover a plot. \* Nudare gladios, to draw swords.  
NÜDUS, a, um; adj. [à vñ, non, & duw, induo] naked, bare, plain, stripped. \* Urbs nuda præsidio, a city ungarrison'd. \* Nudo vestimenta detrahère, to rob the spittle. \* Æstas nuda, a very hot summer. \* Nomina nuda, mere names.  
+ Nuga, æ; c. a paltry fellow.  
NÜGÆ, arum; f. [qu. ne ago, vel à nux, vel ab Heb. nuge, mæsti, vel à lugeo] toys, trifles, sopperies. \* Maximas nugas agis, you do but jest.  
+ Nügälis, e; adj. soppish, trifling.  
+ Nügälitas, ætis; } f. a trifling.  
+ Nügäcitas, ætis; }  
Nügämentum, i; neut. a trifle, soppery.  
+ Nugantèr, adv. triflingly.  
+ Nügärius, a, um; adj. trifling.  
+ Nugas, indec. a babbler, trisler.  
Nügätio, önis; f. a trifling.  
Nügätor, öris; m. a trisler, dallier, triler.

Nügätörice, adv. slightly, triflingly.  
Nügätörus, a, um; adj. slight, vain, false, impertinent.  
Nugax, gen. æcis; adj. a babbler, trisler, an impertinent frivolous fellow.  
+ Nügiger, a, um; adj. light, vainly prating, impertinent.  
Nügigërus, i; m. a vain talker, a tale-bearer.  
+ Nügipärus, a, um; adj. bringing forth toys.  
+ Nügipëra, æ; f. a trust full of toys.  
+ Nügipërus, a, um; adj. trifling.  
+ Nügipolyloquides, a word feigned by Plautus for a great prater.  
Nugivendulus, i; m. a seller of toys and trifles, a millener or small-ware man.  
+ Nugo, önis; m. a trisler.  
Nugor, ari; dep. to trifle, dally; speak vainly, falsely, or impertinently.  
+ Nügösè, adv. triflingly.  
+ Nügösitas, ætis; f. toyishness.  
+ Nügösus, a, um; adj. toyish, trifling.  
+ Nügula, } æ; f. a small toy.  
+ Nugella, }  
Nuithones, a people of Germany.  
Nullätënis, adv. in no ways, by no means.  
Nullibi, adv. no where.  
+ Nullitas, ætis; f. nullity, nothing.  
+ Nullomodò, adv. by no means.  
Nullus, a, um; adj. Cic. [qu. ne ullus] no, none, null, void, vain. \* Nullus sum, I am undone. \* Nullus dixeris, say nothing. \* Nulla esse fide, to have no credit. \* Nullo negotio, easily. \* Nulla respublica, a pitiful, inconsiderable common-wealth, not like a common-wealth.  
Nullusdum, adv. none as yet.  
NUM, adv. vel conj. [μὴν] whether or no; etiam absol. whether.  
Numa Pompilius, the second king of the Romans, who instituted sacred rites by the appointment (as he said) of the goddess Egeria.  
Numana, æ; f. a town in Italy.  
Numantia, æ; f. a city in Spain, which, with four thousand men, held out fourteen years against forty thousand Romans, and at last burnt themselves and all they had because they would not be taken.  
Numantius, a, um; adj. of Numantia.  
Nümärius, a, um; adj. of money, bribed, given to money. \* Res numaria, a matter of money. \* Difficultas numaria, want of money. \* Tessera numaria, a bill of exchange.  
Nümätio, önis; f. much money, riches, a raking up wealth together.  
Nümätus, a, um; adj. moneyed, rich.  
Numella, æ; f. [à numus] a pilory, stocks, clog, a yoke.  
Nümellärius, ii; m. a maker of shackles.  
+ Nümellätus, a, um; adj. shackled, fettered.  
+ Nümello, are; to shackle, fetter, clog.  
NÜMEN, inis; n. [Nüma, nutus] the deity, will, and power of God, a nod or beck, the weight of supreme authority. \* Numine afflatus, inspired.  
Numenius, ii; m. a Syrian, Pythagorean and Platonick philosopher.  
Nüme-



# NUM

# NUN

# NUT

**Nūmērābilis**, e; adj. *numerable*, *easy to be counted*, *few*.  
**Nūmērālis**, e; adj. *of number*. \* **Nūmerālis scientia**, *arithmetick*.  
**Nūmērārius**, ii; m. *a register, notary, auditor, accountant, arithmetician; also a master-master*.  
† **Nūmērātīm**, adv. *by number*.  
**Nūmērātiō**, ōnis; f. *numeration, numbering, ready money*.  
**Nūmērātō**, adv. *by count or measure, promptly, at hand*. \* **Nūmerātō vivere**, *to live from hand to mouth*.  
**Nūmērātor**, ōris; m. *a reckoner*.  
**Nūmērātus**, a, um; part. *number'd, pay'd*. \* **Nūmerata pecunia**, *ready money*. \* **Ingenium in numerato habere**, *to have his wits about him*. \* **In numerato relinquere**, *to leave in ready money*.  
† **Nūmerē**, adv. *just now, clearly, ordinarily*.  
**Numeria**, *the goddess of numbering*.  
**Numerianus**, *a Roman emperor*.  
**Nūmēro**, are; act. *to number, reckon, cast an account*. \* **Nūmerare pecuniam**, *to pay ready money*. \* **Nullō loco numerare**, *to set slight by, to slight*.  
**Nūmērō**, adv. *very soon, just now, clearly, ordinarily*.  
**Nūmērōsē**, adv. *by dimension and measure, harmoniously*.  
† **Nūmērōsitas**, ātis; f. *abundance*.  
† **Nūmērōsiter**, *by measure, musically*.  
**Nūmērōsus**, a, um; adj. *numerous, manifold, harmonious in measure and number*.  
**NŪMERUS**, i; m. [à vbu@, lex] *a number, great quantity, tune, harmony, proportion, a multitude; also a rank, party, or condition*. \* **Omnibus numeris absolutus**, *complete in all parts*. \* **In numerum, keeping time**. \* **Armaturæ numeros omnes docere**, *to teach one all the points of war*. \* **In numero esse or haberi**, *to be in request*. \* **In numeros nomen referre**, *to be inrolled*. \* **Maximus vini numerus**, *great plenty of wine*. \* **In numerum colligere ungulas**, *to amble*. \* **Ad numerum esse**, *to want none*.  
**Nūmicus**, i; m. *a river in Italy, in which Æneas's body was found, and in which Dido's sister Anna drowned herself*.  
**Nūmidia**, *a country of Africa, called Biledulgerid*.  
**Nūmidæ**, *a people of Numidia*.  
**Numidia Nova**, *part of Africa Propria, called Guzuntina, and Regno di Constantin; hence Sinus Numidicus, Golfo di Stora or Estora*. \* **Avis Numidica**, *a turkey or ostrich*.  
† **Numidiatēs**, um; f. *turkey-hens*.  
**Numidica guttata**, *a guiney or turkey-ben*.  
**Numidicus lapis**, *a kind of marble*.  
**Nūmīlma**, ātis; n. *a coin, a piece*.  
**Nūmītor**, ōris; m. *the father of Rhea, and grandfather of Romulus and Rhemus, who restored him to his kingdom again, having been banished by his younger brother Amulius*.  
**Numius Albinus**, *a consul with Max. Dexter*.  
**Numius Tuscus**, *a consul with Amulius*.  
**Nummārius**, ii; m. *a coiner*.

**Nummārius**, a, um; adj. *of money*.  
\* **Nummarius judex**, *a judge got for money*. See **numarius**.  
**Nummātiō**, ōnis; f. See **numatio**.  
† **Nummōsitas**, ātis; f. *abundance of money*.  
**Nummōsus**, a, um; adj. *well-moneyed, rich*.  
**Nummūlus**, i; m. *a small piece of money*.  
**NUMMUS**, i; m. [voutopia] *money, a piece of money*. \* **Mille nummum**, *twenty-five crowns*.  
**Numnam**, adv. *whether or no*.  
**Nūmulāria**, æ; f. *money, or the hrb two-pence*.  
**Nūmulārius**, ii; m. } *a banker, ex-*  
**Nūmulāriolus**, i; m. } *changer*.  
**Nūmulus**, i; m. *money, coin, a piece of silver or gold*. See **numinus**.  
**NUNC**, adv. [vūv] *now*. \* **Nunc jam**, *just now*. \* **Nunc nuper**, *very lately*. \* **Nunc ipsum**, *at this very instant*. \* **Nunc temporis**, *at this present*.  
**Nuncia**, æ; f. *she that tells news*.  
**Nunciātiō**, ōnis; f. *a declaring, telling, manifesting*.  
**Nunciātor**, ōris; m. *a teller, relater, messenger*.  
**Nunciātum**, i; n. *a message, report*.  
**Nunciātus**, a, um, *reported*. \* **Nunciātum est**, *news was brought*.  
**Nuncio**, are; act. [à nuncius] *to tell, declare, do a message or errand*. \* **Nunciare monstra**, *to tell incredible stories*.  
**Nunciolum**, i; n. *a little message, an errand*.  
**Nunciolus**, i; m. *a runner, a small messenger*.  
**Nuncium**, ii; n. *a message, news, tidings*. \* **Ad eum nuncium**, *at that news*.  
**NUNCIUS**, ii; m. [à nunc, vel à v@, novus, vel vovexns, sciens] *a messenger or message*. \* **Nuncium remittere**, *to renounce or divorce*.  
† **Nunc primū**, adv. *first and foremost*.  
**Nuncūbi**, adv. *whether at any time, in any place or thing*.  
**Nuncūpātīm**, adv. *by name*; **Sidon**.  
**Nuncūpātiō**, ōnis; f. *a dedication, a nominating*.  
**Nuncupativum testamentum**, *a will made by word of mouth*.  
**Nuncūpātor**, ōris; m. *a namer, pronouncer*.  
**Nuncūpātus**, , um; part. *of nuncupor, named, pronounced*.  
**Nuncūpo**, are; act. [qu. nomen capio] *to dedicate, name, call by name*. \* **Vota nuncupare**, *to express vows formally*. \* **Testamentum nuncupare**, *to bequeath an estate by word of mouth*.  
**Nundina**, *a goddess of the Romans, so called from the ninth day after the birth*.  
**Nundinæ**, ārum; pl. f. [à nonus & dies] *a fair or market*. \* **Jus nundinarum petere**, *to demand the proclaimed law*.  
**Nūndīnālis**, e; adj. *of a fair or market; also once in nine days*.  
**Nundinārium**, ii; n. *the fair or market-place*.  
**Nundinārius**, a, um; adj. *of a fair or market*. \* **Forum nundinarium**, *the market-place*. \* **Oppidum nundinarium**, *a mart or market-town*.  
**Nundinātiō**, ōnis; f. *a buying and*

*selling openly in the market*. \*  
**Nundinatio juris**, *a taking of bribes*.  
**Nundinātor**, ōris; m. *a merchant, pedlar, or market-man*.  
**Nundinātrix**, icis; f. *a market-woman*.  
**Nundino**, āre, } *to buy or sell openly*  
**Nundinor**, ari, } *in the market*.  
**Nundinum**, i; n. *a fair or market*. See **nundinæ**.  
**Nunquā**, adv. [à ne & unquam] *never, not at all, it is impossible*.  
\* **Nunquam non**, *ever, at all times*.  
**Nunquandō**, adv. *whether at any time*.  
**Nunquid**, } *adv. whether*.  
**Nunquidnā**, }  
**Nunquis**, æ, id, (à num & quis) } *when*  
**Nunquidnā**, ænam, idnam, } *ther*  
*any one*. \* **Nunquid Romana velis?** *have you any service to command at Rome?* \* **Nunquid præterea?** *what nothing else?*  
**Nuntio and nuntius**, *as nuncio, &c*.  
† **NUO**, nui, nutum, nucre; neut. [vew] *to nod, signify by nodding*.  
**NUPER**, } *adv. [vūv & nep, vel*  
**Nuperrimē**, } *à novus] lately, but*  
*of late times, of late, not long since; a few hours, days, years, ages ago*.  
**Nuperus**, a, um; adj. [vewreg@] *now of late*.  
**Nupta**, æ; f. [à nubo] *a wife, spouse*. \* **Nova nupta**, *a bride*.  
† **Nuptatōrium**, ii; n. *a bridal, marriage*.  
**Nuptiæ**, ārum; pl. f. *a wedding, solemnity or time of marriage*.  
**Nuptialis**, e; adj. *belonging to marriage*. \* **Thalamus nuptialis**, *the bride-chamber*.  
† **Nuptialitēr**, adv. *after the manner of marriage*.  
**Nuptialitius**, a, um; adj. *of a wedding*.  
† **Nupto**, are; neut. *to be married*.  
† **Nuptōrium**, ii; n. *the bride house*.  
**Nuptūio**, ire; neut. *to desire or be upon marriage*.  
**Nuptus**, a, um; part. *à nubo, married*. \* **Verba nupta**, *broad language*.  
**Nuptus**, ūs; m. *a marriage, wedding*. \* **Collocare nuptui**, *to place a daughter, marry her to any one*.  
**Nuremburga**, æ; f. *a very large mart-town in Germany, called Nuremberg*.  
**Nursia**, æ; f. *a city of Picenum*.  
**Nursini**, *the people of Nursia*.  
**NURUS**, ūs; f. [vovcs] *a son's wife, a daughter-in-law, matron*.  
**Nus**, *a river in Sicily*.  
**Nutarpia**, æ; f. *a city of India within Ganges*.  
† **Nuscitio**, ōnis; f. *purblindness*.  
† **Nuscitiosus**, } *a, um; adj. pur-*  
**Nusciosus**, } *blind*.  
**Nuspian**, adv. [qu. ne uspiam] *nowhere*.  
**Nusquam**, adv. [qu. ne usquam] *nowhere*. \* **Nusquam gentium**, *in no place of the world*. \* **Nusquam non**, *every where, in all places*. \* **Nusquam pedem moveo**, *I do not wag a foot*.  
**Nūtabundus**, a, um; adj. *nodding, tottering, like to fall*.  
† **Nutāmen**, inis; n. *a bending, inclining*.  
**Nutans**, ntis; A. & P. *à nuto; nodding*. \* **Acies nutans**, *an army half discomfited*. \* **Nutantes civitates**, *cities ready to revolt*.  
† **Nūtātīm**,



† Nutatim, adv. noddingly, inconstantly.

Nutatio, ōnis; f. a nodding.

Nut-o, are; neut. [à nuo] to nod, signify by nodding or shaking the head, to wag, stand tottering dangerously, ready to fall, to be yielding and unstable in judgment and affection. \* Nutat in re ista, he is not assured of it. \* Victoria nutat, the victory leans to such a side, inclines to such a party.

Nutricatio, ōnis; f. a nourishing, nursing, breeding up.

Nutricator, oris; m. a nourisher.

Nutricāus, ūs; m. a nourishing.

† Nutriciārium, ii; n. a nursery.

Nutric-o, are; act. to nourish, bring up.

Nutric-or, ari; dep. to nurse or bring up, be nursed, brought and reared up.

Nutricula, æ; f. a small or tender nurse. \* Nutricula seduliosorum, a nursery of factious discontented people.

Nutrimen, inis; n. nourishment, food.

Nutrimētum, i; n. nourishment, one's whole bringing up, nurture.

NUTR-IO, ire; act. [à νέτρος, pullus, vel νέτρος, junior, vel νέτρος, humidus] to nourish, bring up, cherish, tend the sick and wounded. \* Nutrire mammis, to suckle. \* Nutrire vivum, to keep alive. \* Nutrire ulcus, to dress a sore gently.

Nutrior, iri; to nurse or be nursed.

Nutritia, orum; n. pl. the reward of a nurse, the wages for a nurse-child.

† Nutritium, ii; n. nourishment.

Nutritius, i; m. a foster-father.

Nutritor, ōris; m. a nourisher, bringer up.

† Nutritōrius, a, um; adj. nourishing or nourished.

Nutritus, a, um; part. à nutrior, now nursed, brought up.

Nutritus, ūs; m. a nourishing, maintaining.

Nutrix, icis; f. a nurse or nursery, seminary. \* Nutrices, a woman's breasts.

Nutus, ūs; m. [à nuo] a nod or beck, one's will or pleasure, an inclining downward; also a fall. \* Nutus conferre loquaces, to speak by signs.

\* Ad nutum alterius totum seingere & accommodare, to be obedient at all turns. \* Suapte nutu, by his own inclination.

NUX, acis; f. [Heb. *hux*, corylus] a nut, nut-tree, a walnut, and any fruit with a hard shell. \* Nux avellana, a filbert. \* Nux Græca or Thalia, an almond. \* Nux juglans, a walnut. \* Nux pinea, a pine-apple. \* Nuces, childish sports.

## N ante Y.

Nyctæa, a city of Corsica, built by Nyctus Fetulanus king of Etruria, three hundred years before the building of Rome.

† Nyctalmus, a, um; adj. troubled with the passion nyctalmus.

† Nyctalmus, a vision or passion happening in the night.

Nyctalops, ōpis; c. purblind.

Nyctelia, ium; n. night-sacrifices unto Bacchus.

Nyctelius, i; m. a name of Bacchus; hence \* Latex Nyctelius, wine.

Nyctēris, idos; f. a bat; also a kind of fish.

Nyctēus, i; m. the son of Neptune by Celene the daughter of Atlas; also the father of Antiope, called from him Nyctēis.

Nyctēorax, acis; m. a night-raven.

Nyctimēne, ēs; f. the daughter of Nyctēus, who having by her nurse's help lain with her father, and flying from his wrath, was turned into an owl. Unde

Nyctimēne, ēs; f. an owl.

† Nyctophylax, a watchman.

Nygbenitæ, a people of Æthiopia.

Nygdofa, a city of India within Ganges.

NYMPHA, æ; f. [νύμφη] a nymph or fairest, a grub, maggot or young bee, the neck of the matrice, a roebud, the hollowess in the nether lip; a bride.

Nymphæ, the goddesses of woods, mountains and rivers.

Nymphæa, æ; f. an island near Adria, where Calypso dwelt, and another about Samos in Ionia.

Nymphæa, æ; f. water-lilly, or water-rose.

Nymphæum, two promontories of Macedonia, called Capo Nymphæo, and Capo Pali.

Nymphæum, i; n. a washing-place, bath or stew, a conduit in form of a nymph, a bridal-house where the nymphs or maids dance.

Nymphis, an historian of Heraclea, who wrote twenty-four books of Alexander's exploits.

Nymphius, ii; m. a bridegroom.

Nymphodorus, i; m. an historian of Amphipolis, who wrote of the Asiatick laws and customs; and another of Syracuse.

Nyrax, a city of Celtica.

Nysa, æ; f. the nurse of Bacchus; also a city of Arabia or Egypt, where Bacchus was brought up; also a mountain of India, where there are exceeding great lizards.

Nysa, æ; f. a city of India built by Bacchus, at the foot of the mountain Meros; also one of the tops of Parnassus, consecrated to Bacchus.

Nyseia, a mart-town of the Megarenies.

Nyses, a river of Africa.

Nyseus, i; m. a name of Bacchus.

† Nysia, æ; f. a kind of ivy.

Nylæ portæ, an island of Africa Propria.

† Nysia, æ; f. the bar at the beginning of a race; also the race itself.

## O ante A.

○! interj. servat. nom. acc. vel voc. [ō, à sono] oh! oh! alas!

\* O Dii immortales! O Lord! O brave! \* O me perditum! O undone man that I am!

Oa, a town in Attica.

Oanes, a creature with two heads,

Oanna, his hands and feet like mens, and the rest like a fish, said to have come out of the Red-sea to Babylon, to teach men all kind of arts and learning, and thence to have returned to the sea again.

Oani, a people of Taprobane.

Oanus, a city of Lydia, and a river of Sicily.

Oarus, a river of Scythia Europæa.

Oasis, the name of two cities in Libya, the greater called Gademez, and the lesser called Alzagar.

Oaxes, a river in Crete, so called from Oaxes the son of Apollo.

Oaxus, a city of Crete, so called from Oaxus the grandson of Minos.

Oaxius, a citizen of Oaxus.

## O ante B.

O B. for obit, obiter, or orbem.

OB, præp. serv. acc. [ἐπὶ, ὑπὲρ] for, by reason of, upon, against. \* Ob oculos, before his eyes. \* Ob rem, to advantage.

† Ob, a spirit or devil.

† Obacerbatio, ōnis; f. an exasperating.

† Obacerb-o, are; to exasperate.

† Obacer-o, are; to stop one's mouth.

Obæratu, a, um; indebted, deep in debt.

Obambulatio, ōnis; f. a walking about, before, or against.

Obambulator, ōris; m. } a walker

Obambulatrix, icis; f. } about or against.

Obambul-o, are; neut. to walk about, before or against. \* Obambulare locum, to walk over a place. \* Lupus obambulat gregibus, the wolf walks round the folds.

† Obātor, ōris; m. a plougher up or about.

† Obarc-co, ēre; neut. to be hot or furious.

Obareni, the people of Armenia.

† Obarefc-o, ēre; to grow dry about, to be parched on the outside.

† Obaridus, a, um; adj. dry all about.

† Obarmatio, ōnis; f. an arming the fore-part.

Obarmator, ōris; m. an armer.

Obarm-o, are; act. to arm on the fore-part.

Obār-o, are; to plough up or about.

Obater, ra, rum; adj. somewhat black.

† Obaud-io, ire, to obey; also to hear hardly or unwillingly.

† Obauditiō, ōnis; f. } a mistaking.

† Obauditus, ūs; m. }

Obaur-o, are; act. to gild over.

OBBA, æ; f. a flat bottom pot or noggin, a leather bottle.

Obbi-bo, bi, bitum, hère; act. to drink up all, to drink any thing openly at the bidding of another.

Obbrut-co, ēre; } neut. to be as-

Obbrutesc-o, ēre; } nished, grow

Obbrutescentia, æ; f. a becoming brutish, lose one's self.

Obbrutescentia, æ; f. a becoming brutish.

Obcæcatio, ōnis; f. a blindfolding.

Obcæcatus, a, um; part. blindfolded.

Obcæc-o, are; to blindfold, hoodwink, darken, cover over.

† Obcal-co, ēre; to be hot all about.

† Obcall-co, ēre; neut. to grow hawny.

† Obcantatus, a, um; part. enchanted, bewitched.

† Obcanto, are, to enchant, bewitch.

† Obcinus, a, um; adj. portending bad luck.

† Obdico, ēre, to contradict.

Ob-do, didi, ditum, dère; act. acc. & dat. to put cross or against, shut.

\* Pessulum ostio obdere, to bar the door.

Obdor-



Obdorm-io, ire; to sleep openly; neut. sleep away, or digest by sleeping; act. cum acc. \* Obdormire crapulam, to sleep one's self sober.  
 Obdormisc-o, ere; neut. to fall asleep at work, or before folks.  
 Obdū-co, xi, ctum; act. cum acc. & dat. to cover, lay before, bring against, or before one's face. \* Obducere adversarium, to set up a competitor. \* Obducere tenebras rebus, to cloud plain matter. \* Obducere callum dolori, to skin or heal an ach. \* Obducere diem, to spend the day within doors. \* Obducere frontem, to cloud one's face. Unde  
 Obducor, i; pass. to be over-cast.  
 Obductio, ōnis; f. a covering.  
 Obducto, are; act. to bring under one's nose, cover.  
 Obductus, a, um; part. of obducor; covered over, over-grown, over-cast, forgotten, frowning. \* Obductam jam cicatricem refricare, to rub up an old sore, to bring a grievance almost forgotten to remembrance.  
 † Obdulcesco, ere; to grow sweet.  
 Obduratio, ōnis; f. a hardening.  
 Obdurator, ōris; m. a hardener.  
 Obduratus, a, um; part. hardened.  
 Obdūr-co, ere; } neut. to grow hard,  
 Obdūresc-o, ere; } be hardened. \* Obdurescere labori, ad, or contra laborem, to grow insensible of labour, through custom not to feel it.  
 Obdūro, are; neut. to harden, grow hardy, not to flinch.  
 Obēdiens, gen. ntis; adj. obeying, obedient. \* Obedientem se præbere, to subject himself.  
 Obēdienter; adv. obediently.  
 Obēdientia, æ; f. obedience.  
 Obēd-io, ire; neut. cum dat. of ob and audio; to obey. \* Turpitudini obedire, to be a slave to one's lust. \* Ad verba nobis obediunt, they obey us in every point.  
 † Obēdo, di, sum; to eat, consume, or waste the outside round about.  
 Obelijæ, arum; certain rolls of bread consecrated to Bacchus.  
 Obeliscolychnium, ii; n. an instrument in war serving for a little broche and a candle.  
 Obeliscus, i; m. an obelisk, a steeple, a great square stone like a pyramid.  
 † Obelo, are; to kill with shooting.  
 OBELUS, i; m. [ὀβελός] a stroke in writing when something is amiss.  
 Ob-co, ii vel iui, itum, ire; act. of ob and eo; to die, go about, execute, follow, be at hand, go down. \* Pedibus obire, to travel over. \* Vadimonium obire, to appear in court. \* Obire diem, or mortem, lethum, morte, to die. \* Campus obitur aquâ, the field is compassed about with water. \* Obeuntis solis partibus, in the western parts. \* Obire hæreditatem, to enter upon an estate, to inherit after another. \* Diem auctionis obire, to be at an auction or public sale. \* Oculis obire, to look round about. \* Obire pericula, to fear no colours.  
 Obēquitatio, ōnis; f. a riding about.  
 Obēquitor, ōris; m. a rider about.  
 Obēquito, are; cum acc. Curt. vel dat. Liv. to ride about, or up to.  
 † Oberratio, ōnis; f. a wandering about.  
 Oberrator, ōris; m. a wanderer.  
 Oberro, are; to wander about, err.

Obēsatus, a, um; made fat or purfy.  
 Obefco, are; act. acc. to lay a bait for fishes or birds.  
 Obēsitas, ātis; f. Plin. grossness, fatness.  
 Obēso, are; act. acc. to cram, make fat or purfy.  
 Obēsus, a, um; part. of obedor; purfy, fat, eaten round about. \* Obefissimus venter, a very fat paunch.  
 Obcundus, a, um; part. in dus, of obeer; to be done or compassed.  
 Obex, icis; m. or f. [ab obicio] a let or stop, a lock, bolt, bar, obstacle, obstruction.  
 Obfirmate; adv. strongly, stoutly, obstinately.  
 Obfirmatio, ōnis; f. a hardening.  
 Obfirmator, ōris; m. a hardener, stubborn fellow.  
 Obfirmatus, a, um; part. of obfirmor; obstinate, stubborn, wilful.  
 Obfirmo, are; act. to hold firm or obstinately, be resolute, to harden. \* Obfirmare viam, to go on with a thing resolutely, not to budge for any difficulty.  
 Obfrænatus, a, um; adj. held in, bridled, curbed.  
 † Obfringo, ere; to break in pieces.  
 Obfuscatus, a, um; part. darkened.  
 Obfusco, are; act. to make black and dark.  
 Obfuscus, a, um; black, dark, dun.  
 Obgannio, ire; to whisper in one's ear, to chat, fill one's ear with din.  
 Obgarrio, ire; to prate or chatter.  
 Obhæ-reo, si, sum; to stick fast unto.  
 Obhæresco, ere; to begin to stick to.  
 † Obherbesco, ere; neut. to be overgrown with grass.  
 Obherreo, ere; neut. to be horrible, unpleasant.  
 Obiācco, ere; neut. dat. to lie about or against, lie in the way, block up.  
 Obiectaculum, i; n. a damp or bank.  
 Obiectamentum, i; n. } a taunt, cast-  
 † Obiectamen, inis; } ing in one's teeth, reproach.  
 Obiectatio, ōnis; a casting against, changing.  
 Obiectator, ōris; m. a reproacher, charger.  
 Obiectatus, a, um; part. of obiector; charged, laid against.  
 Obiectio, ōnis; f. an objection.  
 Obiect-o, are; cum acc. & dat. to cast before, put before the eyes, charge upon. \* Caput obiectare periculis, to endanger one's life. \* Falsum crimen bonis obiectat, he charges honest men with false crimes.  
 Obiectum, i; n. an object.  
 Obiectus, a, um; part. of obicior; cast or laid against, before, or in the way. Ad omnes casus periculorum obiecti sumus, we lie open to all dangers. \* Error obiectus, the happening of an error.  
 Obiectus, ūs; m. an objecting, opposing, or exposing.  
 Obj-icio, ēci, ctum, icere; act. acc. & dat. of ob and jacio; to object, set in the way, to upbraid. \* Objicere se periculis, to expose one's self. \* Objicere religionem, to make scruples, to cause one to use idle put-offs and silly excuses. \* Objicere mentem alicui, to put a thing into one's head, cause it to come into one's mind.  
 † Obinānis, e; adj. very empty or vain, having nothing to be seen in it.

Obirascor, ſci; dep. to be very angry with. Unde  
 Obiratus, a, um; part. very much angered, having taken a pique.  
 Obiter; adv. by the way, by the by.  
 Obitus, a, um; part. of obeer; dying, dead, ended.  
 Obitus, ūs; m. death, decay, the setting of a star; also one coming accidentally.  
 † Objuratio, ōnis; f. a binding by oath.  
 Objurator, ōris; m. a binder by oath.  
 Objurgatio, ōnis; f. a chiding, a reproving.  
 Objurgator, ōris; m. } a reprover.  
 Objurgatrix, icis; f. }  
 Objurgatorius, a, um; adj. belonging to chiding or rebuking.  
 † Objurgiter; adv. chidingly.  
 Objurgit-o, are; act. to chide much or often.  
 Objurg-o, are; act. to chide, reprove, rebuke, correct, to upbraid. \* Flagris objurgare, to whip on: \* Objurgare perviciaciam, to check youth for their stoutness.  
 † Objuro, are; to bind by oath.  
 † Oblæd-o, ere; to hurt or dash against.  
 † Oblæfio, ōnis; f. a hurting or dashing.  
 Oblanguco, ere; } neut. to languish  
 Oblanguesco, ere; } or pine away.  
 † Oblanguidus, a, um; adj. very faint.  
 † Oblaqueo, are; act. to dig and open the roots of trees.  
 Oblatio, ōnis; f. an oblation, offering.  
 Oblatiuncula, æ; f. act. a little oblation.  
 Oblator, ōris; m. he that offers.  
 Oblatratio, ōnis; f. a barking against.  
 Oblatrator, ōris; m. } a railer, scold.  
 Oblatratrix, icis; f. }  
 Oblatro, are; act. to bark or rail at.  
 Oblatum, i; n. an offering.  
 Oblatus, a, um; part. of offeror; offered. \* Per vim oblatum stuprum, a rape.  
 Oblectamen, inis; n. } a delight, re-  
 Oblectamentum, i; n. } creation.  
 Oblectatio, ōnis; f. a delighting or taking pleasure in.  
 Oblectator, ōris; m. } a delighter.  
 † Oblectatrix, icis; f. }  
 Oblecto, are; act. to delight, make glad, refresh, rejoice. \* Oblectat vitam pane sordido, he lives contentedly upon very coarse bread. \* Me te oblectes, could I be pleasing and delightful to you. \* Ubi te oblectasti tam diu? where have you been diverting or recreating yourself all this while?  
 Oblector, ari, atus sum; pass. to be delighted, to be comforted.  
 Oblen-io, ire; act. to assuage, ease all over.  
 † Oblenitor, ōris; m. an asswager.  
 † Oblic-io, ere; to delight, appease.  
 Oblido, si, sum, dēre; act. of ob and lædo; to fesse, choak to death, bruise, crush.  
 Obligatio, ōnis; f. an obligation, a binding.  
 Obligator, ōris; m. } a binder.  
 Obligatrix, icis; f. }  
 † Obligatorium, ii; an obligation.  
 Obligatus, a, um; part. of obligor; obliged, bound. \* Obligatam dapem redde Jovi, offer up the sacrifice to Jupiter, due to him by your vow.



Obligō, are; act. to oblige, bind up or about. \* Obligare se furti, to become liable to an action of theft. \* Obligare ventis, to sail. \* Obligare fidem, to undertake. \* Obligare pignori, to pawn or mortgage. \* Obligare fidem suam, to plight his faith to.

Obligor, ari, atus sum; pass. to be tied or bound up, or about, to be made liable, or obnoxious to punishment, to be bound, or to be under an engagement.

Obligū-io, ire; act. to waste and spend riotously.

† Obligūritio, ōnis; f. prodigality, riot.

Obligūritor, ōris; m. a prodigal, spendthrift.

Oblimatio, ōnis; f. a daubing over.

Oblimātor, ōris; m. a dauber.

Oblimātus, a, um; part. of oblimor; covered or filled with clay.

Oblinio, are; act. [à limus, vel à lima] to cover or fill with clay, dam up, spoil, consume. \* Rem oblimare, to waste his estate.

Oblinio, ire; act. to anoint about or upon, to rub about, smear over, to stain, defame.

† Oblinitor, ōris; m. a dauber, anointer.

Oblino, ere; act. to daub or smear over, to pollute. \* Oblinere se moribus externis, to ape strangers, follow outlandish fashions. \* Oblinere aliquem verbis atris, to write a satire against one, libel a person.

Obliquatio, ōnis; f. a setting awry.

Obliquātor, ōris; m. a setter awry.

Obliquātus, a, um; part. of obliquor; crooked, winding.

Oblique; adv. awry, crossly, overthwartly, obliquely, [met.] indirectly, sily, covertly, by hints, innuendos, or obscure insinuations, or, as we commonly say, with broad signs.

Obliquitas, ātis; f. crookedness, wryness.

Obliquo, are; act. to set awry or cross, slope. \* Obliquare cursum, to fetch a compass. \* Obliquare crinem, to curl the hair. \* Obliquare sinus in ventum, to tack about. \* Obliquare preces, to beg coverly.

OBLIQUUS, a, um; adj. across, awry, overthwart.

Oblisus, a, um; part. of oblidor; hurt or dashed against. \* Obliso collo, strangled.

Obliteratio, ōnis; f. a blotting out, an abolishing.

Obliterātor, ōris; m. an abolisher.

Obliterātus, a, um; part. of oblitor; blotted out, forgotten. \* Obliteratæ leges, abrogated laws.

Oblitēro, are; act. [à litera] to blot out, abolish, cancel.

Oblitēro, ere; neut. to lurk, lie hid.

Oblitus, a, um; part. of oblinor; daubed, smeared over, polluted. \* Oblitus cibus stomachus, a cloy'd stomach.

Oblitus, a, um; part. of obliviscor; forgotten, or having forgotten. \* Nunc oblita mihi carmina, I have forgotten so many verses.

Oblivialis, e; causing forgetfulness.

Oblivio, ōnis; f. a forgetting or forgetfulness. \* Oblivioni dare, to forget. \* Nos servitutis oblivio cepit, we forgot that ever we were slaves.

\* Venire in oblivionem, to be forgotten.

† Obliviosē; adv. forgetfully.

Obliviosus, a, um; adj. forgetful.

\* Obliviosum massicum, wine that drives away care.

OBLIVISCOR, oblitus sum, sci; dep. [ab oblino, vel à λήθη, oblivium] to forget.

Oblivium, ii; n. forgetfulness. \* Ceperere te oblivia nostri, you have forgotten me.

† Oblivius, a, um; adj. obscure by being forgotten.

Oblōcatio, ōnis; f. a letting out to hire.

Oblōcātor, ōris; m. a letter out to hire.

Oblōco, are; act. to let out to hire, to undertake any thing for money.

† Oblōcūtio, ōnis; f. a gainsaying, speaking against.

Oblōcūtor, ōris; m. a gainsaying, detractor, backbiter.

† Oblongo, are; to prolong, defer, delay.

Oblongus, a, um; adj. more long than broad, very or somewhat long.

† Obloquium, ii; n. obloquy, reproach.

Oblō-quer, cutus sum, qui; dep. to gainsay, mutter against, rail at, report ill of.

Obloquutor, ōris; m. See oblocutor.

† Oblucino, are; to err.

Obluctor, āri; dep. cum dat. to struggle or strive against, resist.

Oblūdo, si, sum, dēre; to dally with.

† Oblūridus, a, um; adj. pale, wan.

† Oblūstro, are; to go about.

† Obmān-eo, si, ēre; to abide long.

Obmōlior, īri; dep. cum acc. to barricado, block up.

† Obmōn-eo, ēre; to admonish.

† Obmord-eo, to bite close.

Obmurmuratio, ōnis; f. a murmuring.

Obmurmurātor, ōris; m. a mutterer against.

Obmurmūro, are; neut. dat. to mutter before or against.

† Obmūt-eo, ēre; to grow dumb.

Obmutesco, ēre; to keep silence, be still and hush, not to be in request.

Obnāto, are; to swim against.

Obnātus, a, um; growing about.

Obne-cto, xui, ētere; act. to bind or tie fast.

Obnexatio, ōnis; f. a tying fast.

† Obnexus, a, um; knit or tied fast.

Obniger, ra, rum; adj. black about, or blackish.

Obnitor, sus or xus sum, ti; dep. dat. to resist, withstand, strive against.

Obnixē; adv. with might and main, with all one's force.

Obnixus, a, um; part. of obnitor; endeavouring against, relying upon.

\* Obnixus opibus, relying much upon one's wealth.

Obnoxie; adv. timorously, servilely, doubtfully. \* Non obnoxie, evidently.

† Obnoxietas, ātis; f. obnoxiousness, liability.

\* Ex omni solvatur obnoxietate, let him be freed from all his slavish terms and conditions.

Obnoxiosē; adv. imperiously.

† Obnoxiosus, a, um; adj. imperious, or very obnoxious.

Obnoxius, a, um; adj. [à noxia] obnoxious, guilty, liable, obliged, weakly, in continual fear, under the lash, subject to receive harm. \* Obnoxius uxori, a meacock. \* Vitis

procellis obnoxia, a vine lying open to the ground. \* Crimini obnoxius, blame-worthy.

Obnubilatio, ōnis; f. a darkening.

Obnubilātor, ōris; m. a darkener.

Obnūbilo, are; act. to darken, cloud, overcast.

Obnū-bo, psi, ptum, bēre; act. to cover, hide, hoodwink.

Obnunciatio, ōnis; f. a telling of evil things. \* Dirarum obnunciatio, a commination.

† Obnunciator, ōris; m. a messenger of ill tidings.

Obnuncio, are; act. to tell evil tidings, withstand a law. \* Augures obnunciant, the augurs forbid the assembly.

† Obnuptio, ōnis; f. a covering over.

Oboca, the river Liphic in Ireland.

Obō-co, ēre; neut. to give an ill savour, to stink, smell out.

OBOLUS, i; m. [ὀβολός] a half-penny, the least Athenian coin. \* Obolus terræ, five foot in breadth, and ten in length.

† Obōminor, āri; dep. to bode evil.

Obor-ior, tus sum, īri; dep. to spring up, break forth.

Obotritæ, } a people of Germany.

Obotrii, }

Obpallio, are; to hide under a cloak.

† Obpavio, are; to beat or strike.

† Obpūnio, ire; to beat or smite.

† Obradio, are; neut. to shine about or against.

† Obrādo, si, sum, dēre; to stare against the hair.

† Obraucātus, a, um; adj. made hoarse.

† Obrauco, are; to make hoarse.

Obrēp-o, si, tum, ēre; neut. to creep on, come in privily, to deceive, steal in or upon. \* Obrepere ad magistratum, to get or screw himself into an office by indirect means.

† Obreptatio, ōnis; f. a stealing upon.

Obreptio, ōnis; f. a creeping in privately, an over-reaching.

Obrepto, are; to steal in or upon.

Obrētio, ire; act. to take in a net.

† Obri-deo, si, sum, dēre; to mock, laugh at.

Obrigeo, ēre; } neut. to be cramped.

Obrigesco, ēre; } hard with cold, be stiff or frozen.

Obrima, one of the three rivers which encompass the city of Apamia in Asia.

Obrimo, a surname of Proserpine.

Obrincus, a river of Gallia Belgica.

Obrīp-io, ēre; act. [of ob and rapio] to snatch away.

Obris, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, called L'Orbe.

† Obrīno, ōnis; f. a laughing at, scoffing.

† Obrīsum, i; n. pure gold, perfectly tried.

Obroatia, the city Omara in Persia.

Obrō-do, si, sum, dēre; to gnaw about.

Obrōgatio, ōnis; f. an abrogating.

Obrōgo, are; act. cum dat. to gain-say, interrupt, derogate, move against a former law.

Obrōlus, a, um; part. of obrodor; gnawed about.

Obructans, ntis; part. belching out.

Obru-mpo, pi, ptum, mpere; act. to break with straining.

Obr-uo, ui, utum, uere; act. to cover, overwhelm, overbear, exchange, over-charge, overcome. \* Obrueret aliquem lapidibus, to brain one. \* Obrueret



Obruerē se vino, to make himself drunk. \* Obruerē dolorem, to cast away sorrow, forget it. \* Obruerē ære alieno, to run one into debt.

Obrussa, æ; f. the dross of gold.

† Obrutaneus, a, um; adj. suddenly overthrown.

† Obrutesco, ēre; neut. to become senseless, be astonished.

Obrutus, a, um; part. of obruor; overwhelmed, confounded, oppressed, forgotten.

Obryza, æ; f. a touchstone or test for gold.

Obryzum, i; n. the purest gold.

Obryzus, a, um; adj. best, purest.

Obſævio, ire; neut. to rage against, deal cruelly with.

† Obsalūto, are; to offer to salute.

Obsātūro, āre; to fill very full, to give one his belly full.

Obscænus, a, um; adj. [à Σκατὰ, sinistra] unlucky.

Obscævus, i; n. [sinistra] unlucky.

Obscēnus, a, um; adj. [qu. ob i. c. pone scenam] obscene, unlucky, filthy. See obscœnus.

Obscœnē; adv. filthily, dishonestly.

Obscœnitas, ātis; f. filthiness, ribaldry, villany.

† Obscœno, i; to bring ill luck, to defile.

† Obscœvo, are; to defile.

Obscœnus, a, um; adj. [à νοῦς, impurus] signifying evil tidings, or some mischance to come, unlucky, filthy, impure. \* In obscœnis cit, it cannot with modesty be named. See obscœnus.

Obscūrans, mis; part. hiding. \* Caput obscurante lacernā, with his cloak thrown over his head.

Obscūrātio, ōnis; f. a making dark, eclipsing, dimming.

Obscūrātor, ōris; m. a darkner.

Obscūrātus, a, um; part. darkened.

Obscūrē; adv. obscurely, darkly. \* Obscure ferre, to conceal.

Obscūrītas, ātis; f. obscurity, darkness, dimness, meanness of birth.

Obscūro, are; act. to make dark, shadow, hide, put out of request. \* Obscurare stylum, to write intricately. \* Quam obscurari volunt, which (custom) they would willingly smother.

OBSCŪRUS, a, um; adj. [Σκῆπτὸς] obscure, dark, without light, of no credit or esteem. \* Obscurus filius, a bastard. \* Vir obscurus, a deep and reserved man. \* Non erat obscurum, it was plain enough. \* Obscuro loco, or genere natus, of mean extraction.

Obscūrātio, ōnis; f. an earnest entreaty or prayer.

† Obscūrātor, ōris; m. an earnest entreater.

Obscero, are; act. [ex ob & sacro] to entreat or beseech. \* Obscero an is est? is it he prithce? \* Obscero tuam fidem? what's become of your fidelity for God's sake?

† Obscundantē; adv. obediently.

† Obscundatio, ōnis; f. an obeying or forwarding.

† Obscundātor, ōris; m. an obeyer.

Obscundo, are; neut. dat. to obey, to strike in with counsel, come into one's aid.

Obsēp-io, si, tum, ire; act. to hedge up. \* Obsēpire iter ad honores, to lock up the way to honour.

Obsēquēla, æ; f. obedience, yielding. \* Obsēquēlam alicui facere, to be

swayed by one.

Obsēquens, ntis; adj. cum dat. obedient, pliant. \* Magistro obsēquens, ruled by his master.

Obsēquentē; adv. obediently, pliantly. Undē obsēquentissimē.

Obsēquentia, æ; f. a complying.

Obsēquibīlis, c; diligent, at command.

Obsēquiosus, a, um; adj. compliant, obedient, servicable.

Obsēquium, ii; n. compliance, obedience, flattery. \* Comes obsēquii, the captain of the guard. \* Obsēquium animo sumere, to take one's whole swing.

Obsē-quor, cutus sum, qui; dep. to obey, do as one would have, please, pamper. \* Animo suo obsēqui, to follow one's own inclinations.

Obsēro, are; act. [à tēra] to lock up. \* Obsēra intus fores, bolt up the doors. \* Obsērare palatum, to be silent, not to speak a word.

Obsēro, ēvi, itum, ēre; act. to sow or plant. \* Argum vineis obsērare, to set a ground with vine-plants. \* Obsērare malos mores, to infuse naughtiness into one.

Obsērp-o, si, tum, ēre; to creep against.

Observābilis, c; adj. to be revered, observable, easily to be taken notice of, foreseen or avoided.

Observans, ntis; adj. observant, dutiful. \* Tui observans, one that respects and honours you extremely. \* Omnium officiorum observantissimus, one continually ready to lend his assistance, do a kindness or good turn.

Observantia, æ; f. reverence. \* Summa observantiā colere, to respect greatly.

† Observatē; adv. circumspectly.

Observatio, ōnis; observation, noting, considering, marking, reverencing, respecting. \* In observatione esse, to be observed, to be a custom, or usual.

Observātor, ōris; m. an observer.

Observātur; imp. it is observed.

Observātus, a, um; part. observed.

† Observātus, ūs; m. observation.

Observio, ire; neut. to attend upon.

Observito, are; to watch narrowly.

Observo, are; act. to observe, mark, note, eye, respect, watch, gaze on the sky. \* Observare januam, to keep the gate. \* Observare tempus, to watch an opportunity. \* Observare aliquem, to shew one respect, have a veneration for.

Obses, idis; c. [ab obsideo] an hostage, pledge.

Obsessio, ōnis; f. a besieging, a seizing on.

Obsessor, ōris; m. a besieger, long sifter.

Obsessus, a, um; part. of obsideor; besieged, beset, environed.

† Obsessus, ūs; m. a siege, or besieging.

† Obsibilo, are; to whistle.

† Obsidātus, a, um; kept as a pledge.

† Obsidātus, ūs; m. an engagement, a giving of hostages, the state and condition of a hostage.

Obsīdeo, ēdi, essum, ēdēre; act. [of ob and sedeo] to besiege, beset, sit watching, hem in, or compass about. \* Tempus alicujus obsidere, to take off and strengthen one's time. \* Obsidere ituprū, to watch for a

strumpet. \* Obsidere aditus, to secure the passages.

Obsidiæ, arum; pl. f. a lying in wait, or upon the catch.

Obsidiānus lapis [ab obsidio invent.] cannon-coal. \* Obsidiana gemma, the black agat or jet. \* Obsidianum vitrum, a kind of pure black glass.

Obsidio, ōnis; f. a siege, besieging, a surrounding or hemming in, a blockade, a leaguer. See obsidium.

Obsidiōnālis, c; adj. of or for a siege. \* Corona obsidiōnālis, the crown of a commander who had raised a siege.

Obsidior, āri; dep. dat. to lie in wait for one. \* Crabrones obsidiantur apibus, the hornets watch against the bees come out.

Obsidium, ii; n. a siege or besieging. \* Obsidium facere, or obsidio claudere, cingere, to besiege. \* Obsidium solvere, or obsidio eximere, liberare, to raise the siege.

Obsido, ēre; to besiege, beset, watch.

Obsigillo, āre; to seal up, keep secret.

Obsignatio, ōnis; f. a signing or sealing.

Obsignātor, ōris; m. a signer, sealer; also a public notary, and a witness to a deed.

Obsignātus, a, um; part. signed, sealed, imprinted in the memory.

Obsigno, are; act. to sign or seal, to put one's hand to a thing.

† Obsimulātus, a, um; adj. without dissimulation.

Obsipo, are; act. to cast, sprinkle.

Obsistitur; imperf. opposition, or resistance is made.

Obsisto, stiti, stitum, sistere; neut. to withstand, stand in one's way, resist. \* Alicui obviam obsistere, to go to meet one. \* Cui obsisti non potest, against whom no resistance can be made.

Obsitus, a, um; part. of obseror; set or planted about, compassed, overgrown. \* Pannis obsitus, tattered all over. \* Obsitus ulceribus, full of sores all over.

Obsolēfacio, ēre; act. acc. Arnob. to cause to be forgotten or disused.

Obsolēfactus, a, um; part. having lost his strength, out of use.

Obsolēscio, ēre; neut. pass. to be out of use, be defiled.

Obsolēco, ēre; to grow out of use.

Obsolēscō, ēre; and custom, lose its grace. \* Obsolevit ista oratio, that phrase is out of fashion.

Obsolētē; obsolete, out of use. \* Obsoletiū vestitus, in beggarly cloths.

Obsolētus, a, um; adj. out of use, decayed, stale, filthy, fluttish. \* Obsoleta vestis, an old thread-bare coat.

Obsōnium, ii; n. See opsonium.

Obsōno, āre; to provide viſuals.

† Obsōno, are; neut. to sound ill.

Obsōnus, a, um; adj. sounding ill.

Obsōpio, ire; to be in a deep sleep.

Obsorheo, ēre; act. acc. to sup up.

Obsordeo, ēre; neut. to be filthy.

Obsordesco, ēre; and fluttish.

Obstāculum, i; n. an hindrance.

† Obstendo, ēre; to set against, oppose.

† Obsterno, ēre; to obtrude, put upon.

Obstetricium, ii; n. midwifery.

Obstetrico, āre; to play the midwife.

Obstetricor, āri; wife.

Obstetrix, icis; f. [ab obstito] a midwife.



Obstinā, ē; adv. obstinately, wilfully.  
Obstinatio, ōnis; f. stubbornness,  
wilfulness, resolvedness.

Obstinātus, a, um; } adj. obsti-  
+ Obstinax, gen. ac's; } nate, stub-  
born, wilful, resolute.

Obstino, āre; neut. [ā sto, vel te-  
neo] to be obstinate or stubborn. \*  
Eā-obstinavit gratiā, for that reason  
he urged it so stiffly.

Obstipator, ōris; m. he that stops  
chinks.

Obstipatus, a, um; adj. having the  
chinks stopped.

+ Obstipēculus, i; m. he that bends  
his head.

Obstipo, āre; to stop chinks. \* Ver-  
ticem obstipare, to lay the head on  
one's side in a pensive manner.

Obstipus, a, um; adj. [ā stipes] wry-  
necked.

Obstita, ōrum; pl. n. strange sights.

Obstitus, a, um; part. of obstitor;  
awry, thunder-struck.

+ Obstitus, ūs; m. crookedness.

Obsto, ūti, itum, and ātūn, āre;  
neut. to stand against, withstand,  
hinder, stop. \* Si non obstat, if  
there be no opposition made.

Obstragulum, i; n. a cover or co-  
vering.

+ Obstragūlātus, a, um; adj. chak-  
ed, oppressed.

Obstrepitus, a, um; part. of ob-  
strepo; making a loud noise.

Obstrepitur, verb., imperf. they cry  
out against.

Obstrep-o, ūi, itum, ēre; neut. to  
cry out against, drown another's  
voice, interrupt. \* Laudi alicujus  
obstrepere, to decry one. \* Cla-  
more obstrepi, to be stunned with  
noise and din.

Obstrictus, a, um; part. of obstrin-  
gor; bound fast.

Obstrictus, ūs; m. a crushing or  
pressing.

Obstrigillatio, ōnis; f. a currying,  
enjoying at one.

Obstrigillator, ōris; m. a reprov-  
er.

Obstrigillo, āre; to curry hard with a  
sharp invective, to do one's errand.

Obstrigillum, i; n. } the upper lea-  
Obstrigillus, i; m. } ther of a shoe;  
also the collet of a ring.

Obstri-ngo, nxi, ūtum, ngēre; act.  
to bind fast, to oblige, to claim. \*

Obstringere se parricidio, to incur  
the guilt of. \* Obstringere aliquem  
jurejurando, to bind any one by oath.

\* Obstringere se hereditati, to re-  
cover an inheritance.

Obstructio, ōnis; f. a stopping, shut-  
ting up.

+ Obstructor, ōris; m. an obstructer.

Obstructus, a, um; part. of obstruor;  
shut up, stopped.

Obstrudo, fi, ūtum, dēre, [ex obs &  
trudo] to hide, set aside, thrust into  
the ground, to find down the throat,  
to eat greedily.

Obstruo, xi, ūtum, ēre; act. to stop,  
shut up. \* Obstruere aures, to cause  
one to be inexorable. \* Alterius lu-  
minibus obstruere, to prejudice the  
lights of another's house, to out-  
shine and eclipse his renown.

Obstrusus, a, um; part. of obstru-  
dor; hidden, thrust up behind.

Obstupescio, ēre; act. to make sense  
less, to amaze, terrify, to abash.

Obstupescit, a, um; part. of  
obstupescio; astonished; also full  
fed.

Obstūpeo, ēre; } neut. to be a-  
Obstupesco, ēre; } mazed, abashed,  
or astonished.

Obstupidus, a, um; adj. defiled, ra-  
vished.

Obsum, fui, esse; to hinder, hurt.

+ Oblino, ūi, utum, ēre; to sew or  
stitch round about.

Obsurdeo, ēre; } neut. to grow  
Obsurdesco, ēre; } deaf.

+ Obsurdus, a, um; adj. deaf.

Obsutus, a, um; adj. sewed about.

+ Obtectio, ōnis; f. a covering.

Obtectus, a, um; part. of obtegor;  
covered, disguised.

Obtego, xi, ctum, gēre; act. acc. to  
cover over. \* Obtegere se corpore  
alicujus, to hide himself behind  
another.

Obtemperantē; adv. obediently.

Obtemperatio, ōnis; f. obedience.

+ Obtemperator, ōris; m. an obey-  
er.

Obtempero, āre; neut. dat. to obey.

+ Obtendiculum, i; n. a pretence,  
excuse.

Obten-do, di, ūtum, dēre; act. acc.  
to cover or hang over, to  
make a pretence. \* Rationem tur-  
pitudini obtendere, to have some co-  
lourable shew for his naughtiness.

Obtento, āre; act. to affect one in-  
wardly, to uphold on every side. \*

Me spes quædam obtentabat, I had  
a kind of persuasion.

Obtentus, a, um; part. of obtendor;  
covered.

Obtentus, ūs; m. a stretching forth,  
a hanging before one, a pretence,  
colour. \* Secundæ res mire sunt  
vitiis obtentui, prosperity is an ex-  
cellent covering for naughtiness.

Ob-tero, trivi, tritum, ēre; to wear  
in rubbing, to bruise, to trample un-  
der foot, disgrace, confound.

Obteror, ēris, i, obtritus ūm; pass.  
to be broken in pieces, crushed or  
squeezed to death, to be trampled  
under foot, or trod to death, to be de-  
spised, to lie disregarded, to be easily  
overcome, or surmounted, to be run  
down, or disparaged.

Obtestatio, ōnis; f. a humble de-  
siring, beseeching.

Obtestator, ōris; m. a beseecher.

Obtestor, ari; dep. to beseech, in-  
treat, call, to desire for God's sake.

Obtex-o, ūi, tum, ēre; act. acc. to  
weave round about, to cover.

Obthūramentum, i; n. a stopple, dam.

Obthūrat, a, um; shut up, stopped.

Obthūro, āre; act. acc. [a θόρα, ja-  
nua] to stop close up.

Obtinentia, æ; f. silence, stopping  
one's speech; the figure Apophoresis.

Obticeo, ēre; [of ob and taceo] to  
be silent, stop one's speech.

Obtineo, inui, entum, inēre; act.  
acc. to obtain, get, to possess, take up.

\* Obtinere causam, to carry a cause.

\* Obtinere gradum, to possess a  
rank. \* Obtinere regnum, to hold  
the kingdom firmly. \* Obti-  
nere colorem, to keep his colour.

\* Sapientiae nomen obtinere, to be  
esteemed a wise man.

Obtingit, imp. it happens or chances.

+ Obtingo, tigi, ēre, [of ob and tan-  
go] to happen, fall by lot.

+ Obtinnio, ire; to tingle as the ears.

Obtorpeo, ēre; } neut. to be or  
Obtorpesco, ēre; } grow numm,

senseless, stupified, slow or dumb.

Obtorqueo, fi, ūtum, and tum, quēre;  
to wring or wrest about.

Obtorilis, e; adj. easily wrested or  
wreathed.

Obtorus, a, um; part. of obtorqueo;  
wrested, wreathed.

Obtreclatio, ōnis; f. a back-biting,  
slandering, diminishing.

Obtreclator, ōris; m. a back-biter,  
slanderer, decryer.

Obtreclatus, ūs; m. a slandering.

Obrecto, āre; act. acc. & dat. [of  
ob and tracto] to slander, back-  
bite, speak evil of. \* Obrectare ali-  
cui, to carp or find fault with one.

\* Obrectare aliquid gloriæ, to di-  
minish one's reputation. \* Obrec-  
tare laudes, to dispraise that for  
which one is cried up.

Obtritus, a, um; part. of obteror;  
worn out, bruised, trodden under  
foot.

Obtritus, ūs; m. a wearing out, a  
bruising, trampling under foot.

Obtrudo, fi, ūtum; act. to force upon  
one, give against his will, press  
upon.

Obtruncatio, ōnis; f. a cutting off  
the top, beheading.

Obtruncator, ōris; m. a beheader.

Obtrunco, āre; act. acc. to cut off  
the top, behead, kill.

Obtrusus, a, um; part. of obtrudor;  
forced upon one.

Obtu-cor, tus ūm, ēri; dep. to look  
wisly upon, behold steadfastly.

Obtuicus, ūs; m. a steadfast behold-  
ing.

Obtuli, I offered. See offero.

+ Obtum-co, ēre; neut. to swell a-  
gainst, or about.

Obtundo, ūdi, ūtum, undēre; act.  
acc. to make blunt or dull, to thump,  
beat, dun one. \* Ne me de hac  
re obtundas sapius, make me not  
deaf with the same thing told so  
often. \* Vocem obtundere, to  
make hoarse or hurt the voice.

Obtus, a, um; adj. well knocked.

Obtūramentum, i; n. a stopple.

Obtūrat, a, um; stopped, shut up.

Obtu-batio, ōnis; f. a troubling,  
vexing.

Obturbator, ōris; m. a troubler.

Obturbo, āre; to disturb, interrupt,  
vex or trouble much.

+ Obturgeo, ēre; to swell up.

Obtūo, āre; to stop or close up. See  
obthuro.

Obtusē; adv. dully, bluntly.

Obtus, a, um; part. of obtundor;  
made blunt, dull, without spirit.

\* Obtusior oculorum acies, the  
more dim sight of the eyes.

+ Obtutum; adv. immediately.

Obtutus, ūs; m. a steadfast looking.

Obvagio, ire; neut. to cry out.

Obvallatio, ōnis; f. a compassing a-  
bout.

Obvallator, ōris; m. a compasser.

Obvallatus, a, um; part. of obval-  
lor; environed, intrenched.

Obvallo, āre; act. to compass with  
a ditch or trench, to fortify.

+ Obvāricator, ōris; m. he that  
meets a man and turns him out of  
his way.

+ Obvārico, āre; to stop or turn one  
out of his way.

Obvāricor, āri; dep. to turn or be  
turned out of the way.

+ Obvāro, āre; Enn. to stand off,  
disagree, to be wide of truth, per-  
vert.

Obv-ēnio, ēni, entum, ēnīre; neut.  
dat. Cic. to meet with, to fall to  
one's



one's share, to chance, come in the mean time. \* Obvenit hæreditas, an estate falls to one.  
Obventio, ōnis; f. Ulp. revenue, rent, income.  
Obverbēro, are; to beat, lay upon.  
Obversatio, ōnis; f. a walking often in one place.  
† Obversio, are; to turn often against.  
† Obversor, āri; to walk often in one place, to be in view, to recur.  
† Obversus; præp. acc. over-against, overthwartly.  
Obversus, a, um; part. of obvertor; turned against. \* Obversus stare, to stand to receive a charge with one's face against another.  
Obverto, ti, ūm, tēre; act. to turn against, turn back or about.  
Obviam, adv. cum dat. in the way to meet one. \* Obviam ire, fieri, or esse alicui, to meet.  
† Obviatio, ōnis; f. a meeting.  
Obviator, ōris; m. a meetier.  
Obvium, [est] imp. opposition was made.  
Obvio, are; to meet in the way, to check, resist.  
Obvius, a, um; adj. dat. Cic. [à via] meeting. \* Obvium se dare alicui, to go to meet one. \* Obvia medicorum turba, the world full of physicians. \* Urbs inimicis obvia, a city easy to be taken.  
Obulco, a city in Spain.  
† Obultrōneus, a, um; adj. offering himself freely.  
Obumbratio, ōnis; f. a shadowing.  
Obumbrator, ōris; m. } a shadower.  
Obumbratrix, icis; f. } darkner.  
Obumbratus, a, um; shadowed.  
Obumbr-o, are, act. acc. Ovid. to over-shadow, darken, hide, defend.  
† Obuncitas, ātis; f. crookedness.  
† Obunc-o, are; to chide.  
† Obunctus, a, um; anointed over.  
Obuncus, a, um; adj. very crooked.  
Obundatio, ōnis; f. a flowing against.  
Obundator, ōris; m. a flower against.  
Obundo, are; neut. dat. to run or flow against.  
Obungo, ēre; act. to anoint all over.  
† Obvolatio, ōnis; f. a flying against.  
Obvolo, āre; to fly against.  
Obvolvo, vi, utum, vēre; act. to fold or wrap together, to mask, veil or hood.  
Obvolutio, ōnis; f. Hor. a folding together, a rolling to and fro.  
Obvolutor, ōris; m. he that rolls or wraps together.  
Obvolutorium, ii; n. a net or key.  
Obvolutus, a, um; part. of obvolvō, Cic. folded together. \* Obvoluto capite, hooded up.  
Obustus, a, um; P & A. Vir. burnt, singed, scorched, blasted about, nipped or frozen.

## O ante C.

Ocāles or Ocāle, a city of Bœotia.  
Ocāleus, a, um; adj. of Ocāle.  
OCCA, æ; f. Gol. [ab Heb. Hiccāh, percussit] a harrow, drag.  
Occæcatio, ōnis; f. a blinding.  
Occæcator, ōris; m. a blinder.  
Occæcatus, a, um; part. blinded.  
Occæco, āre; act. [of ob and cæco] to blind, blindfold, to inveigle.  
Occallatio, ōnis; f. Cels. a making

hard and brawny.

Occallatus, a, um; adj. Sen. made hard and brawny.  
Occall-eo, ēre; neut. [of ob and calleo] to be hard and brawny. \* Occalluit animus, the mind is seared.  
Occalles-co, ēre; to grow brawny, and tough-skinned.  
Occam, a famous divine, A. Dom. 1330.  
† Occamen, īnis; n. a breaking as with a harrow.  
Occan-o, ui, ēre; to sing against. \* Occanere cornua jussit, he commanded the cornets to sound a charge.  
† Occanto, āre; to sing against.  
Occasio, a heathen goddess with a forelock, and the hinder part of her head bald.  
Occasio, ōnis; f. Cic. [ab occido] occasion or opportunity. \* Tapta est literarum occasio, so ready a means is learning to get riches. \* Nec erat lapidum occasio, neither were there any stones at hand.  
Occasiuncula, æ; f. a little occasion.  
† Occaso, āre; neut. to be lost, undone, come to destruction.  
† Occāsus, a, um; part. [of occidor] fallen, set. Lucil.  
Occāsus, ūs; m. destruction, death, the setting of the sun, the west.  
Occatio, ōnis; f. a harrowing.  
Occātor, ōris; m. an harrower; also the god of harrowing. Plaut.  
† Occatorium, ii; n. an harrow.  
Occātorius, a, um; adj. of harrowing.  
Occātus, a, um; part. harrowed.  
Occēdo, ūi, ūm, dēre; neut. [of ob and cedo] to meet in the way. \* Occedere obviam irato, to come in an angry man's way.  
† Occentatio, ōnis; f. a scolding.  
† Occentator, ōris; m. a chider.  
Occento, āre; [ab occino] to scold, cry, or sing against. Plaut.  
† Occentor, ōris; m. he that sings the treble.  
Occentus, ūs; m. Plin. an ominous crying, a squeaking.  
† Occepso, for occepero; Plaut. I shall begin.  
Occidens, ntis; m. Cic. Hor. the west, the sun-set.  
Occidens, ntis; adj. Cic. decaying, declining. \* Lucernæ occidentes, candles ready to go out.  
Occidentalī, le; adj. of the west, western. Plin.  
Occidio, ōnis; f. carnage, slaughter, havoc. \* Occidione occidere, to kill all. Liv.  
Occido, idi; casum; neut. Cic. [of ob and cado] to die, perish. \* Sol occidit, the sun sets. \* Ad terram occidere, to fall to the ground. \* Occidi, I am undone.  
Occido, idi, ūm, idēre; act. acc. [of ob and cado] to kill, slay, beat. \* Occidis me, you worry me with prating.  
† Occidualis, e; adj. western.  
Occiduus, a, um; adj. pertaining to the west, going down, decaying. \* Aquæ occiduae, the Hesperian sea. \* Occidua senectū, extreme old age. Ovid.  
† Occillator, ōris; m. a breaker of clods, a buffeter.  
Occillo, are; } [abocco] act. acc.  
Occilo, are; } Plin. to knock and break into small pieces. \* Occil-

lare os, to cut or bruise one's face.

Occino, ui, entum, ēre; neut. Liv. of ob and cano] to sing to, or against, to presage ill luck.  
Occipio, ēpi, eptum, ēre; [of ob and capio] to begin, enter, fall upon.  
Occipitium, ii; n. Plin. } [à caput] the hinder part of the head, the nodule.  
Occiput, itis; n. Perf. }  
Occisio, ōnis; f. Liv. a killing. \* Occisione occidere, to make a general slaughter.  
† Occisor, ōris; m. a killer; Plaut.  
Occisus, a, um; part. of Occidor. slain, undone, cast away, past hope, desperate. Cic.  
Occlamitatio, ōnis; f. an outcry, disturbance.  
Occlamit-o, āre; neut. Plaut. to disturb, cry out against.  
Occludo, ūi, ūm, ēre; act. [of ob and claudo] to shut up, shut fast, stop.  
Occlūsus, a, um; part. of occcludor. shut fast, secret. Cic.  
Occ-o, are; act. Var. to harrow.  
Occipi, īsse; verb. def. I begin.  
† Occipio, are; to be just a beginning.  
Occubo, ui, itum, are; neut. to fall down, to die. Vir.  
† Occucatio, ōnis; f. a trampling upon.  
Occulo-o, āre; act. Cato. [of ob and calco] to trample upon.  
Occub-o, ui, tum, ēre; act. acc. Stat. [of ob and colo vel celo] to cover all over, to hide, conceal.  
Occultatio, ōnis; f. Cæf. a hiding, concealing.  
† Occultator, ōris; m. } an hider.  
† Occultatrix, icis; f. }  
Occultatus, a, um; concealed, hid.  
Occultē, ūs, īssimē; adv. Cic. closely or privily. \* Ut quas occultissimē, as secret as may be. \* Occulte ferre aliquid, to endeavour to conceal a thing, to do a thing out of sight or in a corner.  
Occultō, āre; act. acc. Cic. to hide close. \* Occultare se ab aliquo, to keep out of any one's sight.  
Occultus, a, um; part. of occultor. hid secret. \* Ex occulto, privily. \* Occultum habere, to keep close. \* Occulta saltuum, the thickest parts of the forests.  
Occu-mbo, bui, bitum, mbēre; neut. [of ob and cumbo] to fall down, die. \* Occumbere mortem, morti, morte, to die.  
Occupans, ntis; part. he that seizes. \* Occupantis sunt derelicta, possession is eleven points of the law.  
Occupatio, ōnis; f. Cic. occupation, business, employment, a prevention, taking before.  
† Occupator, ōris; m. an occupier, user.  
† Occupatus, a, um; P & A. Cic. ior, īssimus; occupied, busied, not a leisure, taken up. \* Eram occupator de quinto filio, I was somewhat troubled about my fifth son. \* Occupatus ampliter, very busy. \* Animum habere occupatum in aliqua re, to be busy about a thing, to employ all one's thoughts upon it.  
Occup-o, āre; acc. Cic. [à capio] to occupy, prevent, take before another, possess, to invent, trouble, to sue. \* Occupant bellum facere, they.



they make invasion. \* Occupare animum in fūnambulo, to gaze on a rope-dancer. \* Occupare pecuniam alicui, or apud aliquem, to employ money at use. \* Navis occupat rates, the ship gets beyond others. \* Occupes prior adire, go to him before he comes to you. \* Occupare militibus Italiam, to seize Italy, and garrison it strongly. \* Occupare ministerium carnificis, to do the office of hangman, be deputy hangman. \* Fati diem occupare, to kill one's self.

Occip-or, ari; pass. Hor. to be possessed. \* Ambuita aquis si statim ovo occupentur postulas non sentiunt, scaldings by water do not blister, if the white of an egg be presently applied. \* Dies ludis occupantur, the days are taken up with plays.

Occurritur, imp. there is resistance.

Occurro, ri, and cucurri, sum, ēre; neut. Cic. [of ob and curro] to meet, meet with, come towards, prevent, withstand, be good against. \* Occurrere animis, to be remembered. \* Occurrere oculis, to be set before one's eyes. \* Venienti occurrere morbo, nip a disease in the bud. \* Occurram vestra expectationi, I'll answer an objection you will perhaps make. \* Occurrere suppetias fugientibus suis, to run to the aid of his men put to flight. \* Occurrit pernionibus herba hæc, this herb is a present remedy against or immediately cures kibes.

Occursaculum, i; n. whatsoever meets one. \* Nocturna occursacula, apparitions in the night. Apul.

Occursatio, ōnis; f. a meeting, by running a bandying to get voices.

Occursator, ōris; m. } a meeter.

Occursatrix, icis; f. }

Occursio, ōnis; f. an encounter. Sen.

Occurso, are; Vir. [ab occurro] to encounter, meet, run against, to prevent, check, thwart and cross one another. \* Occursare animo, to come into the memory. \* Occursare numinibus, to atone the gods.

+ Occursorius, a, um; adj. met with.

Occursus, ūs; m. a meeting with.

+ Oceānicus, a, um; adj. of the sea.

+ Oceanitis, idis of the ocean.

OCEANUS, i; m. Lucan. [ωκεανός] the ocean, the sea, main sea, a great vessel to bathe in.

Oceānus, i; m. the god of the sea, son of Cœlum and Vesta, husband of Tethys, and father of all rivers and fountains. Ovid.

Oceanus, a, um; adj. of the sea, huge, large. Ter.

Ocelenses, a people of Portugal called also Larienses.

Ocellis, } a city of Arabia Felix.

Ocelo, }

Ocellæ, arum; pl. f. maids with little eyes, pink eyed girls.

Ocellatūra, æ; f. embroidery with eyelet-holes.

Ocollatus, i; m. Var. a dye, peach-stone or chalk-stone.

Ocellatus, a, um; adj. having many eyes or eyelet-holes.

Ocelli promontorium, the promontory of Holdernels.

Ocellus, i; m. Ovid. [ab oculus] a little eye, a love-look, a sweet-heart. \* Mens ocellus, my darling.

Ocellus Lucanus, an ancient philo-

sopher, who wrote of the nature of the universe, translated out of Greek into Latin by Card. Emmanuel Viz-zanius 1546.

Ocelum, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, another in Spain.

Ocetis, an island in Scotland.

Ochia, a mountain in Eubœa, and the island itself.

Ochanus, i; m. } the handle of  
Ochana, æ; f. } a shield or buckler.

Ochanum, i; n.

Ochesus, an Ætolian captain slain in the Trojan war.

+ Ochi or Occhi, certain trees like fig-trees in the valley of Hyrcania.

Ochra, æ; f. ocher used by painters.

Ochus, chi; m. a king of Persia; also a river of India or Bactriana.

+ Ociahundus, a, um; adj. full of idleness and leisure.

Ocimastrum, i; n. wild basil, or basil mint.

Ocimum, i; n. Plin. the herb basil; also provender.

Ocinatus, ti; m. a river in Calabria.

Oci-or, ari; [ab ocium] to be idle or at rest.

Oci-or, ūs; adj. compar. [ὀκίω] swifter. See Ocys.

Ociōse; adv. at leisure, idly, out of employment.

+ Ociōsitas, ātis; f. idleness.

Ociōsus, a, um; adj. idle, resting from labour, at leisure. \* Dies ociōsus, a play-day. \* Præstat ociōsum esse quam nihil agere, 'tis better to be idle than to take pains to no purpose. \* Ociōsus sermo, a silly discourse, leaving no impression upon the mind.

Ocite; a small island of Ireland.

+ Ocitabulum, i; n. the weight of seven drachms.

+ Ociter; adv. swiftly, speedily.

OCIUM, ii; n. [ab οκλᾶ, pigritia] idleness, rest or leisure. \* Agere ocia, to live at ease. \* Operis ocium, having little or nothing to do. See Otium.

Ociūs, comp. fīmē, superl. more speedily, sooner, quickly, very speedily.

Ocnus, ni; m. the son of Manto supposed to build Mantua; also a certain man in hell, feigned to be continually twisting of cords, with an ass standing by and biting it off as fast as he made it; hence the proverb Ocnus funiculum torquet, spoken of any that labour in vain, and particularly of him whose wife spends at home what he gets abroad.

+ Oquinisco, to nod or bend a little, to incline forward.

Ocra, the lowest part of the Alps.

Ocranzanes, the 38th king of Assyria.

OCREA, æ; f. Liv. [a crus, vel ab οκρίς] a boat or greave.

Ocreatus, a, um; adj. booted, harnessed with greaves.

Ocriculum, the farthest city of Umbria towards the south.

Ocrinum, ni; n. St. Michael's mount in Cornwall.

Ocris, a craggy hill.

Ocrina, æ; f. the mother of Tullus king of the Romans.

+ Ocseco, are; to cut very much.

Ostæteris, idis; f. the space of eight years.

Ostangulus, a, um; eight-corner'd.

Ostapitarum, the promontory of St. David's Head in Wales.

+ Octapulus, a, um; adj. eight-fold.

Ostastylus, having eight pillars.

Ostāvæ, ārum; pl. f. the Octaves, the eight days after any principal feasts.

Ostāvia, æ; f. the sister of Octavius Cæsar, and wife of Antonius, who afterwards divorced her; also the daughter of Claudius Cæsar, and wife of Nero, by whom she was slain.

Ostāvia-gens, the name of a noble family in Rome.

Ostāvæ porticus, two porches in Rome; one built near Marcellus's theatre by Ostāvia, sister of Augustus; the other built by Cn. Ostāvius close by Pompey's theatre.

Ostāvianus, the surname of Augustus.

Ostāvō; adv. eighthly.

Ostāvum; adv. the eighth time. Liv.

Ostāvus, a, um; adj. the eighth.

Ostāvus decimus, the eighteenth.

Ostēni, æ, a; adj. pl. eight.

Ostēnnis, ne; adj. [ab octo & annus] of the eighth year.

Ostēnnium, ii; n. the space of eight years.

+ Ostēnus, a, um; adj. the eighth.

Ostēs; adv. eight times. Cic.

Ostēngēnārius, a, um; adj. Var. of eight hundred.

Ostēngētēsimus, a, um; adj. Cic. the eight hundredth.

Ostēngēti, æ, a; adj. eight hundred.

Ostēngēties; adj. eight hundred times.

+ Ostēngētuplus, a, um; adj. eight hundred fold.

Ostēpes, ēdis; adj. having eight feet.

OCIO; indec. [ὀκτώ] eight.

October, ris; m. the month October.

Ostodēcies; adv. eighteen times.

Ostōdecim; adj. indec. eighteen.

Ostōgēnārius, a, um; adj. of eighty.

Ostōgēni, æ, a; pl. eighty.

Ostōgēsimus, a, um; the eightieth.

Ostōgēs; adv. eighty times.

Ostōginta; adj. indec. eighty, four-score.

Ostōjugis, ge; adj. eight in one couple, band or row.

Ostōnārii, ōrum; pl. m. customers gathering the eighth part of goods.

Ostōnārius, ri; m. Var. a staff of eight verses.

Ostōnārius, a, um; adj. Plin. longing to eight.

+ Ostōni, æ; a; adj. pl. eight. Ovid.

Octophōrum, ri; n. a sedan or chair carried by eight.

Octuplicātus, a, um; adj. multiplied by eight.

+ Octuplo, are; to make eight fold.

Octuplus, a, um; adj. eight fold.

Octussis, is; m. Hor. eight asses worth six-pence of our coin.

Oculāria, æ; f. the herb eye-bright.

Ocularius, a, um; adj. of the eye.

\* Faber ocularius, a spectacle-maker. \* Specillum ocularium, a pair of spectacles. \* Medicus ocularius, Cels. an oculist.

Oculatio, ōnis; f. Plin. a pruning of vines.

Oculātus, a, um; adj. having many eyes, well-sighted. \* Testis oculatus, an eye-witness. \* Dies oculata, ready money paid on the nail.

\* Oculatissimus, most clear, conspicuous.

Oculus, a, um; adj. full of eyes, quick-sighted. Plaut.

+ Oculicrepidæ, servants or slaves beaten about the eyes. Plaut.

+ Ocu-



† *Oculiferus*, a, um; adj. *glittering to the eyes*.  
*Oculisimus*, a, um; adj. *superl. seeing most clearly; also clear*.  
*Oculitus*; adv. *from, to, or as the eyes, dearly*. \* *Oculus amare*, to love one as dear as one's eyes.  
† *Oculo*, are; to illuminate, to enlighten, to give sight to.  
*Oculosus*, a, um; adj. *full of eyes*.  
*OCULUS*, i; m. [okx@] the eye, a spout, a bud, a look. \* *Oculus navis*, the place where the ship's name is written. \* *Oculus Christi*, wild clary. \* *Oculus caninis*, hound's grass. \* *In oculis ferre*, to love dearly. \* *Oculi mihi dolent ab hoc*, this is an eye-sore to me. \* *Habere in oculis*, to be intent upon a thing. \* *Oculi in vultu habitant*, the eyes are never off the countenance. \* *In oculis esse alieni*, to be beloved of any one.  
*Ocymum*, i; n. the herb basil. \* *Ocymum cereale*, buck wheat; also provender.  
*Ocypete*, one of the harpies; her sisters were Aello and Celæno.  
*Ocyroe*, a nymph, the daughter of the centaur Chiron and the nymph Chariclo.  
† *OCYS*, yor, yssimus; adj. [wuds] *swift, speedy, quick*.  
† *Ocyus*, yssime; adv. *compar. more quickly, swiftly, suddenly*.  
O ante D  
*OD*, abbreviat, for ordo.  
*O. D. M.* for opera, domus, munus.  
*Oda*, æ; f. ? a song tuned to the Ode, æs; f. ? lute, or other music.  
*Odenatus*, ti; m. a prince of Palmyrene, who did many brave exploits against Sapor king of Persia.  
*Oedera*, the river Oder in Germany.  
*Odessus*, si; f. a city of lower Myria, with a mountain and river of the same name.  
*Odæum*, ei; n. a musick school, the musick room in the theatre.  
*ODI*, isse; verb. defect. [ab wdw, vel wdw, dolor] to hate, disdain.  
† *Odibilis*, e; adj. *to be hated*.  
† *Odibo*, for odero.  
† *Odiens*, tis; part. of odio, hating.  
† *Odio*, ire; to hate.  
† *Odiolum*, i; n. a little hatred.  
*Odiöse*; adv. *hatefully, spitefully, importunately*.  
*Odiösus*, a, um; adj. *odious, hated, disdained, over-curious, troublesome*. \* *Odiösa puella*, a shrew.  
*Odites*, ene of the centaurs.  
*Odium*, ii; n. [ab odi] *hatred, disdain, tediousness, importunity*. \* *Non feci odio tuo*, I did not do it out of hatred to you. \* *Odium aliquis capere*, to hate, loath or be tired out with one. \* *Est mihi odium illius*, I hate him.  
*Odiupolis*, a country of Heraclea.  
*Odo*, önis; m. a sock. See Udo.  
*Odoacer*, a king of the Heruli, A.D. 476.  
*Odomanti*, a people of Thrace.  
*Odone*, a people of Thrace.  
*Odontegra*, æ; f. *pinchers to pluck out teeth*.  
*Odontalgia*, æ; f. *the tooth-ach*.  
*Odontoides*; Medic. a process like a tooth rising from the middle of the second turning joint of the neck.  
*ODOR*, öris; m. [öpuñ vel ab ant. odeo, i. e. öleo] a savour, scent, or smell, a precious odour, a perfume, an apprehension or conjecture, odours,

spices. \* *Est nonnullus odor dictaturæ*; there is some likelihood of a dictator.  
*Ödörämen*, inis; n. ? a perfume.  
*Ödörämentum*, i; n. ? sweet smell.  
*Ödörärius*, ii; m. adj. *perfumed*.  
*Ödörärius*, ii; m. a perfumer.  
*Ödörätio*, önis; a savouring or scenting, the smell of any thing.  
*Ödörätor*, öris; m. one having a good scent.  
† *Ödörätörius*, a, um; adj. *odoriferous, sweet-smelling*.  
*Ödörätus*, a, um; adj. *ior, ißimus; smelling sweetly, perfumed*. \* *Nux odorata*, a nut-meg. \* *Rosa odorata*, a musk rose.  
*Ödörätus*, üs; m. the smell, a smell, the sense of smelling.  
† *Ödöräulus*, i; m. a little smell.  
*Ödöräfer*, a, um; ? adj. *bearing*.  
*Ödöräferus*, a, um; ? perfume or odours.  
*Ödöräsequus*, a, um; adj. *following the scent*. \* *Canis ödöräsequus*, a blood-hound.  
*Ödörö*, äre; act. to make to smell and savour well, to smell at.  
*Ödörör*, ari; dep. acc. to scent the smell of any thing, smell out a matter, to search into one's mind.  
† *Ödöröfusus*, a, um; adj. *full of smell*.  
*Ödörus*, a, um; adj. *having or sending forth a scent; also scenting*.  
*Ödöra canum vis*, a pack of dogs with good noses.  
† *Ödos*, öris; m. *smell, savour*.  
*Ödryæ*, a people of Thrace by the river Hebrus.  
*Ödryäus*, a, um; adj. *of the Ödryæ*.  
*Ödyßæä*, æ; f. Homer's poem of Ulysses.  
*Ödyßæia* or *Edissa*, a haven and promontory of Sicily, called Capo Marzo.  
O ante E  
*O. E. R.* abbreviat, for ob eam rem.  
*Oëä*, a city of Tripolis in Africa.  
*Oëagrus*, the father of Orpheus.  
*Oëagrius*, a, um; adj. *of Oëagrus*.  
*Oëalo*, a promontory of Spain.  
*Oëbalides*, Hyacinthus so called.  
*Oëbalia*, æ; f. the country of Laconia; also a city near Tarentum in Italy.  
*Oëbalis*, e; ? adj. *of Oëbalis*.  
*Oëbalus*, a, um; ? lia.  
*Oëbalus*, the son of Pelon.  
*Oëchaia*, æ; f. a city of Bæotia, and several others.  
*Oëchordas*, a river of Serica.  
*Oëchus*, a city of Caria.  
*Oëcönömia*, æ; f. the stewardship or governance of a house; also the managing of an oration or poem.  
*Oëcönömica*, örum; n. pl. household government.  
*Oëcönömicus*, a, um; adj. *of household order or government*.  
*Oëcönömus*, i; m. a steward, keeper of the household store.  
*Oëcümënicum*, i; n. a general council.  
*Oëcümënicus*, a, um; adj. *general, universal, belonging to the whole world, æcumenical*.  
*Oëdantium*, a city of Illyria.  
*Oëdasticus*, a, um, adj. *skilled in weights and measures*.  
*Oëdëma*, ätis; n. a white swelling.  
*Oëdipus*, pi or podis; m. the son of Laius, king of Thebes; he unfolded the riddle of Sphinx, slew his father, and married his mother Jocasta.  
*Oëdipodionius*, a, um; adj. *of Oëdipus*.

*Oëna*, æ; f. a city of Hetruria.  
*Oënanthæum*, ii; n. oil of colloquintida blossoms.  
*Oënanthe*, æs; f. *propwort, or the blossom of the wild vine*.  
*Oënantheris*, an herb that tames wild beasts.  
*Oënanthia*, æ; f. a city of Ætolia and Sarmatia in Asia.  
*Oënanthinus*, a, um; adj. *made of the colloquintida blossoms*.  
*Oënarä*, æ; f. a city of Tuscany.  
*Oëneus*, i; m. a river of Liburnia, and a king of Calydonia, who slighted Diana, and caused her to send a wild bear to waste the country.  
*Oënidæ*, dis; ? adj. *of Oëneus*.  
*Oëneius*, a, um; ?  
*Oëniadæ*, arum; f. a city of Acarnania.  
*Oëniæ*, the country thereabouts.  
† *Oënißëna*, æ; c. *bred of wine*.  
*Oënipons*, the city Inspruck in Germany.  
*Oënistëria*, arum; pl. n. Athenian sacrifices performed by young men before they cut their beards.  
*Oëno*, the daughter of Anias, who had this gift from Bacchus, that whatsoever she touched should be turned into wine.  
*Oënanda*, dæ; f. a city of Lycia.  
*Oënochenia*, æ; f. a mountain on the borders of Africa.  
*Oënochenus*, i; m. a river in Thesaly.  
*Oënoe*, æs; f. a town in Greece, parting Attica from Bæotia, and other places.  
*Oënomaus*, i; m. a king of Elis, from whom at a race Pelops won his daughter Hippodamia.  
*Oënomeli*, ios; n. ? a drink of four  
*Oënomelum*, i; m. ? wine and honey.  
*Oënone*, æs; f. a nymph of Ida, beloved by Paris, who foretold his being an occasion of the destruction of Troy.  
*Oënoparas*, a river in Syria.  
*Oënopörium*, i; n. a wine bottle.  
*Oënopörus*, i; m. a wine-tearer.  
*Oënophyra*, æ; f. a city of Bæotia.  
*Oënopia*, an ancient name of the island Ægina.  
*Oënopides*, a mathematician of Chios.  
*Oënopöla*, æ; m. a vintner.  
*Oënopölium*, ii; n. a tavern, or wine-jeller.  
*Oënopatæ*, ärum; m. they whose duty it was to see that all drink was alike at the Grecian feasts.  
*Oënotri*, a people of Italy.  
*Oënotria*, æ; f. the country of the Oënotri, put sometimes for all Italy.  
*Oënotrides*, ? islands in the Tyræne sea.  
*Oënotriæ*, ? rhene sea.  
*Oënotrius*, Janus so called.  
*Oënsis*, se; adj. *of Oëa*.  
*Oënus*, i; a river of Laconia.  
*Oënusia*, æ; f. an ancient name of Carthage, and two islands in the Ægean sea.  
*Oënußæ*, ? three small islands of Peloponnesus.  
*Oënyæ*, æ; f. an island by Bæotia.  
*Oëlophagus*, i; m. the gullet or wind-pipe.  
*Oëltros*, a river of Pamphylia.  
*Oëtrum*, i; n. ? a horse-fly; poetic  
*Oëstrus*, i; m. ? fury.  
*Oëlyma*, æ; ? a city of Macedo-  
*Oëlyme*, æs; ? nia.  
Oëlypum,



Oesypum, i; n. the dog-locks of a fleece, the tail-wool. \* Oesypa, ōrum, greasy wool.  
 Oeta, a mountain in the borders of Thessaly, famous for the death and sepulchre of Hercules.  
 Oetæus, a, um; adj. of Oeta.  
 Oetensii, a people of the Lower Mysia.  
 Oethyni, a people by Pontus.  
 Oetolcyres, Apollo in the Scythian language.  
 Oetus, i; m. the brother of the giant Ephialtes.  
 Oetylus, } a city of Laconia.  
 Oetylum, }  
 Oezenis, a city of Pontus, called afterwards Trapezus.  
 O ante F.  
 Ofella, æ; f. a little sop, sippet, bit, brewis, steaks.  
 Offa, a king of the Mercians.  
 OFFA, æ; f. [ὄψων ὀψών] a sop, morsel, chop of meat, lump, pellets of paste given to fowls to fatten them, and with which they are usually crammed, bag-pudding. \* Inter os atque offam, when danger is feared after all was thought sure. \* Cadit offa ex ore pulli, the pellet or paste falls out of the chicken's bill, or [proverbialiter] you have let the affair slip through your fingers.  
 † Offārius, ii; m. a maker of puddings or junkets.  
 † Offātim; adv. in pellets or morsels.  
 † Offātus, a, um; adj. sopped, broken into bits.  
 Offector, ōris; m. a dyer.  
 † Offectus, a, um; part. of officior, hindered, stopped.  
 † Offella, æ; f. a little sop or morsel, sippet, brewis, steaks.  
 Offendiculum, i; n. a stumbling-block, cause of offence.  
 Offendimentum, i; n. a ribband, button or clasp for a hat or cap.  
 Offendo, di, sum, dēre; act. acc. [ex ob & ant. fendo] to dash, hurt or bruise, find by chance, meet with, stumble upon, to miscarry. \* Navis offendit, the ship founders. \* Offenditis, you take offence at me. \* Offendere apud iudices, to plead ill, offend the judges, be cast. \* Offendere in arrogantiam, to grow malepert and saucy.  
 Offensa, æ; f. a stumbling-block, a pique, distaste. \* Esse in offensa, to be under a cloud, out of favour.  
 Offensaculum, i; n. a stumbling-block, or cause of offence.  
 † Offensatio, ōnis; f. a staggering or stumbling.  
 Offensator, ōris; m. a frequent stumbler, a blunderer, a flammer. \* Offensator equus, a stumbling horse.  
 Offensio, ōnis; f. a stumbling or stumbling-block, a striking unawares, a distaste. \* Offensioni esse, to be distasted. \* Offensiones belli, miscarriages, ill successes. \* Quod apud alios gratiam, apud alios offensionem habet, that which one liketh, another disliketh.  
 Offensuncula, æ; f. a little hurt or distaste.  
 Offens-o, āre; act. acc. to trip, to knock or run against, stop, or hinder. \* Offensare capita, to knock heads together.  
 Offensum, i; n. a displeasing the audience.  
 Offensum eit; verb. imperf. it hap-

pened amiss.  
 Offensus, a, um; part. of offendor, hurt, offended, wronged, angry.  
 \* Offenso pede, with a stumble.  
 Offensus, ūs; m. a stumbling-block, a biting a thing unawares, a pique or distaste.  
 Offercio, si, tum, ire; act. [of ob and farcio] to fill or stop up.  
 † Offerentia, æ; f. an offering.  
 Offero, obtuli, oblātum, offerre; act. acc. [of ob and fero] to offer, profess, or present, to bring, to promise, cause to have, to resist, withstand. \* Offerre aliquid in lusum, to give one a thing to play withall. \* Offerre se, to set one's self. \* Offerre se alienis negotiis, to meddle with others matters. \* Offerre se periculis, to expose himself. \* Crimen alicui offerre, to bring in a charge against one. \* Offerre religionem, to make one scrupulous.  
 Offertorium, ii; n. an offering or place of offering; the offertory, a part of the Mass.  
 Offertus, a, um; part. of offerrior, stuffed, filled, larded.  
 \* Offermentæ, ārum; pl. blows or stripes.  
 † Offermentum, i; n. an offering unto God.  
 Officiālis, e; adj. belonging to duty.  
 Officiālis, is; m. an officer, official.  
 Officiārius, ii; m. an officer, as sergeant, bailiff, &c.  
 Officina, æ; f. [qu. opificina, vel ab efficio] a shop, a warehouse, or work-house, workmanship; also a hen-pen. \* Officina vitiorum, a place where men study naughtiness and villainy.  
 Officinātor, ōris; m. a shop-keeper, workman.  
 Officio, ēci, ectum, icere; act. acc. Quint. [of ob and facio] to hinder, stop, hurt, dye cloth. \* Officere alicujus commodis, to be one's hindrance. \* Officere alicui apricanti, to keep the sun from one. \* Umbra terræ soli officit, the shadow of the earth hinders the light of the sun.  
 Officiōsē; adv. dutifully, with tender respect, readily.  
 † Officiolum, i; n. a little duty.  
 Officiōsus, a, um; adj. friendly, serviceable, giving content.  
 † Officiperda, æ; jack out of office.  
 Officium, ii; n. [ab officio, i. e. efficio] office, duty the work of one's place, a benefit, service, homage. \* Officium triste or supremum, funeral rites. \* Urbana officia, the waiting of clients upon their patrons from the house to the hall. \* Ad officium nuptiarum venire, to solemnize a wedding. \* In officio esse, to do one's duty. \* Officii duxit, he thought it his duty.  
 Offigo, xi, xum, gēre; act. [of ob and figo] to fasten or nail upon.  
 Offirm-o, āre; to be obstinate and wilful, to set one's self resolutely against. Vide obfirmo.  
 Offlecto, xi, xum, ctēre; act. to turn about or contrary.  
 † Offo, are; to sop, or break into bits.  
 † Offocātus, a, um; part. of offocor, choaked, strangled.  
 Offoco, āre; act. acc. to strangle; also to gargle the throat, and to gaggle it.

Offrænatus, a, um; part. of offrænor; bridled, curbed.  
 Offr-ingo, ēgi, actum, ingēre; act. acc. [of ob and frango] to break in pieces, plow up the second time.  
 Offucia, æ; f. [à fucus] womens paint, deceit.  
 † Offuc-o, āre; to gargle the mouth.  
 Offula, æ; f. a collop, little morsel.  
 † Offulārius, ii; m. a cook.  
 † Offulcib, ire; to close or stop.  
 Offultus, a, um; part. stopped, stuffed.  
 Offundo, ūdi, ūsum; act. acc. & dat. to pour on, sprinkle upon, spread over, darken, stain. \* Offundere alicui errorem, to deceive. \* Offundere caliginem oculis, to cast a mist before one's eyes.  
 Offuscatio, ōnis; a making black or dark.  
 Offusco, āre; act. acc. to make dun, dark, or dim, to blemish.  
 Offusus, a, um; part. of offundor; poured or sprinkled upon. \* Offusus pavore, put into a fright.

## O ante G.

Ogdoas, ādis; f. the number of eight.  
 Ogdolapis, a navigable river flowing from the Alps.  
 Ogdomi, a people of Marmarica.  
 Ogdous, i; m. a king of Egypt, who built Memphis.  
 Ogenus, i; m. a certain ancient god.  
 Ogenidæ, } the ancients.  
 Ogentii, }  
 Oggannio, ire; neut. [of ob and gannio] to chat, whisper in one's ear, tell often, to raise, to mutter, or whine towards. See obgannio.  
 Oggannitus, a, um; part. of obgannio, chattered against.  
 Oggero, ūi, ūtum, rēre; act. cum acc. & dat. [of ob and gero] to cast plentifully, set before. \* Herbas oggerere, to serve with fodder. \* Oculum alicui oggerere, to cast a sheep's eye on one.  
 Oggrassor, āris; dep. to march, strut, or stalk against one.  
 Oglāmus, i; m. a mountain of Marmarica.  
 Ogmius, i; m. Hercules so called by the Gauls.  
 Ogyges, is; m. a king of Thebes in Boeotia, which he built about a thousand and five hundred years before the building of Rome; in his time happened a very great flood, greater than that of Deucalion's, but lesser than that of Noah's; he is also called Ogygus, and said to be the first of all the Athenian kings.  
 Ogygeus, a, um; } adj. of Ogyges.  
 Ogygius, a, um; }  
 Ogygidæ, the Thebans.  
 Ogygia, æ; f. a small island of Magna Græcia, where Calypso dwelt; also a great city of Lower Mysia, called also Pristlaba, Prestlaba, and Parastlaba.  
 Ogylus, i; m. an island between Peloponnesus and Crete.  
 Ogyris, an island of the Indian sea, against Arabia Felix.  
 Ogyritæ; m. the people of Ogyris.  
 O ante H.  
 O. H. S. S. fer ossa hic sita sunt.  
 OH! [ō, a sono] an interjection of admiring, affirming, rejoicing, reproving, weeping i. what! why! oh! alas! heyda! tush! pish!  
 Ohe! an interjection of calling out, or weariness, i. ho! ho! enough!  
 Ohe!



Oho! an interjection of marvelling.

O ante I:

Oicles, the father of Amphiaraus, and the son of Antiphates.

Oileus, a king of Locris, and father of Ajax.

Oilides, Ajax.

O ante L.

O. L. abbrev. for operas locavit.

Olabi; pl. m. a people of Æthiopia.

Olachas, æ; m. a river of Bithynia, by whose waters perjured persons are said to be found out.

Olanc, æs; f. one of the mouths of Padus; also a city of Armenia major.

Olbas, æ; f. or Olbus, a city of Cilicia and Cappadocia.

Olbetus, i; f. a city of Macedonia.

Olbi, òrum; pl. a city of Egypt.

Olbia, æ; f. a city of Sarmatia Europæa, called Stapepor or Strapepor; also a city of Pamphylia called Acopende; also a city of Gallia Narbonensis, called Hieres; and a city of Sardinia, whose ruins still keep the name.

Olbiis, òrum; pl. m. a people of Olbiisii, } about Hercules's pillars.

Olbius, i; m. a river of Arcadia.

Olcachites, a bay of Zeugitana.

Olcades; pl. m. a people of Spain.

Olcinium, i; n. a city of Dalmatia.

Olcium, } called Dulcigno.

Olcion, a city of the Tyrrheni.

Olda, æ; f. a river of Aquitain.

OLEA, æ; f. [ἐλαία] an olive or olive-tree. \* Olea Æthiopica, the wild olive. \* Olea sativa, the garden-olive.

Oleaceus, a, um; adj. of or like an olive, or olive-tree.

Oleaginus, } a, um; adj. of an olive-  
Oleagineus, } tree, olive-colour'd.

+ Oleagium, ii; n. an olive.

Olealis, e; adj. of oil, anointed.

+ Olearium, ii; n. a place or vessel for oil.

Olearius, a, um; adj. belonging to oil.

Olearius, ii; m. an oilman, a maker or seller of oil.

Oleatellus, i; m. a small wild olive.

Oleat-er, ri; m. a wild olive or olive-tree.

Oleatrense, is; n. a kind of black lead.

+ Oleastrinum, ii; n. oil of wild olives.

Oleastrum, i, the city Oleatro in Spain; also a promontory of Mauritania Tingitana.

Oleatrium, ii; n. a city about Saguntum in Spain.

Oleatus, a, um; adj. made or mixed with oil.

Oleitas, atis; f. the time of gathering olives, or making oil, the store of oil at one growth.

Olenacum, i; n. Ellenborough in Cumberland.

+ Olentica, òrum; pl. n. ill-smelling places.

Olenus or Olenum, a city of Achaia in Peloponnesus, and another in Ætolia by the river Evenus, called Oleno.

Olenus, i, the husband of Lethæa, so fair and proud, that she preferred herself before the goddesses, and he being willing to take his wife's crime and punishment upon himself, was with her turned into a stone.

Olenius, a, um; adj. of Olenus.

OL-EG, ui and ēvi, ētum and itum; neut. to yield a smell good or bad, to savour, signify, to grow, suspect. \* Hircum olet, he stinks like a goat. \* Olet huic aurum, he smells my money. \* Malè olere, to have an ill-name. \* Olent illa supercilia malitiam, his eye-brows shew his malicious disposition.

+ Oleomella, æ; f. a Syrian tree, from whence issueth a thick and sweet oil.

+ Oleoselinon, i; n. parsley with a soft leaf and tender stalk.

Oleolus, a, um; adj. oily, full of oil, fat.

Oléraceus, a, um; adj. of or like pot-herbs.

Oleria, æ; f. Minerva so called.

Olerium, i; n. one of Minerva's feasts.

+ Oléro, are, to plant pot-herbs.

Olerus, i; m. a city of Crete.

+ Oleſco, ere, to grow.

+ Oleto, are; act. to make to sink, corrupt.

Olētum, i; n. [ab olea] a place where olives grow.

Olētum, i; n. [ab oleo] a privy, bog-house, dunghill.

+ Oletus, a, um; adj. stinking.

OLEUM, ci; n. [ἐλαιον] oil, olives, a skirmish, a counterfeit fencing, or flourishing of weapons only. \* Oleum cibarium, cullet oil. \* Oleum in ore gestare, to have his mouth stopped.

\* Oleum addere camino, to add fuel to the flames. \* Oleum & operam perdere, to lose one's labour. \* Oleo tranquillior, of a soft disposition.

Ol-ſcio, ēci, actum, acere; act. to smell, give a smell; also to smell out, discover. \* Olfaciunt sagacissime, they have a very quick scent.

+ Olfactio, ònis; f. a smelling.

Olfacto, are, to smell often.

+ Olfactor, òris; m. } a smeller.

+ Olfactrix, icis; f. }

Olfactoriolum, i; n. a little box for perfumes, or a bottle of sweet water; a perfume bottle.

Olfactorium, ii; n. a nosegay, pomander, or any thing that smells well.

Olfactus, a, um; part. smelled out.

Olfactus, ūs; m. a smelling, or the sense of smelling.

+ Olfo, are, to smell.

Olgafys, a mountain of Galatia.

Olia, æ; f. a city of Mesopotamia.

Oliaros, an island in the Ægean sea, called Quiniminio.

Oliba, a city of Spain called Olit.

Olicana, æ; f. Ilkeley, or Hallifax, in Yorkshire.

+ Olide; adv. stinkingly, with a strong smell.

+ Oliditas, atis; f. a strong smell.

+ Olidus, a, um; adj. having a strong smell.

Oligarchia, æ; f. government by a few.

Oligarchici, òrum; pl. m. they that are for an oligarchy.

OLIM; adv. [Heb. gnolam] in time past or to come, any time.

Olinia, æ; f. a river of Gallia Lugdunensis, and a city in Spain.

Olitor, òris; m. a gardener, seller of herbs.

Olitorius, a, um; adj. belonging to herbs. \* Forum olitorium, the herb-market.

Oliva, æ; f. [ab olea] an olive, or olive tree.

Olivaceus, a, um; adj. of or like an olive, or olive-tree, or oil.

+ Olivāris, e; adj. of or like an olive or olive-tree.

Olivarium, ii; n. an olive-yard.

Olivārius, a, um; adj. of an olive or olive tree.

+ Oliveta, æ; f. the gathering of olives.

Olivētum, i; n. an olive-yard.

Olivifer, a, um; adj. bearing olives.

Olivina, æ; f. great store of oil.

Olivitas, atis; f. the time of gathering olives; also the store of one growth.

Olivitor, òris; m. an olive-dresser.

+ Olivo, are, to gather olives.

Olivum, i; n. oil of olives.

Olivus, a, um; adj. of the olive-tree.

Olizon, a city of Thessaly.

OLLA, æ; f. [ἀρνῆς, vel ab olus] an earthen pot; also the same as illa.

+ Ollar, aris; n. a pot cover.

Ollaria, æ; f. a kind of mixed brass.

Ollaris, e; adj. of a pot, potted up.

+ Ollārius, ii; m. a potter.

Ollārius, a, um; adj. of a pot, or kept in a pot.

+ Olli, or olle, and ollis, for illi, &c.

Olliculani; pl. m. a people of Italy.

+ Ollifer, a, um; adj. bearing a pot.

Ollina, æ; f. a city by the Caspian sea.

Ollius, i; m. the river Oglio in Lombardy.

Ollula, æ; f. a pipkin, a little earthen pot.

+ Ollus, a, um; for ille, a, ud.

Olmones, a city of Boeotia.

Olobagra, æ; f. a city of Macedonia.

Olechæra, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.

Oloessa, æ; an island about Rhodes.

Ololygones, um; m. croaking frogs.

Olondæ, arum; pl. m. a people of Sarmatia in Asia.

Olooson, a city of Magnesia.

Oloosoni, the citizens of Olooson.

Olophyxus, a city of Thrace.

OLOR, òris; m. [ab ὠδός, vel ab Heb. halal, cecinit] a swan; also a smell or savour.

Olörinus, a, um, of or like a swan.

+ Olſco, ere, to make a sink.

Olulis, a city of Crete and Sicily.

Olus, a city of Crete.

Oluntius, a citizen of Olus.

Olus, òris; n. [ab oleo] a garden-herb, or pot-herb. \* Olus atrum, the herb alexander. \* Olus Hispanicum, spinach. \* Olera spectant, lardum tollunt, they look one way and row another.

Olusculum, i; n. a little herb good to eat.

Olybeius, i; m. a Roman consul with Probinus.

Olyca, æ; f. a city of Macedonia.

Olympe, æs; f. a city of Illyria.

Olympia, æ; f. a city between the mountains Ossa and Olympus, where there was a temple of Jupiter Olympius.

Olympia, òrum; n. the olympick games instituted by Hercules in honour of Jupiter, kept every fifth year.

Olympicus, } a, um; adj. of the o-  
Olympiacus, }lympick games.

Olympias, adis; f. an olympiad, the space of five years, the Grecian epocha; also a north-west wind peculiar to Eubœa, hurtful to trees; also the mother of Alexander the Great.

Olympiodorus, i; m. a musician who taught Epaminondas; also an historian, who wrote twenty-two books; and a physician.

Olympionices, is and æ; m. a conqueror.



queror at the olympick games.

Olympius, i; m. the name of several men.

Olympius, a, um; adj. heavenly.

Olympus, i; m. the highest hill in the world, between Thessaly and Macedonia, and is used by the poets for heaven; also an historian and physician to Cleopatra.

Olynthus, a city of Macedonia or Thrace.

Olyra, æ; f. rice or amel-corn.

Olyras, a river near Thermopylæ.

Olyssæ, a city of Crete.

Olyssipo, or Ulyssipo, ðnis; f. the city Lisbon in Portugal; hence Olyssiponensæ promontorium.

### O ante M.

OM. abbrev. for omnia, omnium, &c.

O. M. abbrev. for optimus maximus.

Omana, æ; f. a city of Arabia Felix.

Omanitæ, m. pl. the people of Omana.

Omarium, a city of Thessaly, where Jupiter and Minerva were worshipped.

+ Omalaria, æ; f. a tripe-woman.

+ Omalaria, li; m. a tripe-man.

OMASUM, i; n. [ab Heb. gnamas, oneravit] a tripe or chitterling.

Ombri, a city in Egypt.

Ombria, æ; f. a precious stone falling with thunder.

Ombrii, pl. m. a people of Illyrium.

Ombrios, one of the Fortunate Islands.

Ombrones, um; pl. m. a people of Sarmatia Europæa.

Ombus, i; m. a river in Italy.

Omelysis, is; f. a mixture of barley-meal, linseed and fennigreek seed.

OMEN, ðnis; n. [αἰνῶν, vel ab αἴμα, ominor, vel ab Heb. omen, veritas] luck either good or bad from anything heard, a foreteller. \* Omen prærogativum, the favourable voice of the better sort. \* Optimis omnibus proficisci, to set forth in a good hour. \* Omen accipere, to believe it portends something.

Omenogara, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.

Omentatus, a, um, mixed with suet.

OMENTUM, i; n. ab omen vel opimus] the caul or suet covering the loins; also the pia mater or thin skin of the brain.

Ominatè; adv. luckily, or unluckily.

Ominator, ðris; m. a guesser or foreteller.

Ominatus, a, um; adj. unlucky, fore-spoken.

Ominor, ari; dep. to guess, foretell, fore-speak.

+ Ominose; adv. ominously.

Ominosus, a, um; adj. portentous, boding some evil.

Omissio, ðnis; f. an omitting, omission.

Omissus, a, um; part. omitted, let pass, careless, negligent. \* Omisfor ab re, careless whether he thrive or no; \* Omissis jocus, but to be in earnest.

Omi-tto, si, ttere, sum; act. to cease, let pass, to forbear, omit. \* Age o-mitto, go to. I am content. \* O-

mitte Atticum Ciceroni tuo, pardon Atticus at the request of your friend Cicero. \* Omittite pilum,

to sling a javelin. \* Omittite lachrymas, leave off crying.

+ Ommunctorium, ii; n. a pair of snuffers.

+ Ommungo, ðre, to cleanse, snuff.

Omnæus, an island of Arabia Felix.

Omnicanus, a, um; adj. [ab omnis & cano] singing all tunes, serving all occasions.

+ Omnidomans, ntis; adj. 3 art. taming all things.

Omnifariam; adv. every way.

Omnifarius, a, um; sundry, divers.

Omnifer, a, um; adj. bearing or bringing all things.

Omniformis, e; adj. of all forms or fashions.

Omnigenus, a, um; adj. of all sorts.

+ Omnimodè, } adv. all manner of

+ Omnimodis, } ways.

Omnimodus, a, um; adj. of all manners or fashions.

+ Omnimorbia, } an herb helping

+ Omnimorbus, } many distempers.

Omnino; adv. [ab omnis] altogether, at all, throughout, perfectly, so much as. \* Quinque omnino fuerunt, there were just five. \* Omnino omnis eruditionis experts, one wholly illiterate.

Omniparens, ntis; adj. engendering, or bringing forth all things.

+ Omnipater, ris; m. father of all.

Omnipollens, ntis, exceeding all.

Omnipotens, ntis; adj. omnipotent, almighty.

+ Omnipotentia, æ; f. omnipotence, almightiness.

OMN-IS, e; adj. [à odv@, vel ab omis] all, the whole, any, every, utmost; [neutraliter] the universe. \* Omnes tres status, all the three states. \* Omni animo, with my whole mind. \* Eo tempore omni, all that whole time. \* Sine omni periculo, without any danger. \* In omnes dies, every day. \* Omne munus consulis, every part of a consul's duty. \* Omnibus precibus petere, to ask most earnestly. \* Omni contentione, with the utmost strife. \* Omne immensum peragravit, he wandered or roved through the whole universe, or universal world. \* Ex omni, on every side. \* Omne ad tempus, for ever. \* Piscium omnium serrati dentes, all fish have teeth like saws. \* Non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, one man's meat is another man's poison.

+ Omnisimius, a, um, all, all!

+ Omnitens, ntis; adj. containing all things.

+ Omnituens, ntis; adj. (epith. solis) seeing all things.

Omnivagus, a, um; adj. wandering all about, a vagabond.

+ Omnivalens, ntis, able to do all.

Omnivolus, a, um; adj. of many minds, desiring all things.

Omnivorus, a, um; adj. devouring all, feeding on all kinds.

Omole or Homole, a mountain of Thessaly, and a city of Thrace.

Omologia, æ; f. a confession, agreeableness.

Omophagia, Grecian feast not unlike the Bacchanals.

Omophagus, i; m. an eater of raw flesh.

Omo-platæ, the shoulders.

Omphace, ðs; f. a city of Sicily.

Omphacinus, a, um; adj. made of verjuice.

Omphacisso, are, to grow sour.

Omphacium, ii; n. verjuice.

Omphacomeli, a syrup made of verjuice.

Omphale, ðs; f. a queen of Lydia,

who made Hercules sit and spin while she put on his lion's skin.

Omphalocarpon, i, a kind of burr.

Omphax, æcis; m. a green or sour grape.

### O ante N.

O N. abbreviat. for omnino.

Ona. abbrev. for omnia.

Ont. abbrev. for ornamentum.

On, a city of Egypt, called also He-liopolis.

Onaba, æ; f. a city in Spain.

+ Onæ, arum; pl. f. sweet figs growing only at Tarentum.

Onæum, i; n. a promontory and town of Dalmatia.

Onager, i; m. a wild ass; an en-

Onagrus, } gine to sling great stones.

Onasimus, i; m. an historian in the time of Constantine.

Onca, æ, the name of Minerva among the Phœnicians.

Oncæ, arum; f. pl. a city of Arcadia, and a town in Boeotia.

Onceum, i; n. a small country of Arcadia.

Onchesmus, i, an haven of Epirus.

Onchestus, a city of Boeotia; also a lake by Thebes.

Onchobrice, ðs; f. an island in Arabia Felix.

Onchæ; pl. a city of Phocis.

Oncium, i; n. a little country in Arcadia.

Ondicæonæ; } pl. m. a people of

Ondicæovæ; } Gallia Celtica.

Oneabates, a city of Egypt.

Onenses; pl. m. a people of Spain.

Onerarius, a, um; adj. for burden, which is or may be burdened. \* Naves onerariæ, merchant-men.

Oneratio, ðnis; f. a burdening.

Onerator, ðris; m. a loader.

Oneratus, a, um; [ab oneror] laden, over-charged, full.

Onero, are; act. to burden, charge, load. \* Annonam onerare, to make

vituals dear. \* Imaginibus onerari, to be bound by the memory of his ancestors to act nobly. \* Onere aliquem promissis, to make

great promises to any one. \* Onere rationes, to put more upon a man's account than is disburst for him.

Oncromantis, is; m. a dream prophet.

+ Onerositas, atis; f. burdensomeness.

Oncrosus, a, um; adj. heavy, weighty, chargeable. \* Capiti onerosus, heavy. \* Stomacho onerosus, hard of digestion.

Onerasta, æ; f. a city of Phœnicia.

Onericritus, i; m. one of Alexander's train, sent by him to the sophists of India.

Onesimus, i; m. a rhetorician of Cyprus in the time of Constantine; and others.

Oniabathes, a city of Egypt.

Oniscos, } a wide-mouth'd fish; a

Oniscus, } lope, a worm that bends like a bow in going, a chessip.

Orna, æ; f. a mart-town of Arabia Felix.

Onoba, æ; f. a city in Spain.

Onobala, a river in Sicily.

Onobalitura, æ; f. a city in Spain called Gibræon.

Onocardion, ii, a kind of toazle.

Onocentaurus, i; m. a monster, whose upper part is like a man, and the other part like an ass.

Onochilus, the herb alkanet.

Onochonus,



Onochonus, i; m. a river in Thessaly, dried up by Xerxes's army.  
 Onocrotalus, i; m. a bittern.  
 Onogoris, a city of Colchis, from the Hunns, who were called Onogori, being slain there.  
 Onomacritus, i; m. a fortune-teller of Athens, banished thence by Hipparchus.  
 Onomatopœia, æ; f. the giving a name alluding to the natural sound.  
 Ononis, the herb rest-harrow or camemock.  
 Ononium, ii; n. a kind of nettle.  
 Ononychites, hooped like an ass.  
 Onophris, ii; m. a certain man who lived seventy years on herbs and berries, and saw no man in sixty years.  
 Onopordon, i; n. a kind of prick-thistle, causing asses to fart.  
 Onopyxos, i; f. asses-thistle.  
 Onosma, æ; f. stone-bugloss, causing women to miscarry.  
 Onothyrrion, a city of Thessaly.  
 Onugnathos, a promontory of Peloponnesus, called Capo Xylo.  
 Onuphis, a famous city in Egypt.  
 ONUS, eris; n. [ab Heb. anah, luxit, vel anas, pressit] a load, burden, charge, trouble, hindrance. \* Oneri esse, to be troublesome or grievous to. \* Oneri esse ferendo, to be able to bear a burden.  
 † Onusculum, i; n. a little burden.  
 † Onustatus, a, um; adj. burdened, loaded.  
 † Onusto, are, to burden, load.  
 Onustus, a, um; adj. laden, charged, full of. \* Onustum pectus lætitiæ, a joyful heart.  
 Onichynus, a, um; adj. of or like to an onyx-stone.  
 † Onichypuncta, æ; f. a white precious stone with red streaks.  
 Onytes, a Theban, one of Æneas's companions.  
 Ony-x, chis; m. & f. the nail of one's hand; also an onyx-stone, a box of alabaster; also a film over the eye.

## O ante O.

O. abbrev. for oportet or omnino.  
 O. O. abbrev. for ornamenta omnia.  
 Oogal-a, actis; n. a white-pot or custard.  
 Oonæ, northern islands in the Baltick sea, the people whereof live upon birds, eggs, and oats.

## O ante P.

OP. abbrev. for opiter, opiterere, optimus.  
 Opacitas, atis; f. a shadowing, darkening, umbrage.  
 Opaco, are; act. to shadow, baffle.  
 OPACUS, a, um; adj. [ab ops] shadowed, dark, obscure, cool. \* Sylva opaca, a very thick wood.  
 Opalia, orum; n. pl. feasts dedicated to the goddess Ops.  
 Opalus, i; m. } a precious stone,  
 Opalum, i; n. } having the colour of divers stones.  
 Opane, } es; f. a city of Æthio-  
 Opone, } pia.  
 Opeconsiva, orum; n. pl. feasts to the goddess Ope Consiva, into whose chapel none were admitted but the priests and vestal virgins.  
 Opella, æ; f. little labour.  
 Opera, æ; f. [ab opus] labour,

pain, work. \* Operæ, arum, workmen. \* Operæ est, it is needful. \* Operam dare, nayare, or impendere, to endeavour. \* Operam dare alicui, to pleasure a friend by our minding his business. \* Opera consulta, by complot. \* Opera dedita, for the nonce. \* Eadem opera, all under one. \* Opera tua, by your means. \* Neque opera erat id negotium, nor could that business be minded too. \* Operæ theatrales, actors of plays. \* Operam or operas reddere, to do one's task. \* Haud censebam istarum esse operarum patrem, I did not think my father meddled at all with these businesses.

Opera, um; pl. n. military works. \* Opera cornuta, horned works. \* Opera lunata, half moons.  
 Operæpretium, ii; n. hire, wages, gain, reward or recompence of one's labour, worthy the labour and pains. \* Operæpretium habere, to have full satisfaction. \* Operæpretium facere, to bestow pains on what will quit cost. \* Magna operæ pretia mereri, to have great pay in the wars. \* Operæpretium est, 'tis worth the while.

Operaria, æ; f. a work-woman.  
 Operarius, ii; m. a work-man, labourer.  
 Operarius, a, um; adj. to be employed in work, belonging to a workman. \* Operarium vinum, sorry wine that the servants drank. \* Operarius usus alicujus rei, the aptness of a thing to do any thing.

Operatio, onis; f. a working; also divine worship.

Operator, oris; m. } a worker.

Operatrix, icis; f. }

Operatus, a, um; adj. having laboured; also busied, wrought, set on work, busy about divine service.

† Operculamentum, i; n. a covering, a husk or shell.

† Opercularis, e; adj. covered.

Operculo, are; act. to cover up.

Operculum, i; n. a cover-lid.

Operimentum, i; n. the eye-lid; a cover and covering.

Operio, ui, tum, ire; act. to cover, conceal, overwhelm. \* Operire luctum, to mourn closely. \* Operire fores, to shut the doors. \* Ad necem usque operire loris, you will be whipped to death.

Operi-or, ri; pass. to be shut, to be covered over, to be clothed. \* Operiri fores jussit, he commanded the doors to be shut. \* Arbor operitur frondibus, the tree is covered over with leaves. \* Bene operiri, to be well clothed.

Operor, ari; dep. to labour, work, solemnize any rite or ceremony. \* Rebus veneris operari, to lye with a woman. \* Operari studiis, to give one's self to study. \* Sacris operari, to sacrifice, or perform divine service. \* Luna est operata, the moon hath shined.

Operose; adv. with pain and diligence.

† Operositas, atis; f. too much meddling, over-doing.

Operosus, a, um; adj. laborious, busy, done with difficulty, painful, working much, curiously wrought, of great virtue. \* Divitiæ operosiores, gotten with great pains. \* Senectus

operosa, an old age holding out in business. \* Operosa herba, a very sovereign herb, good for many things. \* Operosissima mortis securitas, 'tis no easy thing to slight or contemn death.

Opertanei, certain gods so called.

Opertaneus, a, um; adj. done in secret, within doors. \* Sacrum opertaneum, private mass or service.

Operte; adv. secretly, covertly.

† Operto, are, to cover often.

Opertorium, ii; n. a cover or covering, a hood.

Opertum, i; n. the private sacrifice of Bona Dea, to which only women were admitted.

Opertus, a, um; part. of operior; covered, muffled, hood-winked.

Operto capite, with a hat on.

In operto esse, to be at home or within doors.

Opertus, us; m. a covering.

Operula, æ; f. a little labour.

Opes, um; pl. f. riches, power, aid, assistance. \* Opes accilæ, means brought low. \* Dilacerare opes, to squander away an estate. \* Opes arboris, the fruit of a tree.

Ophanta, a people of Sarmatia in Asia, by the river Ophrius.

Opheltes, æ; m. the son of Lycurgus, king of Thrace.

Ophiasis, is; f. a shedding of the hair.

Ophicardelus, i; m. a black precious stone divided with two white lines.

Ophidion, ii, a kind of conger or eelpout.

Ophioctonon, i; n. the herb elaphoboscon, eaten by harts.

Ophiodes, an island in the gulf of Arabia, where the topaz is found.

Ophiogenes, um; pl. m. a people by the Hellespont in Asia, who cure the bitings of serpents with the touch of their hands.

Ophioglossum, i; n. adder's tongue.

Ophiomachus, i; m. a lizard fighting with serpents.

Ophion, onis; m. the husband of Eurynome, who reigned before Saturn, and was banished by him; also one of Cadmus's companions bred of serpents teeth.

Ophion, a beast in Sardinia, much like a hart.

Ophiophagi, orum; pl. m. a people of Æthiopia, remarkable for eating serpents.

Ophioscorodon, i; n. serpent's garlic.

Ophiostraphyles, the herb briony.

Ophis, is; m. a serpent.

Ophis, a river of Cappadocia.

Ophitæ, certain hereticks who kept and worshipped a living serpent.

Ophitæa, æ; f. a city of Phocis.

Ophites, æ; m. the river Orontes.

Ophites, is; m. spotted marble.

Ophiuchus, a constellation of sixteen stars.

Ophiusa, an island in the Balearick sea, full of serpents; also the island Rhodes, and another island near Crete; a city of Mysia.

Ophiusa, an Æthiopian herb given in drink to such as had committed sacrilege.

Ophrateus, the thirty-fifth king of Assyria.

Ophrys, yos; f. the herb-war-blade.

Ophthalmias, æ; f. bleer-e, edness, sore eyes; also a sea-ruff with great eyes and a little mouth.



Ophthalmica, æ; f. the herb eye-bright.  
 Ophthalmicus, a, um; adj. of the eyes.  
 Ophthalmicus, i; m. an oculist.  
 Ophthis, a city of Libya.  
 Opia, a people by the river Indus.  
 Opice; adv. clownishly, barbarously.  
 Opici, orum; pl. m. a people of Campania, called afterwards Ausonii.  
 Opicus, a, um; adj. [ab opicis] filthy, foul; also barbarous in speech.  
 Opifer, a, um; adj. helping.  
 Opifex, icis; c. a workman, craftsman. \* Opifex mundi, the creator.  
 Opificina, æ; f. a work-house.  
 Opificium, ii; n. work or workmanship.  
 Opigena, æ; f. an epithet of Juno from her assisting at women's labour.  
 Opilio, onis; m. a Roman consul.  
 OPILIO, onis; m. [ὀπίλῳ] a shepherd; also a kind of bird.  
 Opilius Macrinus, a Roman emperor, saluted by the army after the death of Caracalla, and slain by the army about a year after.  
 † Opilo, are, to pick a bone.  
 Opimatio, onis; f. a fattening.  
 Opimātor, ōris; m. a fatter.  
 † Opimatus, a, um; adj; fattened, enriched.  
 † Opimax, acis; adj. very rich, wealthy.  
 Opimē; adj. richly, abundantly.  
 Opimiana vina [ab opimus] wine which has continued good two hundred years.  
 Opimitas, atis; f. fatness, abundance.  
 Opimius, i; m. a Roman consul, A. U. 632.  
 Opimo, are; act. to make fat. \* Opimare meniam, to keep a good table.  
 OPIMUS, a, um; adj. ab opis; rich, fat, fertile. Resopimæ, a plentiful estate. \* Opima spolia, spoils taken from one captain-general by another.  
 Opinabilis, e, which may be supposed.  
 † Opinabilitas, atis; f. a being to be supposed.  
 † Opinamentum, i; n. a conceit.  
 Opinatio, onis; f. a supposing or thinking.  
 † Opinātō; adv. expectedly. \* Nec opinatō, unadvisedly, suddenly, unlooked for.  
 Opinātō, ōris; m. } a deemer or supposer.  
 Opinatrix, icis; f. }  
 † Opinātorius, a, um; opinionative.  
 † Opinatus, ūs; m. a supposing.  
 † Opinatus, a, um; adj. thought upon. \* Nec opinatus, unawares, sudden.  
 † Opinax, acis; adj. full of opinion, manifest.  
 † Opinianum vitrum, enamel, glass to enamel with.  
 Opinio, onis; f. an opinion, expectation, judgment, reputation. \* Ut mea fert opinio, as I think. \* Amplius opinione morabantur, they stood longer than they design'd. \* Opinionem omnium vincere, to be better than one is taken. \* he by most.  
 Opiniōsus, a, um; adj. opinionative, dogmatical, obstinate.  
 Opiniōsus, i; m. an odd man that has singular opinions.  
 OPINOR, ari; dep. [ab ἐπινοῶ, vel ab ὀπρω] to have an opinion, to suppose, deem, think. \* Male opinari de aliquo, to have an ill opinion of any one.  
 † Opinus, a, um; adj. probable.

\* Nec opinus, unlikely, unlooked for.  
 † Opiparatus, a, um; adj. having made good cheer.  
 Opipare; adv. sumptuously.  
 † Opiparo, are, to make good cheer.  
 Opiparus, a, um; adj. [ab opes & paro] sumptuous, costly, rich.  
 Opis, a nymph, one of Diana's companions; also a city near which the river Tigris falls into the sea.  
 Opis, ōpem, ōpe; f. ab. ant. nom. ops, help, power, wealth. † Non opis est nostræ, 'tis not in our power. \* Dives opis natura suæ, nature has a great deal of power and efficacy.  
 Opinina, æ; f. a city of Thrace.  
 Opistographum, ii; n. a book written on the backside, a postscript.  
 Opistographus, a, um; adj. written on both sides, endorsed.  
 Opistotonus, i; m. a crick in the neck.  
 Opiter, ōris; m. } [a pater] one whose  
 Opitrix, icis; f. } father died before  
 the grandfather.  
 Opiter Virginius Tricostrus, the eighth consul after the ejection of kings.  
 Opitergium, the town Oderio, Uderzo, or Ovederzo, in Italy.  
 Opitergini, orum; pl. m. the people of Ovederzo.  
 Opites, a Grecian slain by Hector.  
 Opitulatio, onis; f. a helping, succour.  
 Opitulātor, ōris; m. } an helper.  
 Opitulatrix, icis; f. }  
 Opitulor, ari; dep. [ab opis] to help or succour, to be good against.  
 † Opitulus, a, um; adj. helping.  
 Opitulus, Jupiter so called.  
 OPIUM, ii; n. [ὀπύον] the juice of poppy causing sleep.  
 Opus, a city of Pontus in Cappadocia.  
 Opizum, a city of Thrace.  
 Opobalsamum, i; n. the juice of balm, the natural flowing balm of Gilead.  
 Opocarpalum, i; n. the venomous juice of carpalum.  
 Opon, a promontory in the west of Crete.  
 Opodonax, acis, the juice of all heal.  
 Oporico, es; f. a medicine made of fruits.  
 Oporinus, a, um, of autumn.  
 Oporotheca, æ; f. a fruit-chamber.  
 Oporter, ēbat, uit, ēre; verb. imp. it ought, it must. \* Oportet me, I must. \* Factum oportuit, it ought to have been done, or you should have done it.  
 Oportura, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.  
 Opp-ango, ēgi, actum, angere; act. [of ob and pango] to fasten or join against.  
 † Oppavio, ire, to beat upon or against.  
 † Oppecto, ēre, to comb, pick upon.  
 Oppedo, ēre; neut. [of ob and pecto] to slight, fast against, gainjays, drive on every side.  
 Opperior, certus, and certus sum, iri; dep. [a pario, vel. ant. perior] to tarry for.  
 Oppelsulatus, a, um; adj. barred, bolted.  
 † Oppelsulo, are; act. to bar or bolt.  
 Oppeto, ivi, ēre; act. cum acc. [of ob & peto] to die. \* Mortem oppetere, to fall in the bed of honour.  
 † Oppexus, ūs; m. a combing.  
 Oppia, æ; f. a vestal virgin convicted of adultery, and buried alive.  
 Oppianus, i; m. a famous poet of Cilicia, who received of the emperor Antoninus Caracalla, for every verse of his poems, a piece of gold, being in all twenty thousand.

† Oppicatio, onis; f. a covering with pitch.  
 † Oppicator, ōris; m. a coverer with pitch.  
 Oppico, āre, to cover over with pitch.  
 Oppidanus, a, um; adj. of the town.  
 Oppidanus, i; m. a townsman.  
 Oppidatim; adv. town by town.  
 † Oppidicus, i; m. one living in a town.  
 Oppido; adv. very much, greatly, plainly, speedily. \* Oppido pauci, very few. \* Oppido perii, I am utterly undone.  
 Oppidulum, i; n. a little town.  
 OPPIDUM, i; n. [ab ἐπιμέδω, planum, quod in plano est] a town or borough, also a walled town, and a city; and [emphatically] in particular the city of Rome (in ancient writers.) Note, Et si oppidum et urbem aliquantum distinguunt recentiores grammaticæ, scriptores tamen optimi sæpe confundunt. Also the starting place at horse-races at the entrance of the Circus, so called, because on the wall-side were turrets and battlements as about a town.  
 Oppidum, the town Oppido in Calabria.  
 Oppidum Novum, the city Rabuck in Mauritania Tingitana, and other places.  
 Oppignoratio, onis; f. a pawning.  
 † Oppignorator, ōris; m. a pawner.  
 Oppignoro, are; act. cum accus. to pawn, lay in pledge. \* Rem publicam creditoribus oppignorare, to engage the public faith.  
 Oppilatio, onis; f. a stopping in the lungs.  
 Oppilatus, a, um, stopped, shut up.  
 Oppilo, are, to stop, shut, or fill up.  
 Oppleo, ēre; act. to fill up to the top.  
 Opplevit hæc opinio Græciam, all Greece was of this opinion.  
 Oppletus, a, um; part. filled up.  
 Opploratio, onis; f. a bewailing.  
 Opploro, are; neut. to deplore or bewail before one.  
 Oppō-no, ūi, situm; act. cum acc. & dat. to oppose, object, set against, wager against. \* Pignori opponere, to pawn. \* Opponere auriculam, to hear witness. \* Opponere causam, to bring an excuse. \* Opponere insidias alicui, to lay gins for one.  
 Opportune; adv. fitly, in good season, in pudding time.  
 Opportunitas, atis; f. opportunity, fitness of time, advantage, commodiousness, profit, easiness.  
 Opportunus, a, um; adj. [ex ob & portus] fit, convenient, in due time, proper, obnoxious, subject. \* Opportunus injuræ, whom 'tis no hard matter to wrong or injure. Oppor-na locorum, convenient places.  
 Oppositio, onis; f. an opposition, contrariety.  
 Oppositum, i, n. the opposite, clean contrary.  
 Oppositus, a, um, part. of opponor, set or placed against, pawned, laid open to. \* Opposito dedecore, the shame being discovered.  
 Oppositus, ūs; m. a contrary instance, a setting against, an interposition.  
 Oppressio, onis; f. an oppressing, grieving, taking advantage, a vigorous prosecution.



Oppressiuncula, æ; f. a little oppression. \* Papillarum oppressiunculae, dalliance.

Oppressor, òris; m. an oppressor.

Oppressus, a, um; part. of opprimor; oppressed.

Opprimo, essi, essum, imère; act. cum accus. to oppress, grieve, to surprise, keep close, overwhelm, ravish. \* Os opprime, keep your mouth shut. \* Ære alieno opprimi, to be deep in debt. \* Opprimere ignem, to prevent a mischief. \* Nox oppressit, night came upon them. \* Somnus oppressit eum, he fell asleep.

† Opprobrium, i; n. a disgrace.

Opprobatio, ònis; f. a reproaching.

† Opprobriator, òris; m. a reproacher.

† Opprobriose; adv. reproachfully.

Opprobrius, a, um, reproachful.

Opprobrium, ii; n. a reproach, rebuke. \* Nec fuit opprobrium Gallo, nor was Gallus to be discom-mended.

Opprobro, are; act. cum accus. Plaut. to speak with reproach, up-braid.

Oppugnatio, ònis; f. an assault, siege.

Oppugnator, òris; m. } an assault-

Oppugnatrix, icis; f. } er, besieger.

Oppugnatorius, a, um; adj. for as-saulting.

Oppugnatus, a, um; part. assaulted, besieged. \* Roma oppugnata propriis triumphis, Rome overturned by its own victories.

Oppugno, are; act. cum accus. to assault, attack, besiege, batter. \* Oppugnare aliquem clandestinis consiliis, to plot or contrive one's ruin covertly. \* Oppugnare aliquem pecuniâ, to work upon a person with money. \* Oppugnare verbis æquitatem, to speak against equity.

Opputatio, ònis, f. a pruning.

Opputo, are, to prune, cut off boughs.

† Oppuvia, orum; n. stripes, blows.

† Oppuvio, ire [of ob and pavio] to strike.

Ops, Opis; the daughter of Cœlum and Vesta, the sister and wife of Saturn, called also Rhea and Cybele; the earth.

Ops, inusit. [ab ònis, cura, vel à dea] gen. opis, acc. opem. abl. ope, relief, help, wealth. \* Opis egens, standing in need of help. \* Summâ ope niti decet, they should strive with all their might.

Opicella, æ; f. a city of Cantabria in Spain.

Opigamia, æ; f. a Lacedemonian law against unmarried men.

Opimathes, æ; m. he that learns or goes to school in his old age.

Opimathia, æ; f. a learning late.

Opsônatio, ònis; f. a catering.

Opsônator, òris; m. a caterer, man-ciple, or steward.

Opsônatus, us; m. a catering, buying of victuals.

Opsônito, are, to prepare often for meals.

OPSONIUM, ii; n. [ἀψώνιον] all victuals except bread; but especially fish; also soldiers pay.

Opsôno, are; act. } cum accus. to Opsônor, ari; dep. } cater, to buy meat, to go to market. \* Opsônare fœcem, to get one a stomach. \* Cœ-

næ opsonavi, I have bought meat for supper.

Optabilis, e; adj. to be desired.

Optabiliter; adv. desirably, as one would wish.

Optandus, a, um; part. to be desired.

Optatio, ònis; f. a desiring, wish-ing.

Optatò; adv. according to one's desire, as heart would wish.

Optativus, a, um; adj. optative, of wishing.

Optatrix, icis; f. she that desires.

Optatum, i; n. a desire, wish. \* In optatis est, I desire greatly or long for.

Optatus, an African bishop who wrote seven books against the Donatists.

Optatus, a, um; adj. desired, pleasant. \* Quid mihi potest esse optatius? what can be more desirable? \* Id optatissimum sibi putant, they are not a little pleased at it.

Optice, ês; f. the optick science.

Opticus, a, um; adj. serving for the sight.

Optiletis, Minerva so called.

Optimas, âtis; m. a grandee, great man.

Optimatus, us; m. nobility, excel-lency, grandeur.

Optimè; adv. superl. of bonè, ex-cellenly, very well. \* Optimè est, I am glad on't with all my heart.

\* Optimè omnium, the best of all.

Optimitas, âtis; f. an advantage, excellency, &c.

Optimus, a, um; adj. superl. of bo-nus; best, very good.

Optio, ònis; f. a choice or election.

\* Optio sit tua, take your choice.

Optio, ònis; m. a deputy, lieutenant.

\* Optio carceris, a marshal or jailor. \* Optio gubernatoris, the master's mate.

† Optionarius, ii; m. he that puts up the soldier's petition to the captain.

Optionatus, us; m. the office of depu-ties or lieutenants.

Optivus, a, um; adj. adopted, insi-titious.

OPTO, are; act. cum accus. rei & dat. pers. [ab ὀντεται] to ask, de-sire, wish, or chuse. \* Optavit lo-cum tectis, he made choice of a piece of ground whereon to build a house.

† Opulesco, ieri, to grow rich.

Opulens, tis; adj. wealthy.

Opulentè, } adv. richly, sumptu-

Opulenter, } ously.

Opulentia, æ; f. richness, wealth.

† Opulentitas, âtis; f. wealthiness.

Opulento, are; act. to enrich.

Opulentus, a, um; adj. [ab opes] rich, wealthy, plentiful.

† Opulesco, ere, to grow rich.

Opulus, i; f. [ab opis] a tree good to join vines unto.

† Opunculo, ònis; m. he that sings like a shepherd.

Opuntia, æ; f. an herb growing by the city Opus.

Opuntius, a, um; adj. of Opus.

Opus, untis; f. a city of Locris.

Opus, êris; [ab ἔνω, facio] work, business, labour. \* Opere magno, very earnestly. \* Opere nimio, exceedingly. \* Opus urbis, as big as a city. \* Opus otii, a work or piece composed at spare hours or times sequester'd from ordinary busi-ness.

Opus, indec. adj. [ & subst. reg. abl. ] need, needful, necessary. \* Opus est cibus puero, the boy has need of meat. \* Opus est properato, they must needs make haste.

Opusculum, i; n. a little work.

† Opustorium, ii; n. a little junket.

† Opustorius, ii; m. a comfit-maker.

### O ante R.

OR, for ordo, ornatus, ornamentum. Ora, a city of India, taken by Alex-ander.

ORA, æ; f. a border, coast, a zone or di-mate, a hem, brim, a beginning. \* Oram legere, to coast. \* Ora vulneris, the lips of a wound sew'd together. \* Solvere oram, to depart from such a coast, weigh anchor and be gone.

Oraba, æ; f. a city of Oisrhoene.

Oraculum, i; n. [ab os vel oro] an oracle, an answer given from God, a wise sentence, a vision by dream; also a temple. \* Oraculo uti, to consult the oracle. \* Ex oraculo dici, to be taken for an undoubted truth.

Oræ, a small country of Peloponne-sus, called afterwards Althepeia.

† Oramen, inis; n. an oration, speech.

Orani, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.

Orarium, ii; n. a towel; also a deacon's vestment.

Orarius, a, um; of the bounds, skirts, or shoar. \* Oraria navis, a coasting vessel.

Orata, æ; f. a gilt-head [fish.]

Oratha, æ; f. a city of Messene, en-vironed with the river Tigris.

Oratio, ònis; f. an oration, speech, prayer. \* Orationis operam com-pendio facere, to sum up one's speech in brief.

Oratiuncula, æ; f. a short speech.

Orator, òris; m. an orator embassa-dor, a spokesman, a pleader.

Oratoria, æ; f. rhetoric.

Oratorie; adv. rhetorically.

Oratorium, ii; n. an oratory.

Oratorius, ii; m. a king of the Alle-manni.

Oratorius, a, um; adj. of an orator.

Oratrix, icis; f. an oratrice, media-tress; also rhetorick.

Oratum, i; n. a request, prayer.

Oratus, a, um; part. desired, besought.

Oratus, us; m. a praying, entreating.

Orbana, } æ; f. } the goddess of

Orbona, } } parents bereft

Orbona, } } of their children.

Orbanassa, æ; f. a city of Pamphy-lia.

Orbatio, ònis; f. a depriving, or be-ing deprived.

Orbator, òris; m. } a depriver, steal-

Orbatrix, icis; f. } er, murderer.

Orbatus, a, um; deprived, bereft.

Oibella, a country of Macedonia, from the mountain Orbelus.

Orbesione, ês; f. a country of Arme-nia Minor.

Orbiculâris, e; adj. orbicular, round.

† Orbiculâris, is; f. the herb sow-bread.

Orbiculârîtér; adv. orbicularly, round-ly.

Orbiculâtîm; adv. like circles, by rounds.

Orbiculâtus, a, um; adj. round like a circle. \* Poma orbiculata, or mala orbiculata, pome-paradise.

Orbi-



Orbīculus, i; m. a little circle, roundle, the wheel of a pulley, pommander.  
 † Orbīcus, a, um; adj. round, circular; also lame.  
 Orbile, la; n. the circle of a cart-wheel.  
 Orbilius, a very harsh grammarian of Beneventum, in Cicerō's time.  
 ORBIS, is; m. [ab urvus, vel ab ὀρεῖ] a circle, circuit, revolution, an orb, round compass; also a round table, the world, a multitude, a year, a bottom of yarn, an oil-press. \* Cavus orbis, a buckler. \* In orbem ire, to go round. \* Orbes, the eye holes. \* Orationis orbis, a fulness of periodical clauses. \* Orbis Romanus, the Roman empire. \* In orbem volvi, to wind itself up round like a ball for its better defence (as a serpent.)  
 Orbīta, æ; f. a cart wheel, cart rut, a compass, circle. \* Orbīta vinculi, the mark or dint of a band being tied too hard.  
 Orbitæ, arum; pl. m. a people of India.  
 Orbitas, ātis; f. the loss or lack of any thing, especially of parents or children. \* Orbitas luminis, a being blind.  
 † Orbitatio, ōnis; f. a going in the way.  
 † Orbito, are, to go in the way.  
 † Orbitudo, inis; f. a being bereaved, loss, lack.  
 Orb-o, are; act. cum acc. to bereave, deprive of. \* Orbare aliquem sensibus, to take away one's senses.  
 ORBUS, a, um; adj. destitute, bereft, blind, fatherless, childless. \* Orbus palmes, a tulle's vine-branch. \* Orbus auxilii, without help or succour.  
 Orbus, i; m. a rich old man that has no apparent heir; also an orphan.  
 ORCA, a fish, enemy to the whale; a dice-box, any narrow-necked pot, a powdering tub, a box used by women to keep their paint in.  
 Orcaades, the thirty British isles of Orkney, on the coast of Scotland.  
 Orcelis, a city in Spain.  
 Orchæ, a city of the Babylonians, called also Ur Chaldeorum.  
 Orchalis, a hill in Bœotia, called afterwards Alopecos.  
 Orchanes, æ; m. a Turkish emperor who took Prusa from the Grecian emperor, A. D. 988.  
 Orchanus, i; m. a king of Assyria, who buried his daughter Leucothoe alive for lying with Apollo.  
 Orchas, ādis; f. a kind of juicy olive.  
 Orcheni, ōrum; pl. m. a certain sect of Chaldean astronomers.  
 Orchestra, æ; f. a place near the stage, where the senators sat, among the Romans; the place where the singers, dancers, or the musick sat, among the Grecians.  
 Orchimius, the father of Cydippe.  
 Orchis, itis; f. the herb dog-sones.  
 Orchitis, is; f. a large kind of olive.  
 C. Orchius, i; m. a tribune of the people, author of the law called orchia, by which the number of guests was limited.  
 † Orchomenius calamus, a reed being hollow throughout.  
 Orchomenus, a town in Bœotia, Orchomenum, where there is a

temple dedicated to the Græces; and another in Arcadia.

Orchomenus, i; m. a river of Thessaly, called afterwards Mynterius.

Orcimana sponda, a bier or coffin.

Orcinus, a, um; adj. [ab orcus] belonging to hell or Pluto.

Orcius, or orcivus thesaurus, a grave.

Orcula, æ; f. a little vessel with a big belly and a narrow mouth.

Orcus, i; m. [ab ἔρκος, septum, vel ὄρκος, juramentum] hell, or the darkness of hell, the river Styx; also the earth. \* Cum orco rationem habere, to live in an unhealthy air.

Orcus, a Thessalian river flowing out of the Stygian lake, so thick that it floats on the river Peneus; also a king of the Molossi, about seven hundred years before the building of Rome.

Orcynium, a mountain of Lesbos.

† Orcynus, i; m. a kind of tunic.

Ordæa, æ; f. a city of Macedonia.

† Ordeaceus, a, um, of barley.

† Ordeolus, i; m. scurf in the eye-brows.

Ordessus, a city of Sarmatia Europæa.

† Ordia, orum; n. pl. beginnings.

Ordinendus, a, um; adj. to be begun.

Ordinālis, e; adj. belonging to order.

† Ordināliter; adv. in order.

† Ordinarium, ii; n. a plate where the ordinance is kept.

Ordinarius, a, um; adj. orderly, put in order. \* Servus ordinarius, a chief servant. \* Homo ordinarius, a contented man. \* Ordinarii, soldiers in a camp, leaders in an army. \* Ordinariæ dignitates, city dignities. \* Ordinaria semina, beds of seed.

Ordināte; adv. orderly, by good order. Ordinatim; der, one after another.

Ordinatio, ōnis; f. a setting in order, administration of affairs; ordination.

Ordinator, ōris; m. an ordainer, Ordinatix, icis; f. disposer.

Ordinatus, a, um; part. ab ordinor; disposed, set in order.

Ordino, are; act. to dispose, settle, to order, promote. \* Ordinare syllabarum literas, to spell.

ORDIOR, orius & orditus sum, iri; dep. cum. acc. [ab orior, vel ὄρος, excitō] to begin, to weave.

ORDO, inis; m. [Heb. tur, vel ab ὄρδης, rectus] an order, rank, quality, state or degree. \* Ordines quatuordecim, the knights benches. \* Ordine ducere, to lead a company. \* Extra ordinem, besides, or above the usual course. \* Honesti ordinis, of pretty good fashion.

Ordovicæ, a people about Berwick.

Ordovices, a people of North Wales.

Orea, æ; f. [ab auris] the headstall of a bridle.

Oræades, the nymphs of the mountains.

Orebatis, a city of Persia.

Oreges, part of the mountain Imaus.

Oreni, a people next to the Celtiberi on the south.

Orëon, ei; n. a kind of blood-wort.

Oreophanta, æ; f. a city of India within the great river Ganges.

Oreos, a city of Eubœa.

Oreoselinum, i; n. mountain-parsley.

Orestrophus, i; m. one of Aëtion's dogs.

Orestæ, arum; pl. m. a people of Epirus, and of Gedrosia in Asia.

Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, and friend of Pylades; and other men.

Oresthæon, a city of Arcadia, so called from Orestheus the son of Lycaon.

Orestia, æ; f. a city of Arcadia.

Orestis, part of Macedonia.

Oretæ, arum; pl. m. a people of Sarmatia in Asia.

Oretani, orum; pl. m. the people of La Mancha in Spain.

Oretenus; adv. up to the mouth.

Orethus, i; m. a river of Sicily.

Oreum, i; n. a city of Eubœa.

Oreus, an epithet of Bacchus, so called from the hills upon which they were wont to sacrifice to him.

Orexis, is; f. appetite, desire to eat; also vomit. \* Rapida orexis, a greedy worm.

Orgalema, æ; f. a city near Ister.

Organa, æ; f. an island of Arabia Felix; also a name of Minerva.

Orgānarius, ii; m. an instrument maker; an organist.

Orgānice; adv. with an instrument.

Orgānicus, a, um; adj. of or with an instrument, playing on or singing to an instrument.

Organista, æ; m. an organist.

ORGANUM, i; n. [ὄργανον] an instrument (especially musical), an organ, a measure or instrument to measure land with.

Orgas and Orga, a river of Magna Phrygia.

Orgali, orum; m. a people of Scythia.

Orge, a fountain and river in Provence called La Sourguë.

Orgelium, i; n. a city of Spain.

Orgelitani, the people of Orgelium.

Orgia, æ; f. a city of Spain.

Orgia, orum; n. pl. the sacrifices of Bacchus.

Orgomentæ, a city of Illyria.

Orgon, an island near Tuscany.

Orgyia, æ; f. a fathom, the measure of six feet.

Oria, æ; f. [ab ora] a fisher-boat.

Oribasus, i; m. a favourite of the emperor Julian, who wrote seventy-two books of physick.

Oribasius, i; m. one of Aëtion's dogs.

Orichalcum, i; n. latten metal.

Oricilla, æ; f. the ear-lap.

† Oricola, æ; f. an herb in the Canaries with which they dye cloth.

Oricularius, a, um; adj. [ab auris] of the ear. \* Oricularius clyster, a syringe.

Oricum or Oricus, a sea town of Epirus.

† Oridicus, a, um, roughly spoken.

† Oriendus, a, um; adj. come, descended of.

Oriens, ntis; m. the east, sun-rising.

Oriens, ntis; part. arising.

Orientalis, e; adj. Liv. oriental, eastern.

Orincium; ii; n. the mouth, entrance; or brim of any thing, a bung-hole.

Origanum, i; n. wild marjoram.

Origenes, is; m. a famous ecclesiastick author who gelded himself.

Origeniani, his followers.

Originalis, e; adj. original, primitive.

† Originaliter; adv. originally.



**Originarius**, a, um; adj. inheriting by birth.  
**Originatio**, ōnis; f. a beginning, etymology, derivation.  
**Originatus**; adv. from the first original.  
**Origo**, inis; f. [ab orior] a beginning, original, off-spring, source, rise.  
**Origo**; f. the name of an harlot in Horace.  
**† Orinda**, æ; f. bread made of the grain orindium in Egypt.  
**Oringis**, a city in Spain.  
**Oriola**, æ; f. a little fiber-boat.  
**Orion**, ōnis; m. a great hunter slung to death by a scorpion, and both placed among the constellations.  
**ORIOR**, ortus and orfus sum, iri; [ab ὄρω, vel ab Heb. or, lux, vel ἄγειρ, exurgisci, &c.] to rise, begin, be born, spring.  
**Oripelargus**, i; m. a kind of hawk or eagle.  
**Orisia**, æ; f. a city of Iberia.  
**† Orisonus**, a, um; adj. sounded with the mouth.  
**Oritæ**, arum; pl. m. a people of India.  
**Orithyia**, æ; f. the daughter of Æcætheus king of Athens, with whom Boreas was in love; who when he could not win her, carried her by force into Thrace; also a queen of the Amazons.  
**Oriturus**, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of orior; about to rise.  
**Orundus**, a, um; adj. sprung from, risen of.  
**Ormanus**, i; a river of Arabia Felix.  
**Ormenius**, a mountain of Bithynia.  
**Orminum**, i; n. the herb clary.  
**Ornisdore**, æ; m. a king of Persia.  
**Ormus**, i; f. a famous city of Persia in an island abounding with shells that breed the fairest pearls.  
**Ornamentum**, i; n. an ornament, a garnishing, preferring. \* Ornamento esse, to be a grace unto.  
**Ornatè**; adv. neatly, trimly, eloquently.  
**Ornatio**, ōnis; f. an adorning.  
**Ornator**, ōris; m. an adorer, garnisher, praiser.  
**Ornatix**, icis; f. a tire-woman, chamber-maid.  
**Ornatūra**, æ; f. an adorning.  
**Ornatus**, a, um; part. of ornor; & adj. decked, garnished, trimmed, tricked up. \* Ornatus ex suis virtutibus, preferred according to one's deserts. \* Ornatus exercitus, an army very well appointed. \* Ornatus fundus, a very pretty living or farm, a neat or decent seat.  
**† Ornatus**, i; m. provision, preparation.  
**Ornatus**, ūs; m. apparel, dress, decking or trimming; also bravery.  
**Ornea**, orum; n. sacrifices of Priapus.  
**Orneus**, i; m. one of the Centaurs.  
**Ornithæ**, arum; m. northern winds, at the blowing of which storks and swallows come over hither.  
**Ornithoscion**, ii; n. an aviary, or place to keep birds in.  
**Ornithogalum**, i; n. the herb dogs-onion, star of Bethlehem.  
**Ornithon**, ōnis; m. an aviary, bird-cage.  
**Ornithopodium**, ii; n. birds-foot, or birds-claw.  
**Ornithotrophium**, ii; n. an aviary.  
**ORNO**, are; act. cum accus. to adorn, to deck, garnish, polish, set forth, trim up, prefer. \* Ornare

fugam, to disguise one's self for flight.  
 \* Ornare aliquem suffragio, to give one his voice, to give one his good word.  
**Ornor**, ari, atus sum; pass. to be dressed or adorned, to be honoured, to be provided or got ready.  
**ORNUS**, i; f. [Heb. oren] a wild ash with broad leaves.  
**ORO**, are; act. cum 2 accus. [ab ὀρέω] to pray, beseech, entreat. \* U-num vos oro, one thing I beg of you. \* Causam orare, to plead a cause. \* Orare aliquem in audaciam, to bid one be of good courage.  
**Oroardes**, æ; f. a mountain of Asia, part of Taurus.  
**Oroates**, the greatest river of Sufiana, dividing it from Persia.  
**Oroba**, a city of Assyria.  
**Orobanchæ**, æs; f. broom-rape.  
**Orōbatis**, a city of Persia.  
**† Orobax**, the herb piony.  
**Orobinus**, a, um; adj. of chervil.  
**Orobis**, a river of Gallia Narbonensis.  
**Orobitis**, a grass-green.  
**Orodes**, a king of Parthia, who slew Crassus.  
**Orolaunum**, Arlun in Gallia Belgica.  
**Oromaneci**, a people of Belgium.  
**Oromedon**, the highest mountain in the island Cos.  
**Orontes**, is; m. the greatest river of Syria; a mountain of Media; and a Lycian captain, who came from Troy with Æneas, and was drowned.  
**Oronteus**, a, um; adj. of Orontes.  
**Oropite**, æs; f. } a city of Etruria.  
**Oropitum**, i; }  
**Oropus**, a city of Macedonia, and other places.  
**Orose**, æs; f. a city of Media.  
**Oroselinum**, i; n. mountain-parsley.  
**Orosius**, i; m. a Spanish historian under Arcadius and Honorius.  
**Orospeida**, } a mountain in Spain,  
**Orospeida**, } next in greatness to the Pyrenean.  
**Orphanotrophium**, ii; n. a place or hospital where orphans are brought up; as Christ-Church, in London.  
**Orphanotrophus**, i; m. the governor of an hospital.  
**ORPHANUS**, i; m. [ὀρφανός] an orphan, fatherless child.  
**Orpheus**, i; m. a Thracian poet whose harp is said to draw stones, woods, wild beasts, &c.  
**Orphitus**, i; m. the colleague of Priscus.  
**Orphneus**, i; m. one of Pluto's horses.  
**Orphus**, i; m. a sea-fish with great eyes, and teeth like a saw.  
**Orrhea**, Newcastle upon Tyne, and other places.  
**Orrhopygium**, ii; n. the rump of a bird or beast.  
**Orsa**, orum; n. pl. [ab ordior] enterprises, beginnings.  
**Orsata**, æ; f. a city of Armenia Minor.  
**Orsilochus**, i; m. the son of Idomeneus, slain by Ulysses; and others.  
**Orlona**, æ; f. a city of Spain.  
**Orfus**, a, um; part. of ordior; beginning, or having begun.  
**Orsus**, ūs; m. a beginning.  
**Oratus**, i; m. the grandson of Q. Hortensius.  
**Orthagoras**, æ; f. he wrote the history of India.  
**Orthampelos**, a vine which needs no propping.

**Orthe**, æs; f. a city of Magnesia.  
**Orthia**, æ; f. Diana among the Lacedæmonians.  
**Orthiax**, the bonnet or enlargement of the sail.  
**Orthius**, a, um; adj. upright, steep.  
 \* Orthium carmen, a kind of music in a high tune, used by Arion when he threw himself into the sea.  
**Orthocobantii**, ōrum; pl. m. a people of Scythia in Asia.  
**Orthodoron**, i; n. a span, the length of the hand from the wrist to the top of the little finger.  
**Orthodoxia**, æ; f. soundness of judgment.  
**Orthodoxus**, a, um; adj. orthodox, of good opinion and sound judgment in religion.  
**Orthocopia**, æ; f. a right pronunciation.  
**Orthogōnius**, a, um; adj. consisting of right angles.  
**Orthogōnus**, i; m. a right angle.  
**Orthographia**, æ; f. orthography, true spelling and writing; also a model of building erected.  
**Orthographus**, i; m. a true writer.  
**Orthopnoia**, æ; f. purfiness.  
**Orthopnoicus**, a, um; adj. purfy, not able to breathe without holding the neck straight.  
**Orthosia**, æ; f. a city of Phœnicia; also a surname of Minerva, from Orthosius a mountain of Laconia.  
**Orthostata**, arum; pl. f. a building of stones or timber mortised.  
**Orthura**, æ; f. a large city of India.  
**Ortivus**, a, um; adj. easterly. \* Sol ortivus, the sun rising.  
**Orton**, } a town in Italy.  
**Ortona**, }  
**Ortospana**, a city of Paropanisus in Asia, called Candahar.  
**Ortospanum**, a city of India.  
**Ortus**, a, um; part. of orior; begun, bred, sprung, proceeding.  
**Ortus**, ūs; m. birth, rising, a growing or springing up; also the east. \* Materno ortu, by the mother's side.  
**Ortygia Delos**, so called from the abundance of quails; also an island in Sicily.  
**Ortygetra**, æ; m. the captain among quails.  
**Orty-x**, gis; f. a quail.  
**Orus**, a king of Egypt, about eight hundred and thirty years before the building of Rome; also Apollo among the Egyptians; likewise a grammarian, and other men.  
**Ory-x**, gis; m. a wild goat in Africa, seeming to look up and worship the rising dog-star; also a mattock, spade.  
**Oryza**, æ; f. rice.

## O ante S.

**OS**, for omnes, [ap. vet. inscrip.]  
**OS**, ōris; n. [ab O litera, vel ὠψ, vultus] the mouth, face, countenance, an orifice, passage, entrance, a bird's bill, a bung-hole. \* Duri oris, braxan-faced. \* Equus duri oris, a headstrong horse. \* In ore alicuius, before one's face. \* Os populi, the acclamation and good word of the people. \* Discordia ora, different languages. \* Os portus, the entrance into a haven. \* Flectere os in moestitiam, to seem discontented and troubled. \* In ore cit omni populo, 'tis every one's discourse.



OS, offis; n. [ὄστρον] a bone; also the stone of fruit. \* Offa in ligno, the heart of a tree.  
 Ofanna. See Hofanna.  
 Ofca, æ; f. the city Huesca in Spain.  
 Oscarus, i; m. the river Outche in Gallia Celtica.  
 + Ofcē; adv. barbarously, filthily.  
 Ofcēdo, inis; f. [ab os, oris] a gaping and yawning often, a sore mouth, sinking breath.  
 Ofcen, enis; c. [ab os, vel ob & Ofcinis, is; ] cano] divining by singing, a singing-bird.  
 Ofciphoria, orum; pl. n. Athenian feasts.  
 Ofci, orum; pl. m. a people of Campania of a broad speech.  
 Ofcillatio, onis; f. swinging, a kind of play called Hix's mare.  
 + Ofcillo, are; to swing, to see-saw on a bough or with a rope.  
 Ofcillum, i; n. a little mouth; also a little puppet paid to Pluto for the persons of men and their families; also swinging.  
 Ofcinum, i; n. a fesh-saying by birds.  
 Ofcitabundē; adv. negligently.  
 Ofcitabundus, a, um; adj. very negligent.  
 Ofcitāmen, inis; n. a yawning.  
 Ofcitans, ntis; part. gaping, negligent.  
 Ofcitāter, adv. slothfully, carelessly.  
 + Ofcitantia, æ; f. sluggishness.  
 Ofcitatio, onis; f. a gaping or yawning, negligence, oversight. \* Ofcitationes alicujus, books made in haste with small care and no great pains.  
 + Ofcitator, oris; m. an idle fellow.  
 OSCITO, are; neut. } to gape or  
 OSCITOR, ari; dep. } yawn, to open as flowers.  
 Ofcius, i; m. a mountain and river of Thrace.  
 Ofcophoria, orum; pl. n. Palm-sunday.  
 + Ofculana pugna, a fight wherein the victors are afterwards overcome.  
 Ofculatio, onis; f. a kissing.  
 Ofculator, oris; m. a kisser.  
 Ofculor, ari; verb. comm. to kiss, cum acc. to be kissed, cum abl. & a.  
 Ofculum, i; n. a little mouth; also a kiss. \* Ofculis fatigare, to kiss again and again.  
 Ofcus, i; m. a king of the Tuscans.  
 Ofcus, a, um; adj. [ab αἰσχρῶ, pudor] filthy, obscene, rough.  
 Ofregor, oris; m. a breaker of bones.  
 Ofi, adv. O that, would to God.  
 Oli, orum; pl. m. a people of Germany.  
 Ofiba, æ; f. a city of Albania.  
 Ofilia, æ; f. an island in the gulf of Venice.  
 Osiris, idis; m. a king of Egypt, and husband of Io or Isis, worshipped in the form of an ox.  
 + Ofiris, f. toad-flax, flain-wort.  
 Ofirites; f. the herb cynocephalia.  
 Ofisini or Oisimii, a people of Gallia Celtica.  
 + Ofimunda, æ, the herb of mund.  
 Ofmus, i; m. a river of Mysia.  
 Ofochor, oris; m. a king of Egypt.  
 Ofopium, a city of the Carni.  
 Ofor, oris; m. [ab odi] an hater, enemy.  
 Ofphagus, i; m. a river of Macedonia.  
 + Ofpratura, æ; f. the charge of buying small fruit.  
 Ofquidates, a people of Aquitain.

Ofrhoēne, ēs; f. a country of Syria, on the borders of Mesopotamia.  
 Ofrhoeni, the people of Ofrhoene.  
 Ofsa, the river Fiore in Tuscany; also a mountain on the borders of Thessaly.  
 Ofsatim, adv. bone by bone.  
 + Olsatus, a, um; bony, full of bones.  
 Ofsenburgum, } a famous city of Sax-  
 Ofsnaburgum, } ony, built by Julius Cæsar.  
 Ofseria, the city Ofseri in Ireland.  
 Ofseriates, a people of Pannonia, by the river Dravus.  
 Ofseus, a, um; adj. [ab os, offis] of or belonging to bones. \* Manus ofsea, a big-boned hand. \* Ofsea forma, a skeleton or ghost.  
 Ofsiculātum, adv. from bone to bone.  
 Ofsiculum, i; n. a little bone, a cherry-stone, &c.  
 Ofsiфра, æ; f. } [ab os & frango]  
 Ofsiфраgus, i; m. } an osprey.  
 Ofsiфраgium, ii; n. a breaking of bones.  
 Ofsiфраgus, a, um; adj. breaking or cracking of bones.  
 Ofsilegung, ii; n. the gathering up of the bones of a burnt friend.  
 + Ofsiłego, ere; to gather bones.  
 + Ofsiłegus, i; m. a bone-gatherer.  
 + Ofsiłium, i; n. } a little bone.  
 Ofsiłum, i; n. }  
 + Ofsinus, a, um; adj. of bones.  
 Ofsonaba, æ; f. a city of Portugal.  
 + Olsosus, a, um, bony, full of bones.  
 Ofsuarium, ii; n. a charnel-house.  
 + Ofsum, i; n. a bone.  
 Ofsen-do, di, sum and tum, dēre; act cum acc. to shew, open, declare, to prove. \* Ostendere te virum, to play the man. \* Ostendere munus, to exhibit a shew or play. \* Se optimē ostendunt, they approve themselves well. \* Ostendere spem, to put one in hope. \* Ostendere metum, to threaten.  
 Ofsenfio, onis; f. a shewing.  
 Ofsenfus, a, um; part. of ostendor; shewed.  
 + Ostentāculum, i; n. a sign or shew.  
 + Ostentāmen, inis; n. a boasting.  
 Ofsentarius, ii; m. an astrologer, he that looks into and tells the meaning of strange sights.  
 Ofsentatio, onis; f. bragging, vaunting, glorying, ostentation. \* Componere ostentationi, to make for shew.  
 Ofsentatitius, a, um; adj. set out for shew.  
 Ofsentator, oris; m. } a bragger,  
 Ofsentatrix, icis; f. } vaunter.  
 Ofsentatus, a, um; part. of ostentor; shewn, presented. \* Ostentata occasio, an opportunity offered.  
 Ofsentiler, a, um; adj. bringing monsters.  
 + Ofsentio, onis; f. a shewing.  
 + Ofsentionalis, is; m. a soldier waiting on the prince at public shews.  
 Ofsen-to, are, pro ostendo, to shew often, brag or boast. \* Ostentare jugulum pro capite alterius, to offer to lay down his life for another. \* Ostentare periculum capitis, to threaten one's death.  
 + Ofsentolus, a, um, strange, monstrous.  
 Ofsentum, i; n. a monster, a strange sight, a thing against the common course of nature.  
 Ofsentus, a, um; part. of ostendor;

shewed, set abroad. \* Ostentus soli locus, a place lying open to the sun.  
 Ostentus, ūs; m. a shewing, a mocking, by putting out the finger. \* Ostentui esse, to be exposed.  
 Ofscodes, certain islands by Sicily.  
 Ofseritium, ii; n. masterwort, pelitory of Spain.  
 Ostia, æ; f. a city at the mouth of Tiber, built by Ancus Martius.  
 Ostiensis, e; adj. of Ostia.  
 Ostia, orum; n. pl. a river's mouth, the mouth of the sea, the freights.  
 Ostiarius, ii; m. an usher, porter, door-keeper, also one of the minor orders in the church of Rome.  
 Ostiatim; adv. from door to door.  
 + Ostiator, oris; m. a porter.  
 Ostigo, inis; f. [ab os] the scab about the mouths of sheep, &c.  
 Ostiolum, i; n. a wicket.  
 Ofstones, the inhabitants of Ostia.  
 + Ostior, ari, to be idle.  
 Ostippo, the city Estepona in Spain.  
 OSTIUM, ii; n. [qu. os ædium, vel ab obsto, vel ostē, pello] a door, gate, entry, passage, a key-hole, the mouth of a river or haven. \* Ab ostio querere aliquem, to inquire whether such a one be within.  
 Ofstomachia, æ; f. a playing with bones.  
 Ofstracias, æ; m. a precious bone like an agate, and brittle.  
 Ofstracinda, æ; f. summer or winter, cross or pile, the throwing of an oyster-shell.  
 Ofstracine, ēs; f. a city of Palestine.  
 Ofstracismus, i; m. a kind of banishment by writing the name of a person on a shell.  
 Ofstracites, æ; m. cross or pile, flat or hollow.  
 Ofstracium, ii; n. a shell; also an onyx-stone.  
 Ofstrea, æ; f. an oyster.  
 Ofstrearia, æ; f. Plin. an oyster pit or bed.  
 Ofstrearius, a, um; adj. of oysters. \* Ofstrearius panis, bread eaten with oysters.  
 Ofstrearius, ii; m. an oyster-man.  
 Ofstreatus, a, um; adj. like oysters, hard, rough.  
 + Ofstreolum, i; n. a little oyster.  
 Ofstreofus, a, um; adj. full of oysters.  
 OSTREUM, i; n. [ὄστρεον] an oyster.  
 Ofstrifer, a, um; adj. producing oysters, or the purple fish or colour.  
 Ofstrinus, a, um; adj. of purple colour.  
 OSTRUM, i; n. [ὄστρεον] purple, the juice of a fish of which purple is made, a purple garment.  
 Oftrys, yos; a cujus. acc. ofstrya, æ; f. a tree of hard and firm timber.  
 Ofstrus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of odi; ready to hate.  
 + Ofsus, a, um, hating, disdaining.

O ante T.

OT. abbreviat. for ostium.  
 Olacusta, æ; m. a hearkner, informer, or eaves-dropper.  
 Otadini, orum; m. pl. a people beyond the river Tyne.  
 Otalgia, æ, a pain in the ears.  
 Otanas, æ; m. a Persian who conspired with Darius against the Magi.  
 Otho, onis; m. the name of several Roman emperors; and other men.  
 Othoqa,



Othoca, æ; f. a city of Sardinia.  
 Othocarius, a king of Bohemia.  
 Otholina, æ; f. the country of Fife in Scotland.  
 Othomanni, the Turkish emperors.  
 Othona, Ithancester in Essex.  
 Othonia, a German wood called Ottenwaldt.  
 Othone, an herb with leaves full of holes.  
 Othryades, the only survivor of three hundred Lacedæmonians, who had slain as many Argives, who writing on his shield, I have overcome, killed himself also.  
 Othrys, a mountain of Thessaly, not far from Oeta, a seat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.  
 Otia; n. a kind of oysters.  
 Oties, a people of Cyprus.  
 Otiolum, i; n. a little leisure.  
 Otior, ari; dep. to repose, to rest.  
 † Otiosiloquium, ii; n. idle talk.  
 Otiosus, a, um; adj. idle, at leisure.  
 Otis, idis; f. a bustard.  
 † Otites, is; Spanish catch-fly.  
 OTIUM, ii; n. [ab otior, auris, vel otiosi, solitariæ, vel ab Heb. gneib, tempus] idleness, leisure, repose. See ocium. \* Otii plurimi res, a business requiring great calmness and tranquillity of mind. \* Otia nostra, my verses written at my ease, with very little pains.  
 Oticus, the son of Cisseus, and brother of Hecuba.  
 Ottadini, a people of Northumberland.  
 Ottarus, a king of Bohemia.  
 Ottorocorra, a city of Serica.  
 Otys, a king of Paphlagonia, who revolted from the Persians to Agesilaus.

## O ante V.

O. V. D. for omni virtuti deditus.  
 O. V. F. for optimo viventi fecit.  
 Ovālis, e; adj. belonging to rejoicing, of an egg, oval. \* Ovalis corona, a crown of myrtle given him that triumphed on foot.  
 Ovans, ntis; part. rejoicing solemnly.  
 Ovatio, ōnis; f. the act of rejoicing solemnly, triumphing in the lesser triumph.  
 Ovatio, onis; f. [ab ovum] the time of a hen's laying eggs.  
 Ovator, ōris; m. } a rejoicer, preserver.  
 Ovatrix, icis; f. } er.  
 Ovātus, a, um, like an egg; also brought in solemnity from conquest.  
 Ovātus, ūs; m. public solemnities of rejoicing.  
 † Oviaria, æ; f. a flock of sheep, or a flock of a great grassier.  
 † Oviarius, a, um; adj. of sheep.  
 Ovicula, æ; f. [ab ovis] a lamb, little sheep.  
 P. Ovidius Naso, a famous Latin poet, born at Sulmo, once in great favour with Augustus, but afterwards banished by him to Pontus.  
 Ovile, is; n. a fold, sheep-cote. \* Ovilia, a place in the Campus Martius at Rome, railed in, where the commons assembled to give their voices.  
 † Ovilio, ōnis; m. a shepherd.  
 Ovilis, e; adj. of sheep.  
 Ovillus, a, um, of sheep. \* Caro ovilla, mutton.  
 Oviluteum, ei; n. the yolk of an egg.  
 Ovinus, the name of several Romans.  
 Ovinus, a, um; adj. of sheep.

Oviparus, a, um; [ab ovum & pario] that lays eggs or spawns. \*  
 Ovipara gallina, a brood hen.  
 OVIS, is; f. [ōis] a sheep. \* Ovem lupo credere, to put an oppressor into authority.  
 † Ovispex, icis; m. a shepherd.  
 OVO, are; neut. [à sono] to shout for joy, rejoice solemnly.  
 OVUM, i; n. [ōv] an egg; also spawn. \* Ovum edurum, an egg neither hard nor soft. \* Ovum tremulum, a poached egg.

## O ante X.

Oxālis, idis; f. green serral.  
 Oxalme, ēs; f. a kind of pickle.  
 Oxama or Uxama, the city Osma in Spain.  
 Oxæ, certain islands, called also Echinades.  
 Oxæas, the son of Hercules by Megara.  
 Oxæi, a people of Epirus.  
 Oxia, æ; f. a sharp distemper.  
 Oxiane, a lake of Sogdiana, made by the river Oxus.  
 † Oximentum, i; n. wine vinegar.  
 Oximum, the city Hycsmes in Normandy.  
 † Oxifalus, a measure of, fifteen drachms.  
 Oxobapta, [sc. vestimenta] purple garments of a deep dye.  
 Oxoleon, i; n. a mixture of oil and vinegar.  
 Oxopia, } the city and university  
 Oxonium, } of Oxford, called also Bellofitum.  
 Oxoniensis, e; adj. of Oxford.  
 Oxos, vinegar; also purple made in Phœnicia.  
 Oxus, a great river of Sogdiana.  
 Oxyacantha, æ; f. a barberry.  
 Oxyacanthus, i; m. the white-thorn, or haw-thorn.  
 Oxybaphum, i; n. a saucer or dish of vinegar.  
 Oxybii, a people of Liguria.  
 Oxycanus, an Indian king.  
 Oxycedros, a small cedar full of boughs and very hurtful.  
 Oxycratum, i; n. a mixture with vinegar.  
 Oxydates, a nobleman of Persia.  
 Oxydracæ, a people of India, from whom when Ptolemy had delivered Alexander, he was stiled Soter.  
 Oxygāl-a, actis, a syllabub.  
 Oxygārum, i; n. anchovy sauce.  
 Oxygion, ii; n. the dregs of vinegar.  
 Oxygonium, ii; n. a thing with sharp corners.  
 Oxylopathum, i; n. scur or ditch-dock.  
 Oxymel-i, itis; n. oxymel, a drink of vinegar, honey, and water mixt.  
 Oxymoron, i; n. an epithet of a contrary signification.  
 Oxymyrine, butcher's broom.  
 Oxyntes, a king of Athens.  
 † Oxypæderōtinus, a, um, of a bright opal or amethyst colour.  
 Oxypōrōpola, æ; c. a seller of sharp sauce.  
 Oxypōlum, i; n. any sharp sauce or ointment tempered with vinegar.  
 Oxyrrhodinum, i; n. a composition of vinegar and rose-water.  
 Oxyrynchus, i, a city by Nilus, so called from a fish of that name, which the inhabitants worshipped as a god.  
 Oxys, eos; f. wood-sorrel; also a vessel of vinegar.

Oxyschoenos, i, a kind of bulrush.  
 Oxytonus, a, um; adj. with an acute on the last syllable.

## O ante Z.

Ozæna, æ; f. a cancerous sore in the nose.  
 Ozanitis, idis; f. a kind of spikenard smelling like poison.  
 Oze, ēs; f. a sinking breath.  
 Ozene, the city Pali in India.  
 Ozole, } a people of Achaia.  
 Ozoli, }  
 Ozymum, i; n. a kind of meat made of the inwards of beasts; also the herb sweet-basil, and a kind of pulse.

## P ante A.

P abbreviat. for Publius, publicus, pupillus, or posuit.  
 P. A. for pluviae arcendæ.  
 P. C. for pactum conventum, patres conscripti, pecunia constituta, or præfectus castrorum.  
 P. D. for publicè dedit.  
 † Pabo, ōnis; m. a wheelbarrow.  
 Pābulāris, e; adj. for fodder.  
 Pābulatio, ōnis; f. a foraging, feeding.  
 Pābulator, ōris; m. } a forager, pur-  
 Pābulatrix, icis; f. } veyor.  
 Pābulatōrius, a, um; adj. of a forager, a foraging.  
 Pābulor, ari; dep. to forage. \* Ire pabulatum, to go a foraging. \* Pabulari oleas fimo, to dung the olive-trees.  
 † Pābulōsus, a, um; adj. full of fodder.  
 Pābulum, i; n. [à pasco] fodder, forage, pasture, food, nourishment. \* Pabulum amoris, that maintains love. \* Pabulum ingenii, that keeps up wit.  
 Pācālis, e; adj. peaceful, betokening peace.  
 † Pācānter; adv. peacefully.  
 Pācātē; adv. securely, in quiet.  
 Pacatinus, i; m. a Roman consul.  
 Pācator, ōris; m. } an appeaser, qui-  
 Pacatrix, icis; f. } eter, reducer.  
 Pācātus, a, um; P. & A. appeased, calmed, quieted. \* Pacatus alicui, good friends with---.  
 Pacatus Minutius, a grammarian who wrote of conical and tragical words, and of Attick and Dorick proprieties.  
 Pachivi, mountains of Asia Minor.  
 Pachomius, an abbot or father of the eremites in Scythia.  
 Pachynus, } one of the three promon-  
 Pachynum, } tories in Sicily.  
 Pachynus Portus, a haven of Sicily, called Porto Longobardo.  
 Pācifer, a, um; adj. [à pax & fero] peace-offering.  
 Pācificatio, ōnis; f. an accommoda-  
 tion, an agreement of peace.  
 Pācificator, ōris; m. } a treator for  
 Pacificatrix, icis; f. } peace, peace-  
 maker.  
 Pācificatōrius, a, um; adj. in order to peace.  
 Pācificātus, a, um; part. of pacifi-  
 cor; pacified, made friends.



Pacifico, are; a. to appease, atone, reconcile.

† Pacificor, ari; dep. to treat for peace, to make an accommodation.

Pacificus, a, um; adj. peace-making.

Pacinus, a grandson of king Volturnus, who gave name to the Pacinates in Italy.

Pacificor, pactus sum, sci; dep. acc. to bargain, to agree, promise. \* Pacem pacisci, to agree upon terms of peace. \* Vitam pro laude pacisci, readily to lay down one's life to get renown.

Paco, are; [a pax] to appease, pacify, reduce.

Paconia, an island of Sicily.

Pacorus, the son of Orodes king of Parthia, slain by Ventidius Bassus, together with his whole army.

Pacta or Pactæ, a city of Sicily, called Patti.

Pactia, one of the Cyclades.

Pactilis, e; adj. framed of several pieces. \* Corona pactilis, a garland tied and fastened together.

Pactio, onis; f. an agreement. \* Pactio nuptialis, a contract of marriage.

Pactitius, a, um; adj. done by agreement or upon condition.

Pactius, a river of Apulia.

Pactio, are, to agree, assent.

Pactolus, i; m. a river of Lydia with gold-colour'd sands ever since Midas washed himself in it.

Pactior, onis; m. a bargainer, contractor.

† Pactioricus, a, um, of bargaining.

† Pactorium, ii; n. a bargain; also the place of bargaining.

Pactorum Portus, a haven of Taurica Cheronesus.

Pactum, i; n. a bargain, contract. \* Quo pacto, by which means.

Pactus, a, um; part. of paciscor; bargained, promised, or having promised. \* Tecla pacta, marriage agreed on. \* Pactis legibus, upon conditions.

Pactus, a, um; part. of pangor; fastened to.

Pacuvius, ii; m. a tragical poet of Brundisium; and other men.

Padaei, a people of India, who are said to eat their sick.

Padeborna, a city of Germany.

Padinates, a people of Gallia Cispadana.

Padua, a Venetian city and university, famous for the study of physick.

Padus, the river Po in Italy.

Padusa, a trench drawn from Padus to Ravenna.

Pæan, anis; m. a song in praise of Apollo; also Apollo himself.

Pæanias, ii; m. a Grecian sophister, who translated the history of Eutropius into Greek.

Pæantiades, Philotes, the son of Pæantius, } Pæan.

Pæantides, precious stones like i e, good for women in child-birth.

Pædagium, ii; n. a tender child, a darling, a thing wherein children are carried.

† Pædagoga, æ; f. a tutress, or governess of children.

Pædagogia, æ; f. the training up of children.

Pædagogianus, i; m. a nice wanton, or Gallus de.

Pædagogium, ii; n. the children's chamber; also bond-service; a page.

Pædagōgus, i; m. a tutor, or governor of a child.

† Pædaneus magister, a school-master.

Pæderastes, is; m. a sodomite.

Pæderastia, æ; f. sodomy.

Pæderos, otis; m. a sodomite; also the precious stone called opalus; also the herb bear's-breech.

Pædia, æ; f. the training up of children.

Pædicator, onis; } m. a sodomite.

Pædico, onis; }

Pædico, are; [a pæis, puer] to hugger, abuse.

† Pædicofus, a, um; adj. sinking,

† Pædidus, } filthy.

Pædor, onis; m. [Heb. peggul, vel a pæis puer, vel pudor, putrefacio] slovenliness, nastiness, the stink of the feet. See pedor.

Pædotriba, æ; m. an instructor of children.

Pædotribia, æ; } f. the exercising of

Pædotribice, es; } children.

Pænanii, a people of Belgium.

Pænit-et, uit, it irketh, repenteth.

Pæon, the name of a skilful physician, who is said to have cured Pluto, being grievously wounded by Hercules.

Pæon, onis; m. a quadrisyllable foot of three short and one long, variable four ways according to the seat of the long syllable.

Pæones, a people of Macedonia.

Pæonia, the country of the Pæones.

Pæonia, æ; f. the herb piony.

Pæonia, Minerva so called from her curing.

Pæonius, a, um, medicinal.

Pælaræ, a people at the foot of Caucasus.

Pæstum, a town of Lucania.

Pæstanus, a, um; adj. of Pæstum.

Pæsula, æ; f. a city in Spain.

Pæsuri, } a people of Portugal.

Pæsures, }

Pæsius, a city of Troas.

Pæstalia, part of Thrace.

Pæti, a people of Thrace.

Pætica, the country of the Pæti.

Pætonium, a city of Austria.

Pætulus, a, um; adj. pinking.

PÆTUS, a, um; adj. [a pæis, puer] pink-eyed.

Pætus, the name of several men.

Pagæ, a city of Boeotia.

Pagæi, a people of Pagæ.

Pagagalia, ium; n. feasts wherein villagers were wont to sacrifice to Ceres and Tellus.

† Paganicus, a, um; adj. of farmers.

\* Peculium paganicum, the rent from a farm. \* Paganica pila, a great porch-hall.

Paganismus, i; m. paganism, heathenism.

† Paganitas, atis; f. a multitude of rusticks, the being a Pagan.

† Paganitius, a, um; adj. living in a village.

† Paganizo, are, to play the clown.

Paganorum Insula, an island of Illyricum.

Pagānus, a, um; adj. of the town or country. \* Pagani foci, town fires.

Pagānus, i; m. a peasant, a pagan, not following the wars.

Pagafa, } a town in Thessaly.

Pagafæ, }

Pagafæus, } a, um; adj. of Pagafa.

Pagaficus, }

Pagafiticus, }

Pagatim; adv. in every town or village, from town to town.

Pagella, æ; f. [a pagina] a little

Paginula, } side or page, a quarry of glass.

† Pagenses, ium; m. townsmen.

† Pagillus, i; m. a little village.

Pagina, æ; f. [a pango] a side of a leaf, a page, a joint in a volume or scroll. \* Utramque paginam facit, he bears a very great sway, is all in all.

† Pagino, are, to paste leaves together.

† Pago, pepigi, pactum, ere, to bargain, covenant, to promise.

Pagos, a mountain of Æolis.

Pagrafa, a city of India within Ganges.

† Pagulum, i; n. a bridle.

Pagulus, i; m. a little village.

Pagurus, i; m. a kind of craw-fish.

Pagus, the old name of Corinth.

PAGUS, i; m. [magus] a town or borough; also a shire or canton.

PALA, æ; f. [a magus, pango] a spade, shovel, peel, a fire shovel, the beril, of a ring.

Palābundus, a, um; adj. wandering about.

Palaca, æ; f. } a bachelor's har-

Palace, es; f. } lot.

† Palacra, æ; f. } a wedge of

† Palacrana, æ; f. } gold.

Palæmon, onis; m. the son of Athamas and Ino, called also Melicerte; also a grammarian and a shepherd.

Palæmonius, a, um; adj. of Palæmon.

Palæmonius, one of the Argonauts.

Palæmyndus, a city of Caria.

Palæopolis, a little island of Spain.

Palæpaphus, a city of Cyprus.

Palæphatus, i; m. an ancient author, who wrote five volumes of incredible things.

Palæpolis, an ancient city of Campania.

Palæstina, a part of Syria, containing Judæa, Samaria, and Galilee.

Palæstinus, a, um; adj. of Palæstine.

Palæstra, æ; f. wrestling, a ring for wrestling, a place for exercise, a handsome carriage or behaviour. \* Utemur cā palæstrā quam a te didicimus, we'll follow your counsel and advice.

Palæstrica, æ; f. a woman employed about wrestlers.

Palæstricæ; adv. like a wrestler.

Palæstricus, a, um; adj. of wrestling.

Palæstricus, i; m. a wrestling master, a dancing master. \* Motus palæstrici, an affecting garb or carriage.

Palæstrita, æ; m. a wrestler.

† Palæstro, are; } neut. to wrestle.

† Palæstrizo; }

† Palalia, æ; f. the herb sow-bread.

PALAM; adv. [qu. palo, vel Palam, palma] openly, abroad. \* Omnis res palam est, all the matter is out. \* Palam populo, before all the people. \* Palam est pisces audire, 'tis certain that fish can hear.

Palamedes, the son of Nauplius king of Eubæa, who having caused Ulysses to go to the Trojan war against his will, Ulysses by a false accusation caused him to be stoned to death; also a grammarian.

Palamedæ aves, the cranes, by whose flying Palamedes is said to have learned to order an army.

Palanda, æ; f. a city of India without Ganges.



**PĀLANGA**, æ; f. [φαλαγγίς] a leather, coltstaff.

**Palangæ**, arum; f. rollers on which ships are run ashore, or into the sea.

**Palangarius**, ii; m. one that turns great weights on rollers.

**Palango**, arc, to turn great weights on rollers.

**Pālans**, ntis, straggling, dispersed.

**Palantæum**, a city on the Palatine mount, and another in Arcadia.

**Palantia**, æ; f. a city in Spain.

**Palantini**, the people of Palantia.

**Palatia**, æ; f. a place where a post was fastened, about which soldiers did exercise themselves.

**Pālāris**, e; adj. of a stake or pale.

**Palatha**, æ; f. a cluster of figs.

**Palatim**; adv. stragglingly.

**Palatinatus**, ūs; m. a palatinate.

**Pālātinus**, a, um; adj. Palatine, of a palace. \* **Palatina militia**, the prince's guard.

**Palatinus**, i; m. a name of Apollo, and one of the hills of Rome.

**Palātio**, ōnis; f. a foundation made with piles of timber.

**Pālātium**, ii; n. a palace; also the Palatine mount.

† **Palatual**, alis; n. a sacrifice on mount Palatine.

† **Palatualis**, is; m. the priest who sacrificed to Palatia the goddess of the Palatium.

**PALATUM**, i; n. [ἀ πᾶν, edo, vel ab Hetrusc. *palantum*, cœlum] the palate, roof of the mouth, taste. \* **Hoc non sapit meo palato**, this is not for my tooth. \* **Subtile palatum**, a dainty palate.

**Pālātus**, a, um, dispersed, scattered.

**Palbus**, a mountain of Africa.

**PĀLEA**, æ; f. [ἀ παλᾶ, vibro] chaff, the gills of a cock, the scum, dross or offal. \* **Corona paleæ**, a wisp of stubble.

**Pālear**, aris; n. [ἀ galli palea] **Paleare**, is; f. the dewlap of a beast, a gill, or double chin.

**Palearium**, ii; n. a chaff-room.

**Pāleātus**, a, um; adj. mixed with chaff. \* **Lutum paleatum**, mortar.

**Pāles**, the goddess of shepherds or pasture.

**Palemundus**, a city and river of Taprobane.

**Palturius**, an orator and lawyer, removed from the senate by Domitian.

**Palania**, a city of Serica.

**Palibothra** or **Palimbothra**, a city of India.

**Paliconus**, a fountain of Sicily.

**Palici**, fountains in Sicily, called also **Delli** and **Crateres**.

**Palici** or **Palisci**, twin sons of Jupiter and **Thalia**, the earth swallowed her up, and let out the children again, when their time came, into the world.

**Palilia**, ium; n. the feasts of the goddess **Pales**.

**Palilogia**, æ; f. a repetition of the same words.

**Palimbacchius**, ii; m. a foot of two long syllables, and one short.

**Palimpissa**, æ; f. tar twice sodden.

**Palimpseston**, i; n. a table-book to write in and wipe out again.

**Palindromos**, a promontory of Arabia Felix.

**Palingena**, æ; c. one born again.

**Palingenesia**, æ; f. regeneration.

**Palinodia**, æ; f. a recantation, a

jouncing a retreat. \* **Palinodiam canere**, to recant.

† **Palinodicus**, i; m. a recanter.

**Palinurus**, } a promontory of Luca-

**Palinurum**, } nia.

† **Paliscus**, a, um, dark, shadowy.

† **Palito**, arc; } to wander much.

† **Palitor**, ari; }

**Paliurus**, i; m. a prickly bramble, the white-thorn.

**Palla**, æ; f. a city of Corsica.

**PALLA**, æ; f. [Πάλλα] a woman's long gown, a veil that covers the head.

**Pallāca**, æ; f. } a concubine.

**Pallace**, es; f. }

**Pallades**, virgins whom the Thebans in Egypt consecrated to Jupiter.

**Palladia arbor**, the olive-tree.

**Palladium**, ii; n. the image of **Pallas**.

**Palladius**, one that wrote of agriculture; also an historian, and others.

**Pallantias**, the lake **Triton**, of which **Pallas** is said to be born.

**Pallas**, the name of a lake in Africa.

**Pallas**, ādis; f. the same as **Minerva**, the goddess of wisdom and all art; born of Jupiter's brain.

**Pallas**, ntis; m. the son of **Evander**; also a freed man of **Claudius Cæsar**, richer by far than **Cræsus**; also an historian, and others.

**Pallātus**, a, um, wearing a gown.

**Pallene**, a peninsula of Macedonia, whose isthmus is called **Pallensis**.

**Pallens**, ntis; part. pale, wan; part. of **paleo**.

**PALL-EO**, ēre; neut. [ἀ Παλλεω, albefacio, vel ἀ Παλλω, pallidus] to look pale or wan, to be in a sudden fright. \* **Non ille palluit iras**, he feared not anger. \* **Pallere argenti amore**, to be greedy after money.

**Palleſco**, ēre; neut. incept. to grow pale, wan, or bleak.

† **Palliācus**, i, a briar, furze.

† **Palliāstrum**, i; n. a coarse or short mantle.

**Palliati**, the Grecians.

**Palliātus**, a, um; adj. wearing a Grecian's gown, cloaked.

† **Palliditas**, atis; f. paleness.

**Pallidulus**, a, um; adj. somewhat pale or wan.

**Pallidus**, a, um; adj. pale, wan.

† **Pallio**, ōnis; m. a woman's taylor.

**Pallio**, arc; act. to cloak, conceal.

**Palliōlātum**; adv. after the fashion of a short cloak.

**Palliōlātus**, a, um; adj. clad in a short cloak or coat, hooded.

**Palliolum**, i; n. a riding-hood.

**PALLIUM**, ii; n. [ἀ βαλλόμεν, injicior, vel ab Heb. *pala*, occultari] a man's long and wide gown, a Grecian habit. \* **Tunica pallio propior**, charity begins at home. See **palla**.

**Pallor**, ōris; m. paleness; also rottenness. \* **Pallorem capere**, to look pale.

**Pallūla**, æ; f. a freight and short gown.

**Palma**, æ; f. a city of the greater **Bæcaris**.

**PALMA**, æ; f. [Παλαμή] the palm of the hand; also the hand, a palm-tree, and its fruit, prize, or victory, the broad part of an ear. \* **Palmae virides**, green dates. \* **Palmam dare**, to yield one the day.

\* **Palmam ferre**, to bear away the

bell. \* **Plurimarum palmarum homo**, one that has been often conqueror.

**Palmaria**, æ; f. an island in the **Tyrrhene sea**.

**Palmāris**, e; adj. bearing a palm branch, deserving monuments of victory; of a hand-breadth. \* **Palmāris sententia**, the opinion that carries it, that has most truth of its side.

**Palmārius**, a, um; adj. bearing the prize, of a hand breadth. \* **Hoc est illi palmarium**, herein lies his excellency.

† **Palmatæ**, arum; f. earthquakes without overthrowing any thing.

**Palmātus**, a, um; part. of **palmor**; embroidered, branched with palm-boughs; also marked with the palm of one's hand. \* **Palmata toga**, a gown woven with palm-branches, bestowed upon a victor, and worn by him in triumph.

**Palmes**, itis; m. [ἀ palma] a vine branch. \* **Palmes pampinarius**, a branch bearing only leaves this year. \* **Palmes fructuarius**, a branch bearing grapes this year. \* **Palmes focaneus**, a bye sprout.

**Palmētum**, i; n. an orchard or grove of palm-trees.

**Palmeus**, a, um; adj. of the palm or date. \* **Teges palmea**, a screen made of palm-boughs. \* **Vinum palmeum**, date-wine.

**Palmifer**, a, um; adj. bearing palm-trees.

**Palmipēdalis**, e; adj. of a foot and hand-breadth, twenty inches.

**Palmīpes**, gen. ēdis; adj. 3 art. having skinny claws or feet like ducks, footed like a water-fowl; also the same as **palmipedalis**.

**Palmīprimus**, i; m. an excellent fig. **Palmīprimum vinum**, fig wine.

† **Palmīterium**, i; n. a palm-tree, or

† **Palmītorium**, i; n. a palm-tree, or

† **Palmīto**, arc; act. acc. to bind together, to mark with the palm of the hand.

**PALMO**, arc; act. [Heb. *balem*] to bind together or crowd.

**Palmo**, arc; act. [ἀ palma] to print with the palm of the hand.

† **Palmor**, ari; dep. to brook, soothe, or humour, flatter.

**Palmōsus**, a, um, full of palm-trees.

**Palmūla**, æ; f. a date; also the broad end of an ear.

**Palmus**, i; m. [ἀ palma] a span. \* **Palmus pedis**, three inches.

**Palmyra**, æ; f. a city of Syria, chief of the country **Palmyrene**.

**Palmyreni**, the people of **Palmyra**.

**Pālo**, arc; act. [ἀ palus] to pole up. \* **Ut vitis paletur**, that a vine may be plashed upon poles.

**Palor**, ari, atus sum; pass. [ἀ palo] to be set or supported with poles or pales, as vines commonly are.

**PALOR**, ari; dep. [παλῶμαι, vel ἀ παλῶ, verito] to wander about.

**Palpabilis**, e; adj. palpable, to be felt.

† **Palpāmen**, inis; n. a feeling.

† **Palpamentum**, i; n. flattery.

**Palpātio**, ōnis; f. a feeling, groping, stroking; also flattery.

**Palpātor**, ōris; m. } a flatterer.

**Palpatrix**, icis; f. }

**PALPEBRÆ**, arum; f. [βλέφαρα, vel ἀ palpo] the eye-brows.

† **Palpebralis**, e; adj. of the eye-brows.



† Palpebrosus, a, um; adj. having large or hairy eye-brows.  
 † Palpebrum, i; n. an eye-brow.  
 Palpitatio, ōnis; f. a panting, beating, throbbing.  
 † Palpitator, ōris; m. a paiter.  
 Palpitatus, ūs; m. a touching, feeling.  
 Palpito, are, to pant, beat, throb.  
 PALPO, are; } [ψαλπω, vel à  
 PALPOR, ari; } ψάλλω, foveo] to feel, grope, stroke, flatter, inveigle.  
 Palpo, ōnis; m. a flatterer, pick-thank.  
 Palpum, i; n. an alluring, flattering.  
 \* Palpum obtrudere, and palpo percutere, to inveigle.  
 Palius, a river of Mauritania.  
 Paltes, the city Boldo in Phœnicia, where Memnon the son of Aurora is said to be buried.  
 Palteni, the people of Boldo.  
 Paludamentatus, a, um; adj. armed with a coat of mail.  
 PALUDAMENTUM, i; n. [χλαμύδιον] a general's coat of mail; also a herald's coat of arms, and a woman's garment.  
 Palūdātus, a, um; adj. wearing a general's robe.  
 Palūdifer, a, um; adj. causing a fen.  
 Palūdōsus, a, um; adj. fenmy, moorish.  
 PALUMBA, æ; f. } [Πελαγας, à  
 PALUMBES, is; c. } ἰονο] a stock-pigeon.  
 PALUMBUS, i; m. } dove, wood-pigeon.  
 † Palumbarius, a, um; adj. of a stock-dove.  
 Palumbarius, ii; m. a musket or hobby.  
 Palumbinus, a, um; adj. of a stock-dove.  
 † Palumbula, æ; f. a little ring-dove or culver.  
 PALUS, ūdis; f. (ἐλος, vel à Πηλος, lutum] a fen, marsh.  
 PALUS, i; m. [παλός, αλος] a pale or stake. \* Ad palum exercere, to train. \* Ad palum alligari, to be tied to a whipping-post.  
 Paluster, tris, tre; } adj. of the fens  
 Palustris, tre; } and marshes.  
 Pamilus, } a river of Messene in Pe-  
 Pamissus, } Ioponnesus, another in  
 Thessaly and Lower Mysia.  
 Pammilia, certain feasts among the Grecians.  
 Pamphagi, a people of Æthiopia, eating all things.  
 Pamphagus, i; m. a glutton; also a dog's name.  
 Pamphilus, i; m. the son of Neocles, and Plato's scholar, who was slain, and revived again after thirteen days, and related what strange things he had seen in the time of his death; also a famous painter, who put down Apellos, and taught none for less than a talent, nor less time than ten years; also an Athenian robber, who being taken in the act, caused the proverb, \* Pamphili fur-tum; and several others.  
 Pamphylia, æ; f. a country in Asia Minor, called also Mopsopia; also a city of Media.  
 Pamphylus, a, um; adj. of Pamphylia.  
 † Pampillum, i; n. a kind of delicate chariot.  
 Pampinaceus, a, um; adj. of the vine-leaf.  
 Pampinarius, ii; n. a young branch

of a vine bearing no grapes the first year.  
 Pampinarius, a, um, bearing leaves.  
 Pampinatio, ōnis; f. a pruning of vines.  
 Panapinātor, ōris; m. a pruner, vine-dresser.  
 Pampinatus, a, um; part. of pampinor; like a young vine branch, wrought in branch work; also pruned.  
 Pampineus, a, um; adj. of a vine-leaf. \* Pampineus odor, the scent of a vine-leaf or grape.  
 Pampino, are, to prune a vine.  
 Pampinōsus, a, um; adj. full of vine-leaves.  
 PAMPINUS, i; m. & f. [ab ἀμπέλου, vitis] a vine leaf or bud; also the bristles of the fish polypus.  
 Pamprepius, ii; m. a certain poet, who flourished under Zeno, and was in great favour with him.  
 Pan, panis; m. the god of shepherds, huntsmen, and all that belong to a country life; Homer calls him the son of Mercury; he invented the pipe, and was worshipped, especially in Arcadia.  
 Panacea, æ; f. all-heal, wound-wort; also salt.  
 Panaces, is; m. } cow-parasit. \* Pa-  
 Panax, acis; f. } naces chironion, elecampane.  
 Panacra, mountains of Crete.  
 Panacrus, } a, um; adj. of Pana-  
 Panacræus, } cra.  
 Panacreon, a city of Cyprus.  
 Panacreus, } a, um; adj. of Pana-  
 Panacrius, } creon.  
 Panæius, a stoick philosopher of Rhodes, the master of Scipio, whom Cicero imitates in his book de officiis; also the first Sicilian tyrant.  
 Panætolicus, a, um; adj. of the Ætolian dyet or general council.  
 Panætolum, a very high mountain of Ætolia; a general meeting of the Ætolians.  
 Panæūra, a city by the river Indus.  
 Panæus, a famous painter, the brother of Phidias.  
 † Panagæa, Diana so called proverbially, from her wandering and unconslancy.  
 Panager, ri; m. a sweep-stake, or he that gathers up all.  
 † Panacia ebrietas, arrogance.  
 Panariolum, i; n. a maund, bread-basket.  
 † Panaritium, ii; n. a whitlow, a kind of sore in the fingers.  
 † Panarium, ii; n. a pannier, bin.  
 † Panarius, ii; m. a baker.  
 Panathenæa, orum; n. the festival of Minerva, instituted by Eriethonius the son of Vulcan.  
 Panathenæicon, i; n. an ointment in great request at Athens.  
 Panathenæicus, i; m. an oration of Isocrates, pronounced at Minerva's feast.  
 Panax, acis; f. cow-parasit.  
 Pancæle, one of the Cyclades, called also Amorgos.  
 Panchæa, part of Arabia at the gulf's mouth.  
 Panchæus, }  
 Panchaius, } a, um; adj. of Panchæa.  
 Panchaicus, }  
 Panchrestum, i; n. a salve for every sore, a catholicon; also sweet-meats.  
 Panchros, a precious stone of almost all colours.

Pancratiastes, is or æ; m. he that bears away the prize at all masteries or games.  
 Pancraticæ; adv. stoutly. \* Pancraticæ valere, to be in the highest pitch of lustiness or strength.  
 Pancratium, ii; n. an exercise at all masteries, or in all seats of activity; also a sea onion.  
 Pancreas, ātis; n. the sweet-bread, bur.  
 Panda, æ; f. the goddess of peace, from the opening city gates; also a town not far from Alexandria.  
 Pandæ, a people of India, who only are governed by women.  
 Pandesia, æ; f. a large dish with all kind of dainty meats.  
 Pandana, a gate at Rome always open for the bringing in things into the city, called also Libera.  
 Pandaria, } an island of the Tyr-  
 Pandataria, } rhene sea.  
 Pandatus, the son of Lycaon; and other men.  
 Pandatio, ōnis; f. a bowing, buckling, warping.  
 Pandatus, a, um, bowed, shrunk.  
 Pandectæ, arum; f. the body of the civil law.  
 Pandemus, i; the name of a certain harlot.  
 Pandicularis dies, all-saints-day.  
 Pandiculatio, ōnis; f. a stretching or gaping.  
 Pandiculātor, ōris; m. a gaper.  
 Pandiculor, ari; dep. [à pando, vel pandus] to stretch and gape.  
 Pandion, the son of Eriethonius king of Athens, and the father of Philomela and Progne; also the son of Cecrops, second king of Athens; and an Indian king in the time of Augustus Cæsar.  
 Pandionius, a, um; adj. of Pandion.  
 Pando, are; [à pandus] to cause to bow, to wag, to bend with overloading.  
 PAN-DO, di, sam; [παράννυμι] to set open, to spread, stretch out. \* Pandere viam ad, to make way for. \* Immensa panditur planities, I see a very large plain.  
 Pandōcheus, ei; m. an host or inn-keeper.  
 Pandōchium, ii; n. an inn.  
 Pandor, ari; pass. to be bent downwards, to be bent in the middle.  
 Pandor, eris; pass. to be shewn or opened, to be set open, to be extended, stretched out. \* Via salutis panditur, the way to salvation is opened. \* Immensa panditur planities, a very great plain extends itself.  
 Pandora, æ; f. the first woman made by Vulcan, and endowed by all the gods and goddesses; she sent a box to her spouse Epimetheus, who opening it, filled the world with all kind of miseries and mischiefs; also the daughter of Eriethus, who with her sister Protopenia offered themselves a sacrifice for the safety of their country; also the mother of Deucalion, from whom Thessaly is called Pandora; also a name or epithet of the earth.  
 Pandoræ, a people of India, living in the valleys till they are two hundred years old; their hair in their youth is white, and in old age black.  
 Pandofia, æ; f. a city in Italy, and another in Epirus.



† Pandox, a small bowl.  
 † Pandexatorium, ii; n. a brew-house.  
 † Pandoxor, ari; to brew.  
 Pandrosos, the daughter of Cecrops king of Athens.  
 Pandura, æ; f. } a bandore.  
 Panduris, is; f. }  
 Pandurarius, ii; m. a bandore-maker.  
 Pauduristes, æ; m. a player on the bandore.  
 Pandurizo, are; neut. to play on the bandore.  
 Pandus, a, um; adj. bowed, bent, crooked, saddleback'd.  
 Paneas, a fountain of Palestine.  
 Panebi, a people of Arabia.  
 Panegyricum, i; n. a panegyrick or oration at a general meeting in the praise of somebody.  
 Panegyricus, a, um; adj. panegyrick, of or at a general meeting.  
 Panegyris, is; f. a general meeting at a fair, sessions, &c. also a panegyrick, or an oration of praise.  
 Panegyrista, æ; c. a flatterer, fair-speaker.  
 Panegyriso, are; to celebrate plays or common assemblies.  
 Pancillus, a, um; adj. [à panus] a little bile or swelling.  
 Panelus, a city about Pontus.  
 Paneros, otis; m. a precious stone supposed to make women fruitful.  
 Pangeus, i; m. } a mountain of  
 Pangea, æ; f. } Thrace.  
 Pangæus, a, um; adj. of Pangeus.  
 PANGO, is, xi, pegi & pepigi, pactum, gère; act. [πᾱγγω] to stick or plant a stake, to fasten or drive in, compose, sing. \* Pangere inducias, to agree upon a truce. \* Pangere osculum, to kiss with affection. \* Pangere societatem, to enter into a league. \* Pangere terminos, to set bounds or limits.  
 Pangonius, ii; m. a precious stone of many angles.  
 Panhellenes, all the Grecians.  
 Pana, an ancient name of Arcadia.  
 Pānica, æ; f. [φειάνη, coma] the beard of corn-ears, the down of herbs.  
 Paniceus, a, um; adj. [à panis] of bread. \* Mensa panicea, a trencher of bread.  
 † Panicius, ii; m. a maker of bread.  
 Panicula, æ; f. a spool of yarn ready for the loom.  
 Panicula, æ; f. } a red plum, cats-  
 Panicellus, i; m. } tail, any thing  
 that grows round and long; the  
 head of a reed.  
 Panicum, i; n. [à panus] panick, Indian oat-meal.  
 Panicum, i; n. } [à Pan] a panick  
 Panicus, i; m. } fear, sudden fright.  
 Pānicus, a, um; adj. [of Pan] panick. \* Calus or terror panicus, a sudden surprising fright, putting whole armies to flight without any just or visible ground.  
 Panifex, icis; } m. a baker.  
 Panificus, i; }  
 Pānifica, æ; f. a baker's wife.  
 Panificina, æ; f. a bake-house.  
 Panificium, ii; n. the trade of baking; also bread or a loaf.  
 Panionium, a sacred grove dedicated by the Ionians to Neptunus Heliconius, where they yearly performed the sacrifices called panonia.  
 PANIS, is; m. [à πᾱω, pasco] bread,

a loaf. \* Panis filigineus, white bread. \* Panis cibarius or secundarius, household-bread. \* Panis nauticus, ship-biscuit. \* Panis dulcis, sugar-cakes or plum-cakes. \* Panis crocatus, a simnel. \* Panis butyratus, bread and butter.  
 Panis or Panides, is; a king of Chalcis, who foolishly preferred Hesiod before Homer; whence the proverb, \* Panidis suffragium.  
 Panisci, inferior gods of the woods.  
 Panissa, a river of Thrace.  
 † Pannaria, æ; f. drapery.  
 Pannarius, ii; m. a draper, clothier.  
 Pannus, a, um; adj. [à pannus] of cloth.  
 Pannias, the twenty-fifth king of Assyria.  
 † Pannicum, ii; n. a beggar's patch'd coat.  
 Pannicularia, orum; n. [sc. bona] cloaths or other things of small value which one carries with him into prison or to his death.  
 Pannicularius, ii; m. a draper.  
 Panniculus, i; m. fine cloth or stuff; also a rag.  
 † Pannicus, a, um; adj. patched, ragged, tattered.  
 Pannifex, icis; } m. a clothier.  
 Pannificus, i; }  
 Pannitonfor, otis; m. a shearman.  
 Pannonia, æ; f. a very large country of Europe divided into upper and lower (containing Hungary.)  
 Pannonii, the people of Pannonia.  
 Pannonius, a, um; of Pannonia.  
 Pannōstas, atis; f. raggedness.  
 Pannōsus, a, um; adj. ragged. \* Fæx pannola, dregs covered over with a thick vinew'd coat.  
 Pannotii or Panotii, a people of Scythia, who are said to cover their body with their ears.  
 Pannuceus, a, um; adj. ragged.  
 Pannucius, } wrinkled, withered.  
 Pannulus, i; m. a little cloth or cloth.  
 PANNUS, i; m. [à πᾱννός, tela] cloth; also a rag, and a tent for a wound.  
 Panolbius, an epick poet.  
 Panompheus, an epithet of Jupiter.  
 Panope, es; } f. a sea-nymph; also a  
 Panopea, æ; } city of Phocis.  
 Panopes, a famous huntsman, a companion of Acestes king of Sicily.  
 Panoplia, æ; f. an entire suit of armour.  
 Panormus, i; f. a city of Sicily called Palermo.  
 Panos, a city of Egypt, the country of the poet Nonnus, who was called from thence Panopolites.  
 Pansa, æ; c. [à pando] one that is broad-footed.  
 Panscastos, i; a precious stone taking away barrenness.  
 Pansus, a, um; part. of pandor; spread abroad.  
 Pantæus, } the name of a very learned  
 Pantenus, } divine.  
 Pantagias, a little river in Sicily, but very swift.  
 Pastanus, a lake of Apulia in Italy.  
 Pantapōles, is; m. an haberdasher of small wares.  
 Pantex, icis; m. [à pando vel panus] a flux of the belly, a great fat belly, and a fore in a horse's neck.

Panthæon, i; n. a temple at Rome dedicated to all the gods, and since (by Boniface the fourth) to the virgin Mary, and all the saints, and is called St. Mary's the round.  
 PANTHER, eris; m. [ἰ πᾱνθηρ] a  
 PANTHERA, æ; f. } panther, a  
 wild and spotted beast.  
 Pantherinus, a, um; adj. of or like a panther. \* Pantherinum genus hominum, a sort of wavering and unfedfast men. \* Pantherinæ mensæ, tables of a curious speckled grain.  
 Panthærium, ii; n. a spotted beast like a panther.  
 Pantheron, } i; n. a trammel, a draw-  
 Pantherum, } ing-net.  
 Panthoides, Euphorbus the son of Panthous, whom Pythagoras said he himself was at the Trojan war, and was slain by Menelaus.  
 Panticapæa, æ; f. } a large city of  
 Panticapæum, i; n. } Taurica.  
 Panticapes, a river of Scythia Europæa.  
 Panticæ, um; pl. m. the guts, paunch. See panticæ.  
 Pantocrator, otis; m. omnipotent.  
 Pantōmimus, i; m. an actor by gestures of divers persons; also a jig so acted.  
 † Panucula, æ; f. a weaver's shuttle.  
 † Panuelium, ii; n. a shuttle.  
 † Panula, æ; f. the cat's-tail of a nut-tree; also the barbs of pannick or millet, the knots of rushes, and the pod of a flower.  
 Panurgia, æ; f. subtlety, craft.  
 Panurgus, i; m. a cunning, deceitful, meddling fellow.  
 PANUS, i; m. [πᾱννίς] a quill of yarn; a rising under the throat, behind the ears, and under the groin; touch-wood.  
 Panyasus, i; m. a river of Macedonia.  
 Panyfus, a river of lower Mysia.  
 PĀPA, æ; m. [πάππας] a father; the pope or bishop of Rome.  
 PAPÆ, interj. [παρά, βούαι] O strange!  
 Papa, æ; f. [à πᾱω, pasco] children's pap.  
 Papæu, Jupiter, so called among the Scythians.  
 Pāpalis, e; adj. papal, of the pope.  
 Pāpātus, ūs; m. the papacy or pope-dom.  
 Pāpāver, eris; n. [à papo] poppy.  
 † Pāpāverālis, e; adj. wild poppy, corn-rose.  
 Pāpāverātus, a, um; adj. made or coloured like poppy. \* Papaveratæ vestes, thin garments made of poppy down.  
 Pāpāvērens, a, um; adj. of poppy.  
 Papeberga, the city of Bamberg in Franconia.  
 Paphages, a king of Umbracia, who met a lioness with her whelps, and was slain by her.  
 Paphlagonia, æ; f. a country of Asia Minor.  
 Paphlagōnes, um; pl. m. the people of Paphlagonia, called by Lucian superstitious and foolish.  
 Paphnutius, ii; m. an Egyptian bishop, one of those that Maximinian condemned to the mines, having put out their eyes and cut off their left legs.  
 Paphos, a city of Cyprus.  
 Paphus, phi; m. the son of Pygmalion,



lion, by an ivory image which he had made, whom Venus at his request turned into a woman.  
 Paphius, a, um; adj. of Paphos.  
 Papia, æ; f. a city of Insurbria, called also Ticinum.  
 Papias, æ; m. a grammarian who wrote a Latin dictionary alphabetically; also a disciple of St. John, and bishop of Hierapolis.  
 PĀPĪLIO, ōnis; f. [ἡμιλλος] a butterfly; also a pavilion of painted cloths.  
 Papiliunculus, i; m. a little butterfly.  
 Pāpilla, æ; f. [ἡ πάπα] a pap or breast, the spout of a fountain; also an inflammation.  
 † Pāpillātus, a, um; adj. having a nipple standing out.  
 Papinianus, i; m. a famous lawyer, and a favourite of Severus, who committed his children to him when he died; he was afterwards put to death by Caracalla.  
 Papinius Statius, a famous poet of Naples.  
 Papyria, } æ; f. a noble family of Papyria, } Rome.  
 Papyrium, a city of Paphlagonia.  
 Pappa, æ; f. a teat, pap, or thickened milk, dud.  
 Pappas, æ; m. a foster-father.  
 Pappo, } are; [ἡ πάπα] to call dad; Pappo, } also to eat pap.  
 Pappus, i; m. a grandfire, the down of thistles or of any herbs, the herb groundsel.  
 Pappus, i; m. a philosopher of Alexandria under Theodosius Magnus, he wrote eight books of mathematical collections, and other pieces.  
 Pāpūla, æ; f. [ἡ πάπα] a pimple, pock, wheal, scab among cattle.  
 Pāpūlentus, a, um; adj. full of blisters.  
 Pāpūlo, are; to cause to blister.  
 † Pāpūlōlitas, atis; f. fulness of blisters.  
 Pāpūlofus, a, um; adj. full of blisters.  
 Pāpyraceus, } a, um; adj. of paper. Pāpyreus, } \* Volumen papyraceum, a paper-book.  
 Pāpyrifera, a, um; adj. bearing the paper-reed. \* Pāpyrifera amnis, the river Nile.  
 † Pāpyrio, ōnis; the place where paper-reeds grow.  
 Pāpyrius, ii; m. a noble young man, who went with his father into the senate, and being asked by his mother what was done there, he told her, that every man should have two wives; she gathering the women together, went to the senate, and desired also, that every woman might have two husbands; the thing being known, the young man's prudence was commended.  
 Pāpyrius Carbo, a Roman born with his teeth in his head, who overthrew the Samnites; and with the spoils built a temple to Fortune.  
 Pāpyropōla, æ; m. a stationer, paper-seller.  
 † Pāpyrum, i; n. an Egyptian rush, of which they made paper.  
 PĀPYRUS, i; f. [ἡ πάπυρος] a shrub growing in Egypt, the bark of which they used to write on, hence taken for paper.  
 PAR, gen. paris; adj. 3 art. [ἡ ἰσότης, vel ἡ ἰσότης] juxta equal, even, as big as another, able to match, fitting. \* Scientia par in nobis atque in illo est, we have as

much knowledge as he. \* Male merenti par erit, he will be quit with him that does him an ill turn. \* Paremi esse negotio, to be able to discharge a business. \* Paremi esse hosti, to be able to deal with an enemy. \* Par pari referre, to give one as good as he brings. \* Pares, matches, fellows. \* Par facere, to return like for like, not to be behind-hand with. \* Par est, it is meet.  
 Par, paris; n. a pair, couple, match. \* Ludere par impar, to play at even and odd.  
 Pārābia, æ; f. drink made of millet and the herb conyza.  
 Pārābilis, e; adj. easy to be had.  
 Pārābōla, æ; f. a parable, a similitude; also one of the crooked lines proceeding from cutting a cone or cylinder.  
 † Parabolani, orum; pl. m. husbandmen tied to till land all their lives; also certain officers looking to hospitals, from which they might never depart.  
 Parabolos, a small island against Phoenicia.  
 Parabyllon, an Athenian court, where eleven men decided the smaller matters.  
 Parabyllum, i; n. a truckle-bed.  
 Paracentērium, ii; n. an instrument with which they couch a cataract.  
 Paracentēsis, is; f. the couching of a cataract, a drawing of water from those that have the dropsy.  
 Paracheloitæ, a people of Thessaly.  
 Parachlamys, ydis; f. a garment used by soldiers and children.  
 Paracletus, i; m. an advocate, comforter, exhorter; the Holy Ghost.  
 Paraclytus, i; m. one defamed, or having an ill name.  
 † Parada, æ; f. a covered boat or ship; also a kind of herb.  
 Paradiastole, ēs; f. a distinction, enlarging by interpretation.  
 Paradigma, atis; n. an example, pattern.  
 Pārādiseus, a, um; adj. of Paradise.  
 Paradisicōla, æ; m. the keeper of Paradise.  
 Pārādīsus, i; f. a garden, the garden of Eden, Paradise.  
 † Paradogium, ii; n. nobility.  
 Paradoxum, i; n. a paradox, a saying contrary to the vulgar opinion.  
 Paradoxus, a, um; paradoxical, seeming strange and absurd.  
 Paradrōmis, idis; f. an open gallery or walk.  
 Parēnēsis, is; f. an exhortation.  
 Parēnēticus, a, um; adj. hortatory.  
 Parætaca, æ; f. a city of Media.  
 Parætaceni, the people of Parætaca.  
 Parætōnium, a city of Marmarica.  
 Parætōnius, a, um; adj. of Parætōnium.  
 Parætōnium, ii; n. white paint.  
 Paragaudes, um; } f. waist-coats. Paragaudæ, arum; }  
 † Paragaudus, a, um; adj. of a waist-coat.  
 Paragōge, ēs; f. the adding a letter or syllable to the end of a word.  
 Paragogia, æ; f. a place through which water runs.  
 Paragonticus, a bay in Carmania.  
 Paragraphe, ēs; f. a mark in the margin, as ¶.  
 Paragraphus, i; m. a paragraph, a pill-crow, a passage or article in a discourse.

Paralii, the people of Paralia in Attica.  
 Paralipomena, remains, after-records, the books of Chronicles in the Scripture.  
 Parallaxis, is; f. the difference between the true and apparent place of a star, by reason of our beholding it from the superficies of the earth.  
 Parallēlus, a, um; adj. equally distant. \* Circuli paralleli, the circles on the globe equally distant from the equinoctial in all their parts.  
 Paralogismus, i; m. a fallacious syllogism, a false arguing.  
 Paralos, an Athenian ship, wherein some called Parali went yearly to Delos to sacrifice to Apollo.  
 Paralus, i; m. the first inventor of long ships; also a city of Thessaly.  
 Paralysis, is; f. the palsy. \* Herba paralysis, the cowslip.  
 Paralyticus, a, um; adj. having the palsy.  
 Paramese, b-fa-b-mi.  
 Paranete, the sixth string. \* Paranete synemmenon, c-fol-fa. \* Paranete diezeugmenon, d-la-jel-re. \* Paranete hyperbolaton, g-fol-re-ut.  
 Paranites, a kind of amethyst.  
 Paranympa, æ; f. a bride-maid.  
 Paranympus, i; m. a bride-man.  
 Parapasius, a king of Parthia.  
 Parapegma, atis; n. a table in which astrologers write their arts.  
 Parapherna, orum; n. all things which the woman brings her husband beside her dowry.  
 † Paraphoron, i; a kind of allum.  
 Pārāphrāsis, is; f. a paraphrase, a full declaration of any text or subject, according to the sense and words.  
 Paraphrastes, æ; m. an explainer.  
 Paraphrasticus, a, um; adj. explanatory.  
 Paraphrōnēsis, is; f. dalliance.  
 Parapiani, a people of India.  
 Paraplecticus, a, um; adj. having the palsy or apoplexy.  
 Paraplegia, } æ; f. an apoplexy or Paraplexia, } dead palsy.  
 Parapotamia, æ; f. the country next adjoining to the river Tygris.  
 Pararenchus, one that feigned himself asleep while his wife was naught with others; whence the proverb, \* Non omnibus dormio.  
 † Pararius, a, um; adj. of a couple. \* AEs pararium, the pay given for a couple of troopers in the Roman militia.  
 Pārārius, ii; m. a scrivener that draws up a bill of exchange, &c. between parties; a broker.  
 Parafanga, æ; f. a Persian mile of thirty furlongs.  
 Parafceve, ēs; f. a preparation. \* Parafceve magna, Good-friday.  
 Parāsita, æ; f. she that is a table-friend.  
 Parasitaster, ri; m. a young blade beginning to live by his wits.  
 Pārāsitiatio, ōnis; f. a flattering.  
 Pārāsiticus, a, um; adj. of or like a parasite.  
 Pārāsitor, ari; dep. to play the parasite, to get meals by flattering or flaxing.  
 PĀRĀSITUS, i; m. [παράσιτος] a parasite, a table-friend, assitant at sacrifice.



**Parastades**, um; pl. f. the jaumbs of a door.  
**Parastatæ**, arum; pl. f. stones set about a pillar, the spindle-bone in the shank; under-officers in the wing of a battle.  
**Paratynanche**, the falling of the almonds of the ears, the mumps.  
**Paratē**; adv. readily, with dispatch.  
**Parathēsis**, is; f. apposition, or putting to.  
**Paratitla**, orum; pl. n. the heads of chapters, the arguments.  
**Paratragœdio**, are; to keep a great coil, to huff and hector.  
**Paratum**, i; n. a provision.  
**† Paratura**, æ; f. the matter of which any thing is made.  
**Parātus**, ūs; m. provision, furniture.  
 \* **Induta Tyrios paratus**, clothed in purple.  
**Parātus**, a, um; part. of paror; prepared, procured, advised, ready, provided. \* **Certamini paratior**, more fitted for engagement. \* **Ab exercitu paratus**, in readiness with an army.  
**Paravæi**, a people of Thesprotia in Epirus.  
**† Paraveredus**, i; m. a post-horse more than ordinary.  
**Parazonium**, ii; n. a dagger, hanger.  
**Parcæ**, arum; pl. f. [à parco vel partio] the three fatal sisters, Destinies; Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos, bearing, spinning, and cutting the thread of man's life.  
**Parcē**, ius, iſſimē; adv. sparingly, neatly, thriftily, frugally, moderately, cautiously, (in word and deed) rarely, not easily, less, less eagerly.  
 \* **Parcē parcus**, a pinch-penny.  
**† Par-co**, ēre; to forbid.  
**† Parcepromus**, i; m. a niggard, a pinch-penny.  
**Parciloquium**, ii; n. a sparing or niggardly discourse.  
**Parcimonia**, æ; f. sparingness. See parsimonia.  
**Parcitas**, ātis; f. scantiness, sparingness.  
**PARCO**, peperci and parsi, cēre; neut. dat. [ab Heb. parak, libera-vit] to spare, to pardon, to forbear, save. \* **Parcere sumptui**, to be sparing in laying out. \* **Natis parce tuis aurum**, save your gold for your children. \* **Parcere subjectis**, to deal gently with those that submit. \* **Parce metui**, withhold your fear. \* **Parcite credere**, do not believe. \* **Neque parcitur labori**, nor is any labour spared for.  
**† Parcopollex**, icis; a thimble.  
**Parcus**, ā, um; adj. sparing, temperate. \* **Veteris non parcus aceti**, free of old sour wine. \* **Parcus comitatu**, slenderly attended. \* **Parcisimus vini**, a very little drinker of wine.  
**Pardalianches**, is; n. libbards-bane.  
**Pardālis**, is; f. the female leopard, a panther.  
**Pardālium**, ii; n. an ointment smelling like a panther.  
**Pardālius**, ii; m. a precious stone spotted like a panther.  
**Pardālus**, i; m. a dun-bird like a plover.  
**PARDUS**, i; m. [Πάρδος] a libbard.  
**Paras**, æ; m. a snake with large joles.

**Parecbasis**, is; f. an excursion, digression, error.  
**Parectatus**, a, um; adj. newly come to ripeness of age.  
**Paredrus**, i; m. an assessor in judgment.  
**Pareicon**, onis; n. an adjunction to the end of a word, otherwise entire.  
**Parelia**, orum; pl. n. images or reflections of the sun.  
**Paremphis**, a city of Egypt.  
**Parenchyma**, ātis; n. the substance of the liver, spleen, and lights.  
**Parens**, ntis; c. [à pario] a parent, father or mother, a fountain, author, a tree from whence a graft is taken. \* **Propago nova circa parentem**, the suckers round about a stock.  
**Parens**, ntis; part. [à pareo] obedient, dutiful. \* **Parentiores habuerunt exercitus**, their armies were very ready to obey their words and commands.  
**Parentalia**, ium; pl. n. obsequies at the funerals of deceased relations.  
**Pārentalis**, e; adj. of a parent or parents. \* **Parentale epulum**, a funeral feast.  
**Pārentatio**, onis; f. a celebrating of funerals.  
**Pārentator**, oris; m. a celebrator of funeral obsequies.  
**Pārentela**, æ; f. the relation of father, parentage. \* **Dignum parentela sua putavit**, he thought him worthy to be taken for his father.  
**Parentēsis**, is; f. the intersection of a sentence within two hooks, without which the sentence remains entire, as ( ).  
**† Parentia**, æ; f. obedience.  
**Pārenticida**, æ; c. a parricide, slayer of father or mother.  
**Parentium**, a city of Istria called Parenzo.  
**Pārento**, are; } to perform funeral  
**Parentor**, ari; } obsequies to a relation. \* **Parentare fratri**, to keep a brother's funeral, or the anniversaries of it.  
**PAR-EO**, ui, ēre; neut. dat. [Παρησιν, adsum] to appear, come into sight, obey. \* **Parere omnia**, to be obedient in all things. \* **Promissis parere**, to be as good as his word. \* **Parere gulæ**, to be at the command of one's appetite.  
**Parephippus**, ii; m. a footman or lackey.  
**Parergon**, } a business by the  
**Parergum**, i; n. } bye.  
**Pāretur**; imperf. they obey.  
**Parēsis**, is; f. negligence, decay of strength.  
**Parhypate**, the string next the base.  
**Paria**, a small island in the Phœnician sea.  
**Pariani**, a people in Hellespont, who worshipped the god Amor.  
**Pāriatio**, ōnis; f. a making even; an accompt.  
**Pāriator**, ōris; m. he that makes even.  
**Paricane**, a city of Persia.  
**Paricida**, æ; c. [à par & cædo] a slayer of his equal.  
**Paricidalis**, e; adj. of killing one's equal, cruel. \* **Paricidalem agere cogitationem**, to be bloodily bent to murder father or mother.  
**Paricidalitèr**; adv. bloodily.  
**Paricidium**, ii; n. a killing of parents.  
**† Paricidus**, a, um; adj. cruel, un-

natural.

**Pariedrus and Pariedri**, orum; m. a very high mountain of Armenia, from whence Euphrates and Araxes flow.  
**Pāriens**, ntis; travelling with young.  
**PARIES**, etis; m. [à par vel paro] the wall of an house. \* **Paries diplinthius**, a wall two bricks thick. \* **Intergerinus paries**, a common wall. \* **Intra domesticos parietes**, within our house.  
**Pāriētaria**, æ; f. the herb pellitory.  
**Pāriētina**, æ; f. an old wall, ruin; also pellitory.  
**† Pārieto**, are; to make a wall.  
**† Pāriētōsus**, a, um; adj. full of walls.  
**† Pāriētulus**, i; m. a little wall.  
**Parilia**, a palilia.  
**Pārilis**, e; adj. alike, equal, suitable.  
**Pārilitas**, ātis; f. equality, suitability.  
**Pārilitèr**; adv. suitably, in like manner.  
**Parillitium sidus**, the Hyades, which were wont to rise on the birth-day of Rome, April 21.  
**Pārio**, are; [à par] to quit, make even, to ballance accompts.  
**PAR-IO**, pēperi, partum, ēre; æt. [ab Heb. bara, creavit, vel parah, fructificavit] to bring forth, to beget, procure, breed, invent. \* **Parere opes**, to get wealth. \* **Ova parere**, to lay eggs. \* **Perfugium pedibus parere**, to run away. \* **Verba parere**, to devise words. \* **Parere sibi lethum**, to die by one's own hands.  
**Paris herba**, one-berry, true-love.  
**Pāris**, idis; m. the son of Priamus and Hecuba, called also Alexander; he seduced Helena from Greece, which occasioned the Trojan war. Also a king of Gallia about 600 years before the building of Rome, who built the city of Paris, and called it by his own name. Also an actor, a freed man of Domitia, Nero's aunt.  
**Parisades**, a king of Pontus, in the time of Alexander the Great.  
**Parisii**, orum; pl. m. the people of Paris in France. \* **Lutetia Parisiorum**, the city Paris.  
**Paristhmia**, orum; pl. n. two hernols in the jaws full of moisture.  
**Pāritas**, ātis; f. equality.  
**Pāritèr**; adv. equally, in like manner. \* **Paritèr cum corpore**, together with the body.  
**† Pārito**, are; to prepare, to get often.  
**† Paritonus**, i; m. a singing-man.  
**† Pāritudo**, inis; } a bringing  
**† Paritura**, æ; f. } forth.  
**Pāriturus**, a, um; part. fut. in rus, à pario; about to bring forth.  
**Parium**, a city of Mysia in Asia.  
**Parius**, a, um; adj. of Paros.  
**Parius lapis**, a touchstone; also white marble.  
**† Parliamentum**, } i; n. the high court  
**† Parliamentum**, } of parliament.  
**Parma**, a river in Italy giving name to a city between Placentia and Cremona.  
**PARMA**, æ; f. [Πορπη] a short and round shield used by foot-men.  
**Parmatus**, a, um; adj. shield-bearing.  
**Parmenides**, a philosopher of Elis, the scholar and friend of Zenophanes.  
**Parmenio**, onis; m. the greatest of Alexander's favourites.

Parme-



**Parmeniscus**, an astrologer who wrote of autumn and vintage.

**Parmeno**, a man's name amongst comedians.

**Permensis**, e; adj. of Parma.

**Parmula**, æ; f. a little shield, or any thing like it.

**Parmularius**, ii; m. he that wears a small shield.

**Parnassus**, i; m. a mountain of Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

**Parnes**, a vine-bearing mountain of Attica.

**Parnessus**, a mountain of Asia between Ariaria and Bactriana.

**Parnetes**, a surname of the Athenian prince Callistratus, who caused money to be distributed in the assemblies, and occasioned the proverb, \* Obolum repetit Parnetes.

**Parni**, certain Nomades, who invaded Parthia.

**Parnopius**, Apollo, so called among the Boeotians.

**Parnus**, i; m. a certain man who lost a boat, and upon that account quarrelled with every one he met; whence the proverb, \* Disceptare ob Parni scaphulam.

**PAR-O**, are; act. acc. Tac. dat. Plaut. [παρίζω, vel ab Heb. bara, creavit] to prepar., to get ready, to dress, to procure, order, hurt. \* Interitum alicui parare, to work one's destruction. \* Itane parasti te? have you so behaved yourself? \* Hisce ego non paro ut me rideant, I do not go about to make myself their laughing-stock. \* Vim parare, to make a stout defence, to defend forcibly or by arms. \* Paratum est ita, this usually comes on't.

**Paro**, ōnis; m. [à Paros] a little ship, pinnace.

**Parochia**, æ; f. a parish.

**Parochialis**, e; adj. of a parish.

**Parochianus**, i; m. a parishioner.

**Parochus**, i; m. the guest-house-keeper; also a parson.

**Parodia**, æ; f. the turning a verse into another signification by altering a word.

**Parodos**, a passage, letting pass.

**Paroecia**, æ; f. a parish.

**Paroecopolis**, a city of Macedonia.

**Paroecus**, i; m. a neighbour, or one living hard by, a parishioner.

**Paroemia**, æ; f. a proverb.

**Paroemiographus**, i; m. a collector of proverbs.

**Paroetoca**, a country near the Red-sea.

**Paronomasia**, æ; f. an allusion, alteration in opposite and different senses.

**Paronychia**, æ; f. a felon or whitlow, or whitlow-graft.

**Paronymon**, i; n. a denominative, as the concrete and abstract often are.

**Paropanisadæ**, } a people of Asia,  
**Paropanisadæ**, } whose country is now called Sableston.

**Paropamisus**, } a high mountain of the  
**Paropamisus**, } Paropanisadæ, part of Taurus, from whence the river Bactrus and Indus flow.

**Paropsis**, idis; f. a dish or platter.

**Paroæa**, æ; f. a city of Arcadia and Macedonia.

**Paros**, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea, called before Paçya and Minoa; the island produces store of white marble.

**Parosta**, a city of Taurica Chersonesus; Pliny says that the earth of that place cures all sorts of wounds.

**Parotis**, idis; f. soreness of the ears. \* Arteriæ parotides, the two arteries passing from the ears.

**Paroxysmus**, i; m. the fit of an ague, a paroxysm.

**Parparon**, a country of Æolis in Asia.

**Parra**, æ; f. [à Iono] a joy.

**Parrhæia**, } a people of Arcadia in  
**Parrhæia**, } Peloponnesus, the coun-

**Parrhæii**, } try of Lycaon, and sometimes put for all Arcadia.

**Parrhasius**, a, um; adj. of Parrhasia.

**Parrhasius**, ii; m. a famous painter who first gave symmetry to pictures, and drew the curtain which Zeuxis, thinking it was real, bid him draw.

**Parrhesia**, æ; f. liberty of speaking plain.

**Parricida**, æ; c. [à pater & cædo] the murderer of one's parent or country, an assassin of one's superior or near relation.

**Parricidalis**, e; adj. bloody, murderous.

**Parricidium**, ii; n. the murdering one's parent or prince, or betraying one's prince. \* Parricidium patriæ, the utter destruction of one's country.

**PARS**, partis; f. [à Πάρας, terminus, vel ab Heb. para, divisit] a part, piece, share. \* Vocandus in partes, to be called upon the stage to act his part. \* Pars magna, a great many. \* Quorum pars magna fui, whereof I was an actor, and bore a great part. \* Magna ex parte, or magnam partem, most an end. \* Tenuerunt partes Cæsaris, they were of Cæsar's party. \* Priores partes alicui tribuere, to yield one precedence. \* Mearum partium est, or mea partes sunt, it is my work. \* In omnes partes, wholly, to all purposes. \* Pro sua quisque parte, every one as far as he was able. \* Loquitur de me & mea parte, he speaks of me and my wit.

**Parsonia**, æ; f. [à parco] nearness, thristiness, brevity. \* Parsonia linguæ, reservedness of speaking. \* Parsonia temporis, a making diligent use of time.

† **Parsonicus**, a, um; adj. sparing, thrifty.

**Paruæti**, mountains of Asia.

**Parurus**, a, um; part. of parco; about to spare.

† **Parta**, æ; f. [à pario] a child-bed-woman, an ewe, the dam.

**Parthanium**, a city of Germany.

**Parthenapates**, a king of Parthia.

**Partheni**, a people of Illyricum.

**Parthenia**, a name of Samos.

**Parthenia**, æ; f. virginity.

**Parthenium**, a city of Eubœa, and another of Thrace.

**Parthenium**, ii; n. the herb mugwort. \* Parthenium mas. tanzey.

**Parthenius**, a river of Paphlagonia; also an elegiac poet of Nice; also a chamberlain of the emperor Domitian.

**Parthenius**, a, um; adj. of Parthenius.

**Parthenius**, a, um; adj. of a virgin.

**Parthénopæus**, i; m. the son of Meleager and Atlanta.

**Parthenope**, æs; f. one of the Syrens, who threw herself headlong into the

sea, because she could not allure Ulysses and his companions passing by.

**Parthenopolis**, a city of Macedonia.

**Parthia**, æ; f. a country in Asia called Arach.

**Parthus**, } a, um; adj. of Par-

**Parthicus**, } thia.

**Parthicarii**, orum; m. dressers of Parthian leather much esteemed at Rome.

**Parthini**, a people of Macedonia.

**Parthus**, an Illyrian city.

**Parthyene**, æs; f. a country of Parthia.

**Partiariò**; adv. by way of partnership.

**Partiarius**, ii; m. a partner, one that receives part of the profit with us.

\* **Partiarius redemptor**, a tenant.

\* **Partiarius colonus**, a farmer of another's land.

**Particeps**, gen. ipis; adj. 3 art. [à pars & capio] a partner, partaker, sharer. \* **Particeps consilii**, privy to one's design. \* **Particeps tori**, a bed-fellow. \* **Rei participem facere**, to part a thing.

**Participalis**, e; } adj. of or like a  
**Participialis**, e; } participle.

**Participatio**, ōnis; f. a partaking.

**Participator**, ōris; m. } a parta-

**Participatrix**, icis; f. } ker.

**Participatus**, ūs; m. a partaking.

**Participium**, ii; n. a participle; also a partaking.

**Participo**, are; act. to share, partake; also to impart. \* **Paternum servum sui participat consilii**, he makes his father's man privy to his design. \* **Sermone aliquem participare**, to make one stand by and hear his discourse.

**Particula**, æ; f. [à pars] a small portion, particle, parcel.

**Particulāris**, e; adj. particular.

† **Particulārīter**; adv. particularly.

**Particulatim**; adv. piece-meal, expressly, in parcels, in plain terms.

† **Particulones**, um; pl. m. co-heirs or partners.

† **Particus**, i; m. a pedlar.

**Partilis**, e; adj. divided, divisible.

**Partim**; adv. cum gen. partly. \*

**Partim hominum**, some men. \*

**Negligentiā partim magistratum**, by the negligence of some of the magistrates.

**Part-io**, ire, ivi, itum; act. [à pars] to part, share, or divide, to decide a controversy, to agree.

**Partio**, ōnis; f. a bringing forth of young in any creature, a brooding or laying of eggs, sitting on a brood.

**Part-ior**, iri; dep. to part, impart, divide, share. \*

**Campum partiri limite**, to bound out the field. \*

**Per vices partiri aliquem**, to enjoy or have a person's company by turns, one one while, and another another.

† **Partisculus**, i; m. a mallet.

**Partiscum**, a city of Hungary.

**Partitè**; adv. distinctly, severally, share and share alike.

**Partitio**, ōnis; f. a dividing, sharing, distinction.

**Partito**, are; act. to divide often.

**Partitor**, ōris; m. } a divider, sha-

**Partitrix**, icis; f. } rer.

**Partitudo**, inis; f. a bringer forth of young.

**Partitus**, a, um; part. à partior; divided, distinguished, dividing, or that has divided.

Partor,



**Partor**, ōris; m. [à pario] a purchaser, provider.  
**Partula**, æ; f. a goddess presiding over child-birth.  
**Partumetus**, a, um; adj. [à partus & meio] fruitful, teeming.  
**Partunda** or **Parunda**, æ; f. the same as **Lucina**.  
**Partura**, æ; f. a bringing forth.  
**Partur-io**, ire; neut. [à pario] to be in labour, to bring forth.  
**Partus**, ūs; m. the birth, or act of bringing forth young, a bearing or producing; the maturity of a birth, i. e. the full time of bringing forth; the embryo, or burden conceived, before the child quickens in the womb; that which is brought forth, any young creature; the sending forth and founding colonies; and the conceptions of the mind; also the production of fruits.  
 \* **Partus uvarum**, the bearing of grapes. \* **Ferre partum**, to be with young. \* **Adest mulieri partus**, or **partus appropinquat**, she is near her time, her reckoning is up.  
**Partus**, a, um; part. of **parior**; brought forth, gotten.  
**Parvi**, ōrum, little ones, infants.  
**Parvidū-co**, xi, ūm, } to slight, set  
**Parvis-ācio**, ūci, ūm, } light by.  
**Parvipendo**, ēre; act. to esteem but little.  
**Parvipentus**, a, um; adj. little set by.  
**Parvitas**, ātis; f. littleness, meanness, smallness, nonage.  
**Parūlis**, idis; f. a swelling in the gums.  
**Parūm**; adv. a little, too little. \* **Parum est**, you are not content with it. \* **Parum habere**, to be unsatisfied. \* **Parum accipere orationem**, not to understand aright. \* **Una si parum est**, if one be too little.  
**Parumper**; adv. a little while; also by little and little.  
**Parunculus**, i; m. [à paro] a small ship or ketch.  
**Parvō**; adv. for a little.  
**Parus**, i; m. [à parvus] a tit-mouse.  
**Parvulum**, i; n. very little. \* **Res parvuli**, a very trifle.  
**Parvulus**, a, um; adj. very little, of little moment. \* **Parvuli**, little young children. \* **A parvulo**, even from a child.  
**PARVUS**, a, um; adj. in compar. minor, in superl. minimus (little, small) weak, young. \* **Filius mātē parvus**, a starling. \* **Parva mihi est fides apud te**, you have no great confidence in me. \* **In parvo**, almost. \* **Parvo brevius quā---**, there does not want much of---.  
**Parvatis**, the daughter of **Cyrus**, and mother of **Artaxerxes**.  
**Palargada**, æ; f. a city of **Persia**.  
**Pascālis**, e; adj. grazing abroad.  
**Pasceolus**, i; m. [πάσχωλον] a little purse within a greater.  
**Pascha**, æ; f. } the passover,  
**Pascha**, atis; n. } easter.  
 † **Paschala**, gammons of bacon.  
**Paschalis**, is; m. **Pascal**, a man's name, and the ninety-sixth bishop of **Rome**, A. D. 817. and another, A. D. 1100.  
**Paschalis**, e; adj. belonging to easter or the passover.  
**Paschasius**, i; m. a martyr under **Geneticus** king of the **Goths**.  
**Paschillus**, } an old Roman statue;  
**Pasquillus**, } also a libel wont to be fixed thereon.  
**Pascto**, are, to graze, to nourish.

**PA-SCO**, vi, ūm, scēre; act. [πάσχω, βόσκω] to feed, to lead to pasture, cherish. \* **Pascere oves alienas**, to keep another man's sheep. \* **Pascere animum, oculos**, to entertain the mind, delight the eyes. \* **Pascere barbam**, to wear a long beard. \* **Pasci discordiis**, to love sedition and rebellion. \* **Pascere amorem**, to keep up love.  
**Pascor**, ici, to graze, be fed or delighted. \* **Pascuntur sylvas**, they browse on the woods.  
**Pascuum**, i; n. pasture. \* **Læta pascua**, rank pasture.  
**Pascuus**, a, um; adj. of or for pasture. \* **Pascua rura**, commons, leases.  
**Pasiphae**, ēs; f. the daughter of **Sol**, and wife of **Minos** king of **Crete**; she is said to have been in love with a bull, and by the help of **Dædalus** to be shut up in a wooden cow, and enjoy him, and to have brought forth a **Minotaur**.  
**Pasiteles**, a famous carver, born in **Greece**, and made a free-man of **Rome**.  
**Pasithea**, æ; f; one of the **Graces**; also a sea-nymph, and a daughter of **Atlas**.  
**Pasitigris**, a name of the river **Tygris**.  
**Passa**, æ; f. a city of **Thrace**.  
**Passalæ de Corintho**, currants.  
**Passalon**, a city of **Egypt**.  
**Passariæ**, } ficus [à passus vel pas-  
**Passerariæ**, } ser] dried figs.  
**PASSER**, eris; m. [Heb. tsippor, à sono] a sparrow; also a plaice, flounder, or halibut. \* **Passer asper**, a brett.  
 † **Pascerātim**; adv. like a sparrow.  
**Passerculus**, i; m. a little sparrow.  
**Pascerinus**, a, um; adj. of or like a sparrow.  
 † **Pasernices**, white stones found in **Italy**.  
**Pasibilis**, e; adj. [à patior] able to suffer.  
**Pasienus**, the name of several men.  
**Pasim**; adv. [à pando] all abroad, every where.  
**Passio**, ōnis; f. a pain or suffering, a passion or affection.  
**Passivē**; adv. passively, promiscuously.  
 † **Passivitas**, ātis; f. licentiousness, variableness.  
 † **Pasivītus**; adv. promiscuously.  
 † **Passiuncula**, æ; f. a little passion.  
**Pasivus**, a, um; adj. passive, common, vile, unconstant. \* **Morsus passivi canum**, cruel bitings of dogs.  
 \* **Passivæ uvæ**, raisins.  
**Passum**, i; n. raisin wine, bastard wine.  
**Pasūrus**, a, um; part. fut. in rus of **patior**; ready to suffer.  
**Passus**, ūs; m. a pace or step; also the measure of two feet and a half. \* **Passus major** or **geometricus**, five feet.  
**Passus**, a, um; part. of **pandor**; spread open, scattered. \* **Passis manibus**, with hands spread abroad. \* **Capillus passus**, dishevelled hair. \* **Vela passā**, spread sails. \* **Ficus passæ**, dry figs. \* **Uvæ passæ**, raisins. \* **Lac passum**, milk warmed to make cheese.  
**Passus**, a, um; part. of **patior**; having suffered. \* **Passa secula novem cornix**, a crow nine hundred years old.  
 † **Pasta**, æ; f. paste, pudding. \* **Pasta regia**, march-pane.

**Pasteris**, a city of **Egypt**.  
 † **Pastibulum**, i; n. any lump made like a little loaf.  
 † **Pastillarius**, ii; m. a baker of pies.  
**Pastillatus**, a, um; adj. made into little balls.  
**Pastillico**, are, to make into little balls, to administer pills.  
**Pastillus**, i; m. } [à panis, vel pasta]  
**Pastillum**, i; n. } a lozenge, trochisk;  
 also a sweet ball or pomander; also wood.  
**Pastināca**, æ; f. a parsnip; also a puffin or fork-fish.  
**Pastināgo**, inis; f. a parsnip.  
**Pastinatio**, ōnis; f. } a houghing, dig-  
**Pastinatus**, ūs; m. } ing.  
**Pastinator**, ōris; m. a hougher.  
**Pastinatum**, i; n. the ground houghed up.  
**Pastinatus**, a, um, houghed, delved.  
**Pastino**, are, to hough, dig, delve.  
**PASTINUM**, i; n. [à πασσα, pan-  
 go, vel à πασσα, pulvere consper-  
 go] a hough, dibble; also the ground houghed.  
**Pastio**, ōnis; f. a feeding, pasture.  
 † **Pasto**, are; to feed often.  
**Pastomis**, idis; f. a barnacle for a horse's nose.  
**Pastona**, æ; f. a city by **Euphrates**.  
**Pastophori**, ōrum, the most sacred priests of **Egypt**.  
**Pastophorium**, ii; n. his chamber who kept the temple.  
**Pastophorus**, **Venus** in **Egypt**.  
**Pastor**, ōris; m. a shepherd, a pastor.  
**Pastor**, ōris; the colleague of **Ælianus**.  
**Pastoralis**, e; adj. of a pastor or shepherd.  
**Pastoratus**, ūs; m. a pastor's place or office.  
 † **Pastorcūlus**, i; m. a little shepherd.  
**Pastoritius**, } a, um; adj. of a shepherd  
**Pastorius**, } or pastor. \* **Pastoritia**  
 fistulā excipere, to whistle at one.  
**Pastos**, a shrine of **Venus** in **Egypt**.  
**Pastulus**, i; m. a trochisk, lozenge.  
**Pastura**, æ; f. pasture ground.  
**Pastus**, a, um; part. of **pascor**; fed, having fed, having been fed on.  
**Pastus**, ūs; m. a foraging, feeding.  
 \* **Quibus in pastu est**, who fed upon or eat them.  
**Palumena Terra**, part of **Tuscany**.  
**Pataci**, the images of gods upon the **Phœnician** ships.  
**Pataga**, a city of **Arabia**.  
**Patage** and **Phatage**, ēs; f. an island among the **Sporades**.  
**Pātāgiarius**, ii; m. a taylor who makes rich cloaths, a woman's taylor.  
**Pātāgiatus**, a, um; adj. that wears a robe with gold lace, having knobs of gold.  
**Patagium**, ii; n. a border of gold lace, a golden button, the gathering of a surplice, &c.  
**Patagus**, i; m. the plague or spotted-fever.  
**Patala**, æ; f. a city of **Italy**.  
**Patales**, a famous port-town of **India**.  
**Pātālis**, e; adj. broad. \* **Patalis bos**, an ox with wide branching horns.  
**Patalus**, an island by **Caria**.  
**Pātāra**, a city of **Lycia**, where **Apollo** gave forth oracles during the six winter months.  
**Pātāreus**, a, um; adj. of **Patara**.  
**Patavia**, æ; f. the city **Passaw** in **Germany**.  
**Patavium**, ii; n. the city **Padua** in **Venice**; also a city in **Bithynia**, called **Poimen**.



**Pātēt-ācio**, ēci, āctum, acēre; act. to set open, discover. \* **Fenestram patefacere** ad nequitiam, to make way for wickedness. \* **Patefacere odium** in aliquem, to shew undeniable tokens of hatred towards one.

**Pātēfactio**, ōnis; f. a setting or laying open, a discovering.

**Patefactor**, ōris; m. a discoverer.

**Pātēfactus**, a, um; part. of patefactio; discovered, opened.

**Patefactio**, iēri; neut. pass. to be set or laid upon, be discovered.

**Pātella**, æ; f. [a patina] a little dish, a plate, the knee-pan; also the meal or knots in a tree scorched with the sun.

**Pātellarii**, certain gods so called from their being appeased with pans used in sacrifice.

**Pātellarius**, a, um; adj. of a little dish or porringer.

**Pātens**, ntis; part. of pateo; open, wide, discovered. \* **Pātens vulneri equus**, a horse that may be easily shot with an arrow or bullet. \* **Viā patentiore ducuntur**, they march along a more wide or open way.

**Pātenter**; adv. openly, evidently.

**Pāt-EO**, ēre; neut. [a πατω, pando] to lie open, break forth, be free, be exposed. \* **Locus patet tria stadia**, the place is three furlongs in length. \* **Omnibus patet**, 'tis very plain. \* **Acutis morbis adolescentia patet**, youth is subject to sharp diseases.

**Pāt-ER**, ris; m. [πατήρ] a father, fire, Jupiter, Bacchus, Neptune, &c. \* **Pater & nati**, the stock and the suckers. \* **Pater patriæ**, the prince. \* **Pater patratus**, the king at arms. \* **Patres conscripti**, the senators enrolled. \* **Patres allecti**, persons by reason of poverty chosen from knights to senators.

**Pātēra**, æ; f. [a pateo] a broad bowl, goblet.

**Pateræ**, the priests of Apollo interpreting his oracles.

**Pāterculi**, us, i; m. the name of several Romans.

**Pāterculus**, i; m. a little father.

**Pāterfamilias**, gen. patrisfamilias; m. the master of a family.

**Pateria**, æ; f. an island near Lemnos.

† **Pāternālis**, e; adj. paternal, of a father.

**Pāternē**; adv. fatherly.

**Pāterniana**, æ; f. the city Tastrana in Spain.

**Pāternitas**, ātis; f. paternity, fatherhood, a family.

**Pāternus**, a, um; adj. of from or belonging to a father. \* **Paterna rura**, hereditary lands. \* **Avus paternus**, a grandfather by the father's side.

† **Pāterpatrimus**, i; m. a father whose father is living.

**Pātesco**, ēre; neut. to lie open, come to light, be stretched out.

**Pātheticē**; adv. affectionately.

**Pātheticus**, a, um, affectionate, passionate.

**Pathicus**, i; m. a pathic, catamite.

**Pathissus**, a large river in Hungary.

**Pathopœia**, æ; f. an introducing of a discourse full of affections.

**Pathos**, eos; n. an affection or passion.

**Pātibilis**, e; adj. to be borne, tolerable, able to bear.

**Pātibulātus**, a, um; adj. hung in gibbets or scourged.

**Pātibulum**, i; n. [a pateo, vel patior] a gibbet, gallows, cross; also a door-bar.

**Patiens**, ntis; adj. patient, brooking, able to undergo. \* **Patiens nāvium**, navigable. \* **Patiens laborum**, taking pains, laborious.

**Patienter**; adv. patiently, courageously, stoutly. \* **Amare patienter**, to love with passing by of wrongs.

**Patientia**, æ; f. patience, obedience, an ability to bear. \* **Rumpere patientiam** jamdudum, not to be able to endure any longer.

**PĀTINA**, æ; f. [πατάνη] a deep dish, platter. \* **Animus est in patinis**, methinks my finger is in the dish already, my mind runs upon the dainty fare I am to have.

**Pātīnārium**, ii; n. stewed meat.

**Pātīnārius**, a, um; adj. of a platter.

**Pātīnārius**, ii; m. a gormandizer, a liquorish person.

**PĀTIOR**, passus sum, pati, [πάσχω] to endure, suffer, brook, undergo. \* **Pati a vitā**, to live poorly. \* **Facile patior**, I am content. \* **Hoc patitur consuetudo**, custom carries it.

**Patorus**, a city in Sicily called Palazzolo.

† **Pātīuncula**, æ; f. a round pan to set on a triivet over the fire.

**Patixites**, a magician of Persia under Cambyses.

**Patmos**, an island in the Icarian sea.

† **Pator**, ōris; m. an opening, gaping.

**Patracorii**, the people of Perigort in France.

**Patræ**, a city of Achaia.

**Patrans ocellus**, a wanton eye.

**Patrasis**, a city of Pontus.

**Patratio**, ōnis; f. an executing, effecting, accomplishing.

**Patrator**, ōris; m. an effecter, executor.

**Patratus**, a, um; part. [a patror] committed.

**Patr-es**, um; m. forefathers, ancestors.

**Patria**, æ; f. [a pater] a country. \* **Patriā creatus eadem**, one's countryman.

**Patriamphes**, Xerxes's coachman.

**Patriarcha**, æ; m. a patriarch, the chief of the bishops.

**Patriarchālis**, e; adj. patriarchal, of a patriarch.

**Patriarchātus**, ūs; m. the dignity of a patriarch.

† **Patricia**, æ; f. a senator's wife.

**Patriciātus**, ūs; m. the rank and dignity of the senators.

**Patricida**, æ; c. a murderer of one's parent or dear friend.

† **Patricidālis**, e; adj. of a parricide.

† **Patricidium**, ii; n. the murdering one's prince or near relation, the betraying one's country.

**Patriciē**; adv. like noblemen.

**Patricius**, ii; m. a senator, alderman, nobleman. \* **Exire se patriciis**, to be degraded and debased.

**Patricius**, a, um; adj. born of a senator, of the senatorian rank and highest nobility. \* **Patricius magistratus**, an office that none were capable of but senators.

**Patricii**, eight deities Janus, Saturnus, Genius, Pluto, Bacchus, Sol, Luna, Tellus.

**Patricius**, a street in Rome where

the senators dwell by the command of Servius Tullus.

**Patricius**, a, um; adj. fatherly.

**Patricē**; adv. fatherly, lovingly.

**Patrima**, æ; f. a child whose father lives.

**Patrimōniālis**, e; adj. of a patrimony.

**Patrimōnium**, ii; n. an estate left by one's father, a patrimony.

**Patrimus**, i; m. a godfather.

**Patrimus**, a, um; adj. having a father living. \* **Virgo patrima**, Pallas, born completely armed of Jupiter's head without a mother. \* **Pater patrimus**, a father whose father is living.

**Patriōta**, æ; c. [a patria] one's countryman or woman.

**Patrisso**, are; [a pater] to be like or take after the father.

**Patritius**, i; m. the colleague of Hypatius.

**D. Patritius**, S. Patrick, whom the Irish have taken for the protector of their nation; he was the son of St. Martin's sister, A. D. 433. sent by pope Celestine into Ireland, to convert them to the Christian faith.

**Patritus**, a, um; adj. of our fathers. \* **Patrita & avita pholosophia**, fathers and grandfathers breeding.

**Pātrius**, a, um; adj. [a pater] of one's father. \* **Patria bona**, goods left by the father.

**Pātrius**, a, um; adj. [a patria] of one's country. \* **Dii patrii**, the gods that guard our country or family.

**PĀTRO**, are; [a πατρω, exequor] to execute, effect, accomplish, commit, get children.

**Patrobas**, the name of several men.

**Pātrōcinatio**, ōnis; f. a patronizing.

**Pātrōcinātor**, ōris; m. a patronizer.

**Pātrōcinium**, ii; n. patronage, protection, maintaining one's cause, defence.

**Pātrōcinor**, ari, to maintain one's cause, plead for one, patronize.

**Patrocles**, an historian.

**Patroclides**, one of king Philip's flatterers.

**Patroclus**, i; m. Achilles's friend, slain in Achilles's armour, which he borrowed; also a very rich man, but so sordid, that he caused the proverb. \* **Patroclo sordidior**.

**Patrocli Insula**, an island by Attica.

**Patrona**, æ; f. a patroness.

**Patronālis**, e; adj. of a patron or advocate.

**Patronātus**, ūs; m. patronage, protection.

**Patronus**, i; m. a patron, advocate. \* **Quo patrono?** whose client is he?

**Patronymicus**, a, um; adj. derived from parents or ancestors.

**Patruelis**, is; c. a cousin-german.

**Patruēlis**, e; adj. of a cousin-german.

**Patruus**, i; m. [a pater] an uncle, or father's brother. \* **Patruus major**, my great grandfather's brother.

**Patruus**, a, um; adj. of an uncle; severe. \* **Patruissimus**, most loving.

\* **Patruæ linguæ verbera**, severe checks.

**Patruacion**, an infamous calumniator of good men, stoned by the people; whence the proverb, \* **Patruacione calumniosior**.

† **Pattydes**,



† Pātūdes, the innermost kernel of a pine-apple.  
 Patuleius, a surname of Janus, whose temple was open in time of war.  
 † Pātūlicō, are, to open.  
 Pātūlus, a, um; adj. wide open. \* Bos patulus, an ox with wide spreading horns.  
 Patumus, a city of Arabia.  
 Patumius, a, um; adj. of. Patu-  
 Patumenus, mus.  
 Pātūcus, a city of the Oenotri, called Paula.  
 Pava, æ; f. a pea-hen. See pavo.  
 Pauciloquium, ii; n. a speaking little.  
 Pauciloquus, a, um; adj. of few words.  
 Pāucitas, ātis; f. fewness, brevity. \* Pāucitas in partitione servatur, a division ought to be in as few words as may be.  
 Pauculus, a, um; adj. very few.  
 PAUCUS, a, um; adj. ior, issimus; [Παῦς] few. \* In paucis or inter paucos disertus, so eloquent that few could compare with him. \* Paucis minus, within a few. \* In paucis diebus quā, not long after.  
 Pāvēf-ācio, ēci, actum; act. to af-fright.  
 Pāvēfactus, a, um; part. frightened.  
 Pāvēfio, iēri; neut. to be frightened.  
 Pavendus, a, um, dreadful.  
 Paventia, a goddess supposed to keep off frights from children.  
 PAVEO, pāvi, ēre; neut. [à φόβος, timor] to fear, dread, mistrust, mis-trary.  
 Pāvēfio, ēre; neut. to be afraid of, fall into a fright.  
 Pāvīcula, æ; f. a paving-beetle, a rammer or commander, a snap-hance.  
 Pavidē; adv. tremblingly.  
 † Paviditas, ātis; f. fearfulness.  
 Pāvīdus, a, um; adj. fearful, quak-ing for fear.  
 Pāvimentatio, ōnis; f. a paving.  
 Pāvimentatus, a, um; part. paved.  
 Pāvimento, are; act. to make a ter-race or floor.  
 Pāvimentum, i; n. a pavement, a terrace of hardened and evened earth, as in a bowling-alley; a floor.  
 Pāv-IO, ire; act. [Παίω] to pave, level the earth with a rammer.  
 † Pāvītābundus, a, um; adj. quak-ing for fear.  
 † Pāvītatio, ōnis; f. a fore dreading.  
 Pāvito, are, to dread fore; also to ter-rify.  
 † Pāvītudo, īnis; f. fear, dread.  
 Pāvitus, a, um; part. [à pavior] paved, levelled, rammed.  
 Paula, æ; f. a Roman woman, who after her husband's death gave all she had to the poor.  
 Paulatim; adv. by little and little.  
 Paulina, æ; f. a noble and prudent matron of Rome, who by the trea- chery of the priests was ravished in the temple of Isis.  
 Paulinus, i; m. a bishop of Nola, who, having spent all he had in redeem- ing captives, redeemed a widow's son with his own body; also the name of other men.  
 Paulispēr; adv. a little while.  
 Paulō; adv. a little, somewhat. \* Paulō minus, almost. \* Paulō mox, by and by, a little after. \* Paulō post eum numerum, almost as many.

Paululatim; adv. by little and lit- tle.  
 Paululūm; adv. a very little. \* Pau- lulum quiddam, a small matter.  
 Paululus, a, um; adj. very little; also very few. \* Pro paululā viā, for a little way.  
 Paulūm; adv. a little. \* Paulūm aliquid, some short time. \* Paulūm novi, some small alteration.  
 Paulus, i; m. Paul, the name of a man; also the surname of the Æmi- lian family.  
 Paulus, a, um; adj. [Παῦς] small, little, short.  
 PAVO, ōnis; m. [πᾶς, à sono] a peacock. \* Fēminæ pavones, pea- hens.  
 Pāvōnāceus, a, um; adj. of a pea- Pāvōnius, cock or pea-hen.  
 Pavor, ōris; m. fear, dread. \* Pa- vor cepit me, I was in a great fright.  
 Pavor and Pallor, two gods set up by Tullus Hostilius.  
 PAUPER, gen. ēris; adj. comp. pau- perior, superl. pauperimus, [Παῦ- ρος] poor, needy, beggarly. \* Meo sum pauper in ære, I am poor, but owe nothing. \* Pauperis hæc res est, this is a poor body's thing. \* Pauper aquæ, shallow, not having much water in it.  
 Paupēciātus, a, um; adj. impoverished.  
 Paupercūla, æ; f. a poor woman.  
 Paupercūlus, a, um, pitiful, poor.  
 † Paupēre and pauperitēr; adv. poorly.  
 † Paupēreico, iēre; neut. to grow  
 † Pauperalco, i; poor.  
 Paupēries, ei; f. poverty.  
 Paupēro, are; act. to make poor, im- poverish.  
 Paupertas, ātis; f. poverty, worship- ed as a goddess in Aristophanes.  
 Paupertinus, a, um; adj. mean, be- longing to the poor.  
 † Paupērus, a, um; adj. poor, of the poor.  
 PAUSA, æ; f. [Παῦς, cessio] a stop, pause, rest.  
 Pausanias, æ; m. a grammarian of Cæsaræa, a geographer; a king of Macedonia, and several others.  
 Pausārius, ii; m. a boatswain, he that keeps time with the rowers of a galley.  
 Pausatio, ōnis; f. a resting or stopping.  
 Pausia, ōrum; n. a hard kind of Pausea, olives, Lucca olives.  
 Pausias, a famous painter of Sicyon.  
 Pausiacus, a, um; adj. of Pausias.  
 Pausilypum, a promontory of Campa- nia, not far from Naples.  
 Pausilypus, i; m. the third cup at banquets, dedicated to Jupiter Ser- vator, from driving away cares.  
 Pausimachus, i; m. an historian of Samos.  
 † Pausio, are, to stop, rest.  
 Pavus, i; m. a pea-cock. See pavo.  
 Pauxillatim; adv. by a very little and little.  
 Pauxillispēr; adv. a very little while.  
 Pauxillūm; adv. a very little.  
 Pauxillus, a, um; adj. very lit-  
 Pauxillulus, i; tle.  
 PAX, pācis; f. [à pango] peace. \* Pax deorum, an atonement of in- censed deities. \* Pace tuā, by your leave. \* Paces bonæ, happy leagues of peace. \* Uti pace, to be at peace with.  
 Pāx; adv. hush, be still, make no words.  
 Pax Julia, a city in Portugal.

Paxæ, two islands between Leucadia and Corcyra, whereof the greater is called Paxu, and the lesser Anti- paxu.  
 Paxillus, i; m. [à palus] a little stake, peg or pin. \* Ex paxillo suspendere, to hang on a peg.  
 † Paxiōlus, i; m. the stalk of fruit.

## P ante E.

Peccāmen, īnis; n. a sinning.  
 † Peccāminōsus, a, um; adj. sinful.  
 Peccātor, ōris; m. a sinner.  
 Peccātrix, icis; f. a sinner.  
 Peccātum, i; n. a sin, offence, error, mistake.  
 Peccatum est, verb. imp. a fault is committed.  
 Peccātus, ūs; m. an offence, crime.  
 PECCO, are; act. [ab ἀμάρτω, disto, vel Heb. puk, titubavit] to sin, to offend, be deceived, mistake. \* Si- quid erga te peccavi, if I have committed any offence against you. \* Mihi peccat, he offends against me. \* Si unam peccavisses sylla- bam, if you had missed but in one syllable. \* In matronā peccare, to commit adultery.  
 Pechys, yos; m. a grasper.  
 Peccerinus, a, um; adj. of cattle.  
 Peccōrosus, a, um; adj. abounding in cattle, where much cattle is; breed- ing much cattle.  
 Pectē, īnis; m. [à pectus] a comb, the stay of a weaver's loom, a dredge- rake, the parts where ripeness of age come, a quill to strike the strings of an instrument; also a beetle, and a scollop-fish. \* Pecten veneris, wild chervil. \* Pectinis modera- tor, a weaver.  
 † Pectinarium, ii; n. a comb case.  
 Pectinārius, ii; m. a comb-maker.  
 Pectinātum; adv. with a row of teeth like a comb.  
 † Pectinātum, i; n. a roof casting the water two ways.  
 Pectinātus, a, um; part. à pectinor; toothed like a comb.  
 Pectino, are; act. to rake up the loose corn with a dredge-rake or iron.  
 Pectis, is; f. a bandore, lute, psal- tery.  
 Pectitus, a, um; part. à pector; napped, with a raised nap. \* Pec- cita tellus, land very well har- rowed.  
 PE-CTO, xi and xui, xum, ēere; act. [Πέτω] to comb, card, curry. \* Citharam pectere, to run over the strings of a cithern with a quill. \* Vestes pectere, to raise the nap of cloth with a teazel.  
 Pectōrāle, is; n. a breast-plate, stomacher.  
 Pectōrālis, e; adj. of the breast.  
 † Pectorigium, ii; n. a bush.  
 Pectōriōsus, a, um; adj. large breast- ed, broad chested.  
 Pectuncūlus, i; m. a scollop-fish.  
 PECTUS, ōris; n. Propert. [à Πέ- ρω pango, vel à Πέτος, pectina- tus] a breast or chest, the heart or soul, courage, wit. \* Pectus ma- nus, the back of the hand. \* Toto pectore, affectionately, earnestly, vi- gorously.  
 Pectuscūlum, i; n. a little breast.  
 † Pecū; indec. cattle.  
 Pecūāre, is; n. a herd, stud, or flock of cattle.



**Pēcuāria**, æ; f. the graſiers trade, a paſture or herd of cattle.  
**Pēcuārium**, ii; n. a herd of cattle.  
**Pēcuārius**, a, um; adj. of beaſts.  
 \* **Ars pecuaria**, the ſkill of ordering cattle. \* **Canis pecuarius**, a ſhepherd's dog.  
**Pēcuārius**, ii; m. a maſter of ſlocks, a herdsman.  
 † **Pēcūdiārius**, a, um; raſh, brutal.  
 † **Pēcūdiārius**, } ii; m. a keeper of  
 † **Pēcūdiārius**, } cattle.  
**Pēcuinus**, a, um; adj. [à pecus] of beaſts or ſheep.  
**Pēculatio**, ōnis; f. a robbing of the ſtate or publick treaſury.  
**Pēculātor**, ōris; m. an oppreſſor, a robber of the ſtate, an embezzler of publick money.  
**Pēculātus**, ūs; m. a robbing or cheating the ſtate.  
**Pēculiāris**, e; adj. particular, proper, choice, that which is a ſervant's.  
 † **Pēculiāritas**, ātis; f. peculiarity.  
**Pēculiārītēr**; adv. ius, iſimē; peculiarly, as his own.  
**Pēculiātus**, a, um; adj. very rich.  
 † **Pēculio**, are; to pillage, rob one's neſt or hoard, to purſue in the purſe; alſo to beſtow upon.  
 † **Peculiolum**, i; n. a little ſubſtance.  
**Peculiōſus**, a, um; adj. wealthy, hoarding up.  
**Pēcūlium**, ii; n. [à pecus] wealth in general, eſtate, one's proper goods, a ſtock. \* **In orci peculio numerari**, to be counted for dead.  
**Pēcūlor**, ari; dep. to rob or defraud a province, couzen the ſtate.  
**Pēcūnia**, æ; f. [à pecus] money, ſubſtance, payment. \* **Pecunia numerata**, preſent pay. \* **Pecunia quæſtuofa**, money at uſe. \* **Pecuniam exercere**, to employ money.  
**Pecuniæ**, ārum; pl. f. goods, riches.  
**Pēcuniariē**; adv. with money.  
**Pēcuniāris**, e; adj. } of money.  
**Pecuniarius**, a, um; } \* **Inopia rei pecuniariæ**, want of money.  
**Pēcuniarium**, ii; n. a treaſury.  
**Pēcuniōla**, æ; f. a ſmall ſum of money.  
**Pēcunioſitas**, ātis; f. ſore of money.  
**Pēcunioſus**, a, um; adj. moneyed, full of money, profitable. \* **Ars pecunioſa**, a gainful trade.  
 † **Pēcūſius**, i; m. one that has much cattle; alſo a herdsman.  
**PĒCUS**, ōris; n. [à πῆξ, lana] cattle, a ſwarm, a ſtock. \* **Urbicum pecus**, a younger city bred.  
**Pecus**, ūdis; f. ſmall cattle. \* **Squamigeræ pecudes**, fiſh. \* **Impuriſimæ pecudis lodes**, the dung of this filthy fellow.  
 † **Pēda**, æ; f. a ſtep, ſpace, the print of a man's foot.  
**Pēdāle**, is; n. [à pes] a foot-ſtool, a towel to wipe the feet.  
**Pēdali**, a people of India, who in their ſacrifices deſire nothing elſe but juſtice, ſuppoſing that to be the fountain of all other things.  
**Pēdālis**, e; adj. of a foot long.  
**Pēdaliū**, } i; n. a promontory of  
**Pēdaſium**, } Cyprus.  
**Pēdāmen**, inis; n. } the prop of a  
**Pedamentum**, i; n. } tree.  
 † **Pedana**, æ; f. a ſetter.  
**Pēdānus**, a, um; adj. of a foot, going on foot. \* **Magiſter pedaneus**, a pedant. \* **Judex pedaneus**, a judge of petty cauſes.  
**Pēdārius**, a, um; adj. walking. \* **Se-**

**natores pedarii**, ſenators who came to the houſe on foot, not being allowed the ſella curulis; or (leſs probably) ſuch as gave no vote in the ſenate, but might come to the poll when the houſe was divided.  
**Pedaſus**, a city near Pylus, abounding in wine; alſo one of Achilles's horſes, and a man's name.  
**Pedātim**; adv. one foot after another.  
**Pēdātio**, ōnis; f. a propping up or underſetting of vines or plants.  
**Pēdātum**, i; n. a footing, a march, invaſion; alſo a march.  
**Pēdātura**, æ; f. a proportion of feet.  
**Pēdātus**, a, um; adj. having feet propped up. \* **Male pedatus**, ill-footed.  
**Pēdātus**, ūs; m. a march, an approaching. \* **Pedatu tertio**, at the third onſet, or attack. [Vix reperitur in alio quā casu ablativo.]  
 † **Pēdellus**, i; m. a little foot.  
**Pēdēma**, ātis; n. a kind of dance.  
**Pedemontana Regio**, or **Pedemontium**, the country Piedmont at the foot of the Alps, dividing France and Savoy from Italy; now under the king of Sardinia.  
 † **Pedepreſſim**, as ſoftly as foot can follow foot.  
**Pēdes**, itis, on foot, a foot ſoldier. \* **Acies peditum**, the infantry. \* **Pedes erat in ſylvā**, he went through the wood on foot.  
**Pedeſter**, ris, re, } on foot. \* **Ora-**  
**Pedeſtris**, re; adj. } tio pedeſtris,  
 proſe. \* **Exercitus pedeſtris**, a foot army.  
**Pēdētentim**; adv. drawing one foot after another, ſoftly, leiſurely.  
**Pediadis**, a country of Bactriana.  
**Pedias**, a tribe of Attica.  
**Pēdica**, æ; f. a ſnare, ſpringe, ſetter.  
 † **Pēdicātus**, a, um; adj. ſnared.  
 † **Pēdicōſus**, a, um; adj. louty.  
 † **Pedicularia**, æ; f. an herb good to kill lice.  
**Pediculāris**, e; adj. of lice, louty. \* **Herba pedicularis**, ſlave's-acre, red-rattle, lice-bane.  
**Pediculātus**, a, um; adj. having a ſtalk.  
**Pediculi**, a people of Italy.  
 † **Pēdiculōſe**; adv. louty.  
 † **Pēdiculōſitas**, ātis; f. loutineſs.  
**Pēdiculōſus**, a, um; adj. louty.  
**Pediculus**, i; m. [à pes] a little foot, a ſtalk, a lout. \* **Pediculus inguinalis**, a crab-louſe.  
 † **Pedio**, ire; to ſtamp with the foot.  
 † **Pediolus**, i; m. a little foot.  
 † **Pedipiludium**, ii; n. foot-ball play.  
 † **Pedis**, is; m. a lout.  
**Pēdiſcqua**, æ; f. a waiting-maid.  
**Pēdiſcquus**, i; m. a waiting-man.  
**Pēditātus**, ūs; m. the infantry, or body of foot.  
 † **Pēditō**, are, to go on foot.  
 † **Pēditum**, i; n. a ſoft or ſixzele.  
**Pēditus**, ūs; m. [à pedo] a fart.  
 † **Pedium**, ii; n. the middle part of the foot, anſwering to the back of the hand.  
**Pedius**, a certain dumb painter.  
 † **Pedix**, icis; m. a ſetter, ſhackle.  
**Pedniliſus**, a city of Piſidia.  
**Pēdo**, ōnis; m. one with ſplay feet.  
**Pēdo**, are; to go on foot; alſo to underſtrip a vine or plant.  
**PEDO**, pēpēdi, ditum, dēre, [πῆξω, à tono] to break wind backward, to fart.  
**Pēdor**, ōris; m. the ſtink of the feet, &c.

**Pedule**; is; n. a footſtool; alſo a ſock.  
**Pedulis**, e; adj. of the feet.  
**Pedum**, a town in Italy.  
**Pēdānus**, a, um; adj. of Pedum.  
**PEDUM**, i; n. [à pedibus ovium] a ſheep-hook.  
 † **Pēduſculus**, } i; m. a little foot.  
 † **Pēdunculus**, }  
**Pegāla**, æ; a city of Caria.  
**Pegafeus**, a, um; adj. of Pegafus.  
**Pegafides**, um; f. the Muſes, ſo called from the fountain which was opened by the heels of Pegafus.  
**Pegafus**, Perſeus's flying horſe, bred of the blood of Meduſa; alſo a lawyer, preſect of the city under Veſpaſian.  
**Pegma**, atis; n. a ſcaffold, a ſtall, a pageant.  
**Peguntium**, } a city of Illyricum.  
**Peguntia**, }  
**Pejērātio**, ōnis; f. a forſwearing.  
**Pejērātor**, ōris, m. } a forſwearer.  
**Pejēratrix**, icis; f. }  
**Pējero**, are; neut. [à per & juro] to forſwear one's ſelf, ſwear falſly.  
**Pējor**, gen. ōris; adj. compar. à malus, worſe. \* **In pejor ruere**, to grow worſe and worſe. See malus.  
**Pejoro**, are; to make worſe, impair.  
**Peiſo**, a lake of Noricum.  
**Pejus**; adv. compar. à malē, worſe.  
**Pelagia**, æ; f. a purple-fiſh.  
**Pelagium**, ii; n. juice of the purple-fiſh.  
**Pelagius**, of the ſea.  
**Pelagius**, an heretic, A. D. 415. who denied original ſin, &c. alſo a king of Spain, and ſeveral popes.  
**Pelagonia**, a country of Sicily.  
**PELAGUS**, i; m. and n. [πῆλαγος] the ſea, the deep, bottom of the ſea.  
**Pelamis**, idis; a young tunny-fiſh of a year old.  
**Pelargus**, i; m. a ſtork, and an earthen pot with a long mouth.  
**Pelaſgi**, the people of Pelaſgia.  
**Pelaſgia**, a country of Greece, called heretofore Theſſaly; ſometimes taken for all Greece.  
**Pelaſgius**, }  
**Pelaſgus**, } a, um, adj. of Pelaſgia.  
**Pelaſgius**, }  
**Pelaſgia**, a name of Lesbos.  
**Pelaſgis**, Ceres ſo called.  
**Pelaſgus**, i; m. the twenty-fifth king of the Sicyonii.  
**Pelaſgus**, i; m. a kind of laurel.  
**Pele**, the name of two cities in Theſſaly.  
**Pēlēcan**, is; } m. the bird pelican.  
**Pēlēcānus**, i; }  
 † **Pēlēcānus**, i; m. a glaſs veſſel in alchymy.  
**Peleces**, a city of Libya.  
**Pelecinus**, i; m. } a corn-weed call-  
**Pelecinum**, i; n. } ed oxwort.  
**Pelenaria**, æ; f. a city in the Troglodytick bay.  
**Pelendones**, a people in Spain.  
**Pelethronii**, the Lapithæ ſo called; they are ſaid to have firſt found out the uſe of bridles, and the breaking of horſes.  
**Peleus**, i; m. the ſon of Æacus, and father of Achilles, called from him Pelides.  
**Pelia**, the river Paglia in Tuscany.  
**Pelias**, adis; Achilles's ſpear, which none could wield but himſelf.  
**Pelias**, æ; m. the ſon of Neptune; he was king of Theſſaly, and uncle of Jaſon.  
**Pēlicanus**, i; m. a pelican, a ſhew-



ler with a broad bill.  
 Peligni, a people of Italy; whose chief town was Sulmo; they had very bad wine.  
 Peligneus, a, um; adj. of the Peligni.  
 Pelignianus, i; m. the colleague of Pomponius.  
 Pelinæus, i; m. a very high hill of Chios, under which their history says there lay a monstrous dragon.  
 Pelinna, æ; f. a city of Thessaly, from Pelinus the son of Oecalius.  
 Pelion, a mountain of Thessaly, whose top is covered with pines, and the rest of it with oaks; also a city of Thessaly and Illyria.  
 Pelius, } a, um; adj. of Pelion.  
 Peliacus, }  
 Pella, æ; f. a city of Macedonia, the birth-place of Philip and Alexander, called now Jenizo; also a city of Palestine, whither all the Christians repaired when Jerusalem was besieged; also a mountain of Æthiopia.  
 † Pella, æ; f. a blue hern.  
 Pellacia, æ; f. flattery, deceitfulness.  
 \* Maris pellacia, a great calm.  
 † Pellaciter; adv. deceitfully, craftily.  
 Pellaconta, a river of Media.  
 Pellana, } æ; f. the same as Tripolis  
 Pellena, } a city of Laconia in Peloponnesus.  
 Pellanius, a, um; adj. of Pellana.  
 † Pellarius, ii; m. a skinner, a felt-monger.  
 Pellator, ōris; m. a compeller.  
 Pellax, gen. ācis; adj. [ā pellicio] flattering, soothing, delusive, fair-spoken.  
 † Pelicare, is; n. } an ox's dew-  
 † Pellearium, ii; n. } lap.  
 Pellectus, a, um; part. of pellicior; allured.  
 Pellene, } a town of Achaia in Pe-  
 Pellini, } loponnesus, famous for  
 wool, of which the best garments were  
 made; hence the proverb, \* Tunica  
 Pellonica or Pellenea.  
 Pellepidus, a, um; adj. [of per and  
 lepidus] very pleasant.  
 Pelles, ium; f. tents made of leather.  
 See pellis.  
 Pelleus, a, um; adj. of Pella.  
 PELLEX, icis; f. [παλλαχῆ] a concubine.  
 † Pellicatio, ōnis; f. an inveigling, jealousy.  
 † Pellicator, ōris; m. an inveigler.  
 Pellicatus; ūs; m. the being a concubine, whoredom.  
 † Pellic-co, ēre; act. to inveigle.  
 Pelliccus, } a, um; adj. leathern.  
 Pellicius, }  
 Pell-icio, exi, eſum, icere; act. [of  
 per and lacio] to allure, induce,  
 inveigle.  
 Pellícula, æ; f. [ā pellis] a small  
 hide, a bare skin. \* Curare pellicu-  
 lam, to make much of one's carcass.  
 \* Veterem tu tenes pelliculam,  
 you are no chattering. \* Continere  
 se in pelliculā, to be content with  
 one's condition.  
 † Pelliculatio, ōnis; f. an inveig-  
 ling, covering with leather.  
 † Pelliculātor, ōris; m. a furrier.  
 Pelliculatus, a, um; adj. furred.  
 Pelliculo, arc; to cover with leather or  
 fur.  
 † Pellicus, a, um; adj. made of leather.  
 Pellio, ōnis; m. a skinner.  
 † Pelliparia, æ; f. } leather-sell-  
 † Pelliparium, ii; n. } ing.

† Pelliparius, ii; m. a leather-seller,  
 felt-man, tanner.  
 † Pelliris, is; f. a leathern helmet.  
 PELLIS, is; f. [ἀ φολίς, squama,  
 vel ἀ φελλός, cortex] a felt, skin  
 or hide; also a portmanteau, mail,  
 covering of tents. \* Offa atque  
 pellis totus est, he is nothing but  
 skin and bones. \* Detrahere pel-  
 lem alicui, to flea one, or lay open  
 one's intentions. \* Sub pellibus esse,  
 to be in a leaguer or camp.  
 † Pellitor, ōris; m. a furrier.  
 Pellitus, a, um; adj. clad in leather.  
 \* Pelliti patres, leather-coated se-  
 nators.  
 † Pello, are, to drive, move, speak.  
 PELLO, pepuli, pulsus; [τελλῶ,  
 ἀπellaω] to knock, to put or drive  
 out, to repel, to move, to begin to  
 touch, vex. \* Tunc has pepulisti  
 fores? did you knock at these doors?  
 \* Pellere aliquem ē foro, to drive  
 one to an outlavery. \* Pellere de  
 sententiā, to drive off from an opi-  
 nion. \* Pellere patriā, to put one  
 from one's own country. \* Hoc Sci-  
 pionis animum pepulit, this smote  
 Scipio's mind. \* Pellere lyram,  
 to play on the harp.  
 Pellos, } i; m. a kind of be-  
 Pellus, } son.  
 Pelluc-co, ere; neut. [of per and  
 luceo] to shine through, to be tran-  
 sparent.  
 Pellucidē; adv. very clearly.  
 Pellucidus, a, um; adj. transparent.  
 Pelluo, ui, ūtum; [of per and lavo]  
 to wash thoroughly, scour.  
 Pelluviae; arum; f. } [ā pes & lavo]  
 Pelluvium, ii; n. } a bowl to wash  
 one's feet in.  
 Pelodes, a haven in Epirus.  
 Pelopea, æ; f. the mother of Ægist-  
 hus, by her own father Thyestes.  
 Pelopēus, } a, um; adj. of Pe-  
 Pelopēus, } lops.  
 Pelopia, æ; f. a city of Ephesus.  
 Pelopidas, a famous Lacedæmonian.  
 Peloponnesia, æ; f. a woman, who  
 for five times brought forth four chil-  
 dren at a birth.  
 Peloponnesiacus, } a, um; adj. of Pe-  
 Peloponnesius, } loponnesus.  
 Peloponnesus, the most famous penin-  
 sula of all Europe, joined to Greece  
 by a very narrow isthmus between  
 the Ægean and Ionian seas.  
 Pelops, ōpis; m. the son of Tantalus  
 king of Phrygia, who being killed by  
 his father, and set before the gods to  
 try their divinity, Ceres eat his  
 shoulder, but Jupiter revived him  
 and made him an ivory one; he gave  
 name to Peloponnesus.  
 Pelōris, idis; f. a muscle.  
 Pelorus, } one of the three promontories  
 Peloris, } of Sicily, 'tis also called  
 Pelorias, adis.  
 PELTA, æ; f. [πέλτη] a shield like  
 a half moon.  
 Peltæ, a city of Phrygia.  
 Peltasta, æ; m. one bearing a half  
 moon shield.  
 Peltatus, a, um; adj. armed with a  
 half moon shield.  
 Pelifer, a, um; adj. bearing a half  
 moon shield.  
 Peltini, a people of Lycaonia.  
 PELVIS, is; f. [πέλuis] a basin,  
 bowl, or bath for the feet.  
 Pelus, an island near Chios; also a  
 mountain in Tuscany.  
 Pelusiotæ, arum; m. pl. the inhabi-

tants of Pelusium.  
 Pelusium, i; n. a town in the far-  
 thest part of Egypt, from which the  
 farthest mouth of Nilus, dividing  
 Egypt from Asia, is called Pelu-  
 sium or Pelusiaceum.  
 Pelusius, a, um; adj. of Pelus.  
 † Peminosus, a, um; adj. filthy.  
 Pempte, itis; f. a city of Egypt, whence  
 præfectura Pemptitis.  
 Pēnāria, æ; f. } [ā penus] a store-  
 Pēnarium, ii; n. } house, a pantry.  
 Pēnārus, ii; m. a butler, one that  
 keeps the store-house or pantry.  
 Pēnārius, a, um; adj. of or for pro-  
 vision.  
 † Pēnālitas, ātis; f. a penalty or  
 fine.  
 PENATES, ium; m. [ā penū vel  
 penitus, &c.] household-gods.  
 Pēnātiger, a, um; adj. bearing away  
 his household-gods.  
 † Pēnātor, ōris; m. a carrier of  
 victuals.  
 Pendens, tis; hanging, &c. \* Pen-  
 dens vinum, wine yet in the grape.  
 \* Pendentes scopuli, exceeding high  
 rocks hanging over one's head.  
 PENDEO, pependi, penitum, ēre;  
 neut. [ā penis vel pondus] to hang,  
 be hanged, depend, be in doubt, to  
 weigh, cease. \* Pendere ex nutu  
 alterius, to attend at or upon an-  
 other's beck. \* Pendere animi er  
 animo, to be in doubt or perplexity.  
 \* Pendent opera imperfecta, the  
 works hang on hand. \* Res pen-  
 dent, the parties are in suit. \* Pen-  
 dere promissis, to rely upon promises.  
 † Pendigo, inis; f. a veil hung be-  
 fore images.  
 Penditur; imp. pass. they weigh,  
 pay, &c.  
 Pendo, pependi, pensum, dēre; act.  
 [ā pendco] to weigh, ponder, esteem,  
 to pay, suffer, rend. \* Magni pen-  
 do, I set a high rate on't. \* Sup-  
 plicia or penas pendere, to suffer  
 pains or penalties.  
 Pendulus, a, um; adj. hanging,  
 dangling, rosy, clammy, doubtful.  
 PENE; adv. [α μέλας, prope] almost,  
 well-nigh.  
 Pencius, i; m. a river of Elis, and  
 another in Sicily.  
 Peneius, a, um; adj. of Peneus.  
 Peneiōpe, ēa; f. the daughter of Ica-  
 rus, and constant wife of Ulysses,  
 who, to deceive her suitors, promising  
 her respite till that piece of work she  
 had in hand were ended, undid  
 by night whatsoever she did by  
 day.  
 Penelops, is; f. a guiney or turkey-ben.  
 PĒNES, præp. serv. acc. Ter. [Heb.  
 penim, interius] in the power of.  
 † Pene te es? are you in your wits?  
 \* Ithac penes vos psaltria, that  
 singing wench is at your house.  
 Peneitæ, arum, a people of Thessaly.  
 Peneſtia, a country of Illyria.  
 Pēnētrābilis, e; adj. easily entering,  
 or easy to be entered into.  
 Pēnētral, } is; n. an inner, secret,  
 Pēnētrale, } or retiring room, a  
 closet.  
 Pēnētrālis, e; adj. inward; also  
 piercing. \* Pēnētralis Germania,  
 the inner part or heart of Germany.  
 † Pēnētrālis; adv. compar. more  
 piercingly.  
 Pēnētratio, ōnis; f. a piercing.  
 Pēnētrātor, ōris; m. a piercer.  
 Pēnētrātus, a, um; part. pierced.  
 Pēnetro,



**Pēnetro**, are; act. [qu. penitus intro] to pierce; to get into any difficult, remote, or strong place. \* **Penetrare** Atlantem, to get out or in at the straits mouth. \* **Penetrare** in cœlum, to get up into heaven. \* **Penetrare** pedem intra ædes, to go into the house. \* **Penetrare** se in fugam, to shew a light pair of heels.

**Pēneus**, i; m. a river of Thessaly, running between Ossa and Olympus.

**Penia**, æ; f. the goddess of poverty.

**Pēnicillum**, i; n. } a pencil, a sponge.

**Penicillus**, i; m. } dish-clout, mazarin, a tent for wounds. \* **Penicillum** testorium, a plaisterer's brush.

**Pēniculamentum**, i; n. the skirts of a garment.

**Pēniculum**, i; n. } a brush, dish-clout.

**Pēniculus**, i; m. } fox-tail, sponge.

**Pēninsula**, æ; f. a place almost encompassed with water, almost an island.

+ **Peninsulatus**, a, um; adj. moted almost round.

**PENIS**, is; m. [penēs, vel à pendeo] a man's yard, a tail, a tent for a wound.

+ **Peniscilla**, a soft sponge.

**Penissimè**, adv. superl. even, almost, within a very little.

**Pēnitior**, ius; adv. compar. more inward.

**Penitissimus**, a, um; adj. superl. most inward. \* **Penitissima** Arabia, the heart of Arabia.

**Pēnitus**, a, um; adj. inward, intimate. \* **Ex penitis** faucibus, from the very bottom of the throat.

**PENITUS**, adv. [πένιτος, πένιτω; vel à penus, i. e. locus intimus] far, quite, clearly, full. \* **Institutum** penitus odium, malice not soon forgotten. \* **Mandare** penitus animo, to imprint it upon the mind.

**Penitus**, a, um, [à penis] having a tail. \* **Penita** ossa, a loin or pork.

**PENNA**, æ; f. [à πenna, volucris] a quill, wing. \* **Sine pennis** volare haud facile est, 'tis hard doing any great feats, if a man have not wherewithal. \* **Decisis** humilis pennis, keeping below because his wings are cut. \* **Majores** nido pennas extendere, to live at a greater rate than one's condition will permit. \* **Pennæ** renascuntur, his feathers are grown again, he is in the same condition as before.

**Pennāris**, e; } adj. of a pen. \* **Pennārius**, a, um; } Pennaria theca, a pen-case.

**Pennārium**, ii; n. a pen-case, penner.

**Pennātus**, a, um; adj. winged. \* **Literæ** pennatæ, letters carried by posts upon some sudden occasion. \* **Pennatus** equus, a flying horse.

**Penne**, Villeneuve, or Neufville, in Gallia Narbonensis.

**Penneus**, a, um; adj. of a wing or feather.

+ **Pennicillum**, i; n. a vane, or weather-cock.

+ **Penuifer**, a, um; adj. winged.

**Penniger**, } \* **Pennig** ræ sagittæ, fledge arrows.

**Penninus**, part of the Alps, called Mont St. Bernard, by which Hannibal passed his army into Italy.

**Pennipes**, edis; adj. wing-footed, an epithet of Perseus, who borrowed Mercury's heel-wings.

**Pennipotens**, ntis; adj. light of wing.

+ **Perno**, are; neut. to begin to have feathers.

**Pennocrucium**, Penoridge in Staffordshire.

**Pennosus**, a, um; adj. well-feather'd.

**Pennula**, æ; f. a little pen, feather, or wing.

+ **Pensa**, æ; f. a payment, the price payed.

**Pensabilis**, e; adj. which may be recompensed.

**Pensatio**, ōnis; f. a weighing, considering.

**Pensator**, ōris; m. } a weigher.

**Pensatrix**, icis; f. } a weigher.

**Pensatus**, a, um; part. a pensor; weighed, pondered.

+ **Pensibilis**, e; adj. to be weighed.

+ **Pensiculamentum**, i; n. a fringe of a garment.

**Pensiculatè**, adv. exactly, by weight.

**Pensiculator**, ōris; m. } an examiner.

**Pensiculatrix**, icis; f. } ner.

**Pensiculatus**, a, um; adj. part. weighed.

**Pensiculo**, are; act. to weigh for trial.

**Pensilia**, ium; n. pendants.

**Pensilis**, e; adj. [à pendeo] hanging, dangling. \* **Horti** pensiles, gardens out at the windows. \* **Lectus** pensilis, a hammock. \* **Urbs** pensilis, a city vaulted underneath.

+ **Pensiliter**, adv. lightly.

**Pensio**, ōnis; f. a pension, rent.

**Pensioarius**, ii; m. a pensioner, he that receives or pays a pension.

**Pensior**, ius, gen. ōris; adj. 3 art. more to be valued.

**Pensitatio**, ōnis; f. an exact weighing and examining, a recompensing, redeeming.

**Pensitator**, ōris; m. } an exact

**Pensitatrix**, icis; f. } weigher, ponderer.

**Pensitatus**, a, um; adj. nearly weighed, pondered, examined.

**Pensito**, are, to weigh, to poise, to compare, to ponder, pay.

**Pensituncula**, æ; f. a low or small rent, a little pension.

**Pensio**, are; act. to try by weight, to value, to requite, pay for, make up, redeem. \* **Pensare** argento, to buy with money. \* **Pensare** aliud ex alio, to truck, barter. \* **Pensare** vicem alicujus, to serve in another's room.

**Pensor**, ōris; m. a weigher, poiser.

**Pensum**, i; n. [à pendo] a task, charge, a disbursement of yarn or flax; also regard. \* **Pensa** ducere or trahere, to spin. \* **Exigere** pensum, to demand if the task be done. \* **Accurare** pensum, carefully to perform one's work. \* **Nihil** pensi habere, to have no regard of.

**Pensus**, a, um; part. of pender; weighed, examined, recompensed.

**Pentacontarchus**, i; m. a captain of fifty.

**Pentadactylon**, the herb palma Christi.

**Pentadactylus**, a mountain of Egypt.

**Pentadactylus**, i; m. a spit in five parts with one handle; also a kind of shell-fish.

**Pentadoron**, i; n. a brick five hands broad.

**Pentadryon**, raging night-shade.

**Pentactēris**, idis; f. five years space.

**Pentagamus**, i; m. one married five times.

**Pentagōnus**, a, um; of five corners.

**Pentagrama**, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.

**Pentamēter**, a, um; of five feet.

**Pentapharmacum convivium**, a meal of five dishes, used by Adrian the emperor.

**Pentaphyllum**, i; n. the herb cinquefoil, or five-finger grass.

**Pentapōlis**, is; f. a country of Cyrenaica, from its five cities, Berenice, Arsinoe, Ptolemais, Cyrene and Apollonia; also a country of Palestine about Sodom and Gomorrah; and a city of Tuscany.

**Pentaptota**, nouns of five cases.

**Pentas**, ādis; f. the cinque or five.

**Pentastichæ**, arum; f. porches with five rows of pillars.

**Pentateuchus**, i; m. } the Penta-

**Pentateuchon**, i; n. } teuch, or five books of the law of Moses.

**Pentathla**, orum; n. the exercises of five masteries, viz. learning, running, coiting, darting and wrestling; called in Latin quinquertium.

**Pentecoste**, ēs; f. Whitsunday, the fiftieth day after Easter.

**Pentētēris**, idis; f. the space of five years.

**Penthemimeris**, e; adj. of the first syllable after the two first feet.

**Pentēsilēa**, æ; f. a queen of the Amazons slain by Achilles.

**Pentheus**, i; m. th. son of Echion, torn to pieces for despising the rites of Bacchus.

**Penthile**, a city of Lesbos.

**Penthyus**, i; m. the son of Demonus, who brought twelve ships from Paphos, to help Xerxes, and left them in a tempest.

+ **Pentirēmis**, is; f. a galley with five benches of oars.

**Pentorobon**, i; n. the herb piony.

**Pentri**, the people of Borianum in Samnium.

**Penu**, indecl. provision. See penus.

**Pēnuārius**, a, um; adj. of provision.

**PENULA**, æ; f. [παιῶν] a cloak. \* **Ita cum eis** egi, ut non scinderem penulas, I did not press upon them or was not importunate with them to stay.

**Pēnulārium**, ii; n. a cloak-bag, or press for cloaks.

+ **Pēnulatio**, ōnis; f. a furring.

+ **Pēnulātor**, ōris; m. a furrier.

**Pēnulātus**, a, um; wearing a cloak.

**Pēnultimus**, a, um; adj. the last save one. \* **Penultima** divisarum, della-sol-re.

**Pēnum**, i; n. provision, store. \* **Procurator** peni, the steward, the major domo, and comptroller of the household. See penus.

**PENURIA**, æ; f. [à πεινᾶω, esurio] penury, scarcity, dearth, want. \* **Penuria** consilii, want of counsel, a plunge.

**PENUS**, i; m. } [βίος, vel à

**Penus**, ūs; f. and m. } πένος, labor]

**Pēnus**, ēris; n. } provision, store, victuals.

**Peparethus**, an island in the Ægean sea, with a town of the same name fruitful in olives.

**Peparina**, an island of India within Ganges.

**Pephton**, a city of Laconia.

**Pepinus**, a king of France, the father of Charles the Great; by reason of his great merits towards the church and pope, he was called REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

**Peplion**, } wild purslain.

**Peplis**, }



PEPLUM, i; n. } [πεπλος, a hood,  
PEPLUS, i; m. } veil, kerite; also  
a web in the eye.

Peplus, i; the herb devils-milk, or  
petty-spurge.

PEPO, ōnis; m. [πεπων] a pompon.

Pepsis, is; f. concoction, digestion.

Pepticus, a, um; adj. concocting, ri-  
pening.

Pepusa, a city of Phrygia.

Pepusiani, a sort of hereticks.

PER, prap. serv. accus. [περ,   
περί] by (signifying the manner of an  
action, or the cause of an action.) \*

Per aliquem, by one's means, autho-  
rity, power, ministry, performance;  
with one's leave, permission, no one  
gainsaying, withstanding or resisting.

\* Per me, te, se, &c. alone, with-  
out any other person or thing. It  
likewise admits the following signifi-  
cations, viz. under pretence or colour,  
by reason of, because of, for, on account  
of, in, between, at or in, athwart,  
cross, during, whilst, when, at such  
time as, through, (i. e. the place  
that is passed.) It is also used in  
forms of swearing and adjuring;

and otherwhiles it is an intensive  
particle put before other words, tho'  
sometimes separated by tmesis, and  
signifies, very. \* Per ego te Deos

oro, I beg of you for the love of the  
gods. \* Per ludum & jocum, in

mirth and sport. \* Per me licet,  
you may for all me. \* Per otium,

at leisure. \* Per speciem vel cau-  
sam, under a colour. \* Perte stetit,

it was long of you. \* Per occasio-  
nem, taking the advantage. \* Per

tempus, in the nick of time. \* Per  
nos, by our mediation. \* Per vos,

by your bounty. \* Per luxum atque  
ignaviam, in riot and sloth. \* Per

hoc mihi mirum visum est, mi-  
thoughts this was very strange. \*

Per ego magni aestimo, I highly  
value it. \* Per pacem alloqui, to

speak mildly and calmly to.

Pera, æ; f. a city of Pisidia.

PERA, æ; f. [τήρα] a pouch, scrip,  
a satchel.

Péraburdè; adv. very absurdly.

Péraburdus, a, um; adj. very absurd.

Pérac-eo, ère; to grow sour.

Péracer, peracris, peracre; adj. very  
sour or sharp. \* Peracre judicium,

a very sound judgment, that can  
easily dive into things.

† Péracerbè; adv. very sourly.

Péracerbus, a, um; adj. very sour.

Péracesco, ère; to grow very sharp.

† Péracidus, a, um; adj. very sour.

Péractio, ōnis; f. a finishing.

Péractor, ōris; m. a finisher.

Péractus, a, um; part. of peragor;  
finished.

Péracuo, ère; to make very sharp.

Péracutè; adv. very sharply or wit-  
tily.

Péracutus, a, um; adj. very sharp or  
witty.

† Péradolescens, tis; c. very young  
or youthful.

Peræa, the farther part of Judæa  
next to Egypt, and a small country

of Caria over-against Rhodes.

† Pérædificatio, ōnis; f. the finish-  
ing of a building.

† Pérædificator, ōris; m. a builder  
up.

Pérædificatus, a, um; adj. built up.

Pérædifico, are; to finish a building,  
build up.

Péræquatio, ōnis; f. a making even.

Péræquatores, um; pl. m. gatherers  
of poll-money.

Péræquè; adv. just alike.

Péræquo, are; to make equal, to fill  
up.

Péræquus, a, um; adj. very even.

† Péræstuo, are; to endure all the  
summer.

Péræstabilis, e; adj. very affable.

Péræstatio, ōnis; f. a stirring about.

Péræstato, are; act. to stir, assault,  
shake, gall, hunt.

Pér-ago, ègi, actum, agère; act. to  
lead, bring to, finish, perform, con-

sider, digest, thrust through, work  
out, make, follow, bring, live, re-

hearse, peruse. \* Multas noctes per-  
egit infomnes, he passed many nights

without one wink of sleep. \* Pera-  
gere reum, to condemn one. \* Per-

agere mortem vel fabulam ætatis,  
to end one's life, to die. \* Per-

agere cibum, to digest meat. \*  
Omnia secum peragere, to run over

all things in one's mind, to scan and  
weigh them well in one's thoughts.

\* Peragere partes suas, to act one's  
part.

Pérægrantèr; adv. rangingly.

Pérægratio, ōnis; f. a ranging, tra-  
velling over.

Pérægrator, ōris; m. a ranger.

Pérægratus, a, um; part. travelled  
or travelling over.

Pérægro, are; act. to travel over,  
range. \* Peragraré mente, to sur-

vey and ponder. \* Peragraré per  
animos hominum, to dive into mens

thoughts. \* Latebras suspitionum  
peragraré, to find out all the sur-

prises that can possibly arise.

† Pérælbis, a, um; adj. very white.

† Péræltus, a, um; adj. very high.

† Péræmābilis, e; adj. very lovely.

Péræmantèr; adv. very lovingly.

† Péræmātor, ōris; m. a hearty lover.

Péræmbulatio, ōnis; f. a walking  
over or about.

Péræmbulator, ōris; m. a walker a-  
bout.

Péræmbulātōrium, ii; n. a walk or  
alley.

Péræmbulo, are; to walk about or  
over.

† Péræmicè; adv. very friendly.

Péræmo, are; act. to love thoroughly.

† Péræmplè; adv. very largely.

Péræmplus, a, um; adj. very large,  
spatly, magnificent.

† Péræmpūtatio, ōnis; f. a paring  
or pruning very much off.

Péræanguitè; adv. very narrowly.

Péræanguito, are; act. to drive into  
a strait.

Péræanguitus, a, um; adj. very nar-  
row.

Péræanno, are; to last, live, or make  
up a full year.

Perantia, a city of Ætolia.

Pérantiquè; adv. very anciently.

Pérantiquus, a, um; adj. very ancient.

Pérappositè; adv. very fitly.

Pérappositus, a, um; adj. very fit,  
proper, much to the purpose.

† Péræratio, ōnis; f. a ploughing o-  
ver, a writing or engraving.

Péræratùs, a, um; part. of peraror;  
written, engraved.

† Péræard-eo, ère; to burn through.

† Péræardesc-o, ère; neut. to begin  
to burn through.

Péræarduus, a, um; adj. very difficult  
or high.

Péræresc-o, ère; neut. to be parched  
up.

Pérærgutè; adv. very subtilly.

Pérærgutus, a, um; adj. very subtil  
in disputing, very shrill in sound.

Péræridus, a, um; adj. parched up,  
very dry.

Pérærmatio, ōnis; f. an arming cap-  
a-pié.

Péræarmo, are; adj. to arm cap-a-pié.

Péræaro, are; act. to plow over a field.

\* Perarare pontum, to sail over the  
sea. \* Perarare tabellas, to write

over a letter.

Péræasper, a, um; adj. very roughly.

† Péræasperatio, ōnis; f. a provoking.

Péræasperè; adv. very roughly.

Péræaspergo, ère; act. to sprinkle over.

Péræasperiter; adv. very roughly or  
ruggedly.

Péræaspéro, are; to make rough, vex,  
provoke.

Péræstutè; adv. very craftily.

Péræstutulus, a, um; adj. crafty, fly.

Péræstutus, a, um; adj. very crafty.

Pérætim; adv. bag by bag.

† Pérætrus, a, um; very black.

Pérættentè; adv. very attentively.

Pérættentus, a, um; adj. very atten-  
tive.

Pérævārè; adv. very covetously.

Pérævārus, a, um; adj. very covetous.

Péræadio, ire; to hear thoroughly.

Péræacchor, ari; dep. to rant away,  
debauch away.

Péræcātè; adv. very happily.

Péræcātus, a, um; adj. very happy  
or blessed.

Péræbellè; adv. very prettily.

Péræbellus, a, um; adj. very pretty.

Péræbènè; adv. very well.

Péræbènèvolè; adv. very friendly.

Péræbènèvolus, a, um; adj. very friend-  
ly.

Péræbènnè; adv. very bountifully.

Péræbènnus, a, um; adj. very boun-  
tiful.

Péræbeo, are; to make very happy.

† Péræbibesia, æ; f. a desire to drink  
much.

Péræbi-bo, bi, bitum, bère; act. to  
drink up all.

† Péræbito, ère; to be utterly undone.

Péræblandè; adv. very smoothly.

Péræblandus, a, um; adj. very smooth,  
fair spoken, meal-mouth'd.

Péræbonus, a, um; adj. very good and  
kind. \* Perbono loco res erat,

'twas very well, nothing was amiss.

Péræbrevis, e; adj. very short.

Péræbréviter; adv. very shortly, in a  
few words.

PÉRCA, æ; f. [πάρκας] a perch.

Péræco, are; to defile all over.

Péræcalfacio, ère; to heat thoroughly.

Péræcalfaciùs, a, um; part. of per-  
calefio; thoroughly heated.

Péræcalfio, èri; neut. pass. to be  
thoroughly heated.

Péræcalf-eo, ère; } to be thoroughly

Péræcalefc-o, ère; } heated.

Péræcall-eo, ère; to be grown hard;  
also to know perfectly.

Péræcallidè; adv. very craftily.

† Péræcand-eo, ère; to be very white.

Péræcandidus, a, um; adj. very white,  
very candid or courteous.

Péræcantatio, ōnis; f. a charming.

Péræcantatrix, icis; f. a sorceress;  
also a singing wench.

Péræcārus, a, um; adj. very dear.

Péræcautè; adv. very warily.

Péræcautus, a, um; adj. very wary.

Péræce, an old name of Thrace.



**Percēlebrātio**, ōnis ; f. a crying up all abroad.  
**Percēlebrātus**, a, um ; part. cried up.  
**Percēlēbro**, are ; act. to cry up, extol.  
**Percēle-r**, ris, re ; adj. very swift.  
**Percēlērītē** ; adv. very swiftly.  
† **Percēlēro**, are ; act. to make great haste.  
**Percello**, percūli, percūsum, ēre ; act. to strike, overthrow, move, pierce, and abash, defer. \* **Plaustrum percūli**, I have run my waggon against a post and overturned it. \* **Id me percūlit**, that astonishes me, I am agast at it.  
**Percent co**, ēre ; act. to recount, run over. \* **Percentui cursim numerum legionum**, I run over in mustering the list of the legions.  
**Perceptio**, ōnis ; f. a gathering, conceiving, unde standing.  
**Perceptor**, ōris ; m. a perceiver.  
**Perceptum**, i ; n. a speculation, notion.  
**Perceptus**, a, um ; part. of percipior ; conceived, taken in, understood.  
**Percerpo**, ēre ; [of per and carpo] to gather all about.  
**Perces**, a river in Spain.  
† **Perciles**, a kind of sea-fish.  
**Percido**, ēre ; [of per and cædo] to beat vehemently, to pierce.  
**Percio**, iui, itum, ēre ; to disturb, move much, to be incensed.  
**Percingo**, xi, ctum ; to gird round.  
† **Percino**, ēre ; [of per and cano] to sing out.  
**Percipio**, ēpi, eptum, ipere ; act. [of per and capio] to perceive, conceive, and receive, take in, understand. \* **Oculis percipere**, to see. \* **Auribus percipere**, to hear. \* **Fruſtus percipere**, to gather fruits.  
**Percisus**, a, um ; part. cut all over.  
**Percitus**, a, um ; adj. disturbed, vexed, astonished.  
† **Perciam** ; adv. very privily.  
**Perciamo**, are ; act. to cry out much.  
**Percūdo**, si, sum, dēre ; act. [a claudo] to shut fast.  
**Percnopterus**, i ; m. an eagle with little wings haunting lakes ; the bald vulture.  
**Percnos**, i ; a bald buzzard.  
**Percoarſo**, are ; act. to streighten very close. \* **Percoarſate fornum in ſtriam**, to cock the bay.  
**Percoctus**, a, um ; part. of percoquo ; well jod, thorough ripe.  
**Percognitus**, a, um ; part. well or intimately known.  
**Percogniſco**, ōvi, itum, oſcere ; act. to know intimately.  
**Percolātus**, a, um, ſtrained through.  
**Percōlo**, are, to ſtrain through.  
**Percōlo**, olui, ultum, olere, to honour carefully and conſtantly, dress thoroughly, to finiſh.  
**Percōmis**, e ; adj. very civil and courteous.  
**Percomitē** ; adv. very civilly.  
**Percommōde** ; adv. very conveniently.  
**Percommōdus**, a, um ; adj. very convenient.  
† **Perconditē** ; adv. very cloſely.  
**Perconditus**, a, um ; adj. very cloſe.  
**Percontatio**, ōnis ; f. an inquiring, a queſtioning.  
**Percontator**, ōris ; m. an asker of.  
**Percontatrix**, icis ; f. queſtions, a buſy-body.  
**Percontor**, ari, to inquire, queſtion. \* **A cælo ad terram percontari**, to ask what one will.

**Percontumacitē** ; adv. very ſtoutly.  
**Percontumax**, gen. acis ; adj. very ſtout and ſtubborn.  
**Percope**, a city by Pontus.  
**Percopiōſe** ; adv. very plentifully.  
**Percopiōſus**, a, um ; very plentiful.  
**Percōquo**, xi, ctum, quere ; act. to ſeeth, concoct, or ripen thoroughly, try to the utmoſt.  
**Percote**, a city of Troas.  
**Percotius**, a, um ; adj. of Percote.  
**Percotius**, a famous ſoothſayer, a friend to the ſoothſayers, the father of Adraſtus and Amphius.  
**Percrebeſco**, ēre ; neut. to be given out, to be generally reported, paſs for a common truth. \* **Percrebuit fama**, it was publickly reported.  
† **Percrepītus**, a, um ; adj. very old.  
**Percrēp-o**, ui, itum, are ; to crack aloud.  
**Percrūciātus**, a, um ; part. of percrucior ; greatly tormented.  
**Percrūcio**, are ; to torment ſore.  
**Percrūdē** ; adv. very rawly.  
**Percrūdus**, a, um ; adj. quite raw.  
**Percūdo**, si, sum, dēre ; act. to break a thin plate, to ſtamp or coin. \* **Ova percutere**, to hatch eggs.  
**Percuſus**, a, um ; part. of percello ; ſmitten, ſtruck, touched, daſhed.  
**Percultē** ; adv. very trimly, neatly.  
**Percultus**, a, um ; part. of percolor ; very well clothed or bred.  
**Percunſatio**, ōnis ; f. an inquiry, a queſtioning, a tarrying for.  
**Percunſor**, ari ; to queſtion or inquire of. \* **Percunſari aurem**, to try by the ear, to conſult the ear.  
† **Percupidē** ; adv. very carneſt.  
**Percupidō** ; ly.  
**Percupidus**, a, um ; adj. carneſtly affected to.  
**Percupio**, ēre ; act. to deſire carneſtly, to long for.  
**Percuriōſus**, a, um ; very inquiſitive.  
**Percūro**, are ; act. to cure perfectly, to take great care about.  
**Percurro**, ri, and cūcurri, ſum, ēre ; act. to run through, to diſpatch ſpeedily. \* **Legendo percurrere**, to read over in haſte. \* **Habili percurrit pollice chordas**, ſhe touches the lute well.  
**Percuſatio**, ōnis ; f. the making an inroad, a plundering about.  
**Percuſator**, ōris ; m. he that makes an inroad.  
**Percuſio**, ōnis ; f. a running over.  
**Perculo**, are ; to make an inroad upon, to plunder about.  
**Percuſor**, ari ; to run over haſtily.  
**Percuſus**, a, um ; [of percurro] over-run, paſſed through, well known and conſidered, peruſed.  
**Percuſus**, ſis ; m. a running over.  
**Percuſſio**, ōnis ; f. a ſtroke, or ſtriking at, the keeping time in muſick.  
**Percuſſor**, ōris ; m. a ſtriker, an aſſassin, ſtabber.  
**Percuſſus**, a, um ; part. of percutior ; ſtricken, play'd upon, coined, caſt up.  
**Percuſſus**, ſis ; m. a ſtriking, keeping time, the pulſe.  
**Percū-tio**, ſi, ſum, tēre ; act. [of per and quatio] to ſtrike, to ſtab, aſſaſſinate, ſtamp or coin, to dig. \* **Hunc prope percutiam**, I'll give him a good blow. \* **Percutere palpo**, to inveigle. \* **Percutere ſœdus**, to ſtrike a league. \* **Percutere foſſam**, to caſt up a trench.  
**Perdēcorus**, a, um ; adj. very comely.  
**Perdel-eo**, ēre ; to blot out quite.

**Perdelirus**, a, um ; adj. doting. \*  
**Perdelirum**, an idle conceit.  
**Perdenſus**, a, um ; adj. very thick.  
**Perdeſpuo**, ēre ; to deſpiſe greatly.  
**Perdiccas**, one of Alexander's companions and ſucceſſors.  
**Perdicia**, a country and haven of Lycia.  
**Perdicium**, ſi ; n. [a perdix] territory.  
**Perdifficilis**, e ; adj. very difficult.  
**Perdifficilitē** ; adv. hardly.  
**Perdifficulter** ; adv. very worthily.  
**Perdignē** ; adv. very worthily.  
**Perdignus**, a, um ; adj. very or right worthy.  
**Perdiligens**, ntis ; adj. very diligent.  
**Perdiligenter** ; adv. very carefully.  
**Perdiſco**, didici, ēre ; to learn thoroughly, learn by heart.  
**Perditē** ; adv. deſtructively, extremely, exceſſively. \* **Perditē amare**, to be deſperately in love with.  
**Perditio**, ōnis ; f. a perdition, loſing, lavifhing.  
**Perditor**, ōris ; m. a deſtroyer, loſer.  
**Perditus**, a, um ; part. a perdor ; undone, ſpoiled, loſt, deſperate, lewd. \* **Perditus ære alieno**, over head and ears in debt. \* **Perdita valetudo**, a killing diſſemper.  
**Perdiū** ; adv. a very long time.  
**Perdives**, itis ; adj. very rich.  
**Perdius**, a, um ; adj. [a dies] all the day long.  
**Perdiuturnus**, a, um ; adj. very long.  
**Perdix**, a huntsman who lay with his mother Polycaste ; which occaſioned the proverb. \* **Perdicis libido** ; alſo the nephew of Dædalus, thrown from a high tower by him for inventing the ſaw, and was changed into a partridge.  
**Perdix**, icis ; f. & m. [περδική, a ſono] a partridge. \* **Perdix ruſtica**, a woodcock.  
**PERD-O**, ſi, itum, ēre ; act. [a per & do] to loſe, deſtroy, ſpoil, to forget. \* **Qui me perdidit**, who has undone me. \* **Perdere aquam**, to ſpend the time impertinently. \* **Perdere fugam**, to loſe the opportunity of eſcaping. \* **Perdidit rem paternam**, he has ſpent his eſtate. \* **Perdidi funditus ſtomachum**, I cannot be angry for my life.  
**Perdōc-co**, ui, tum, ēre ; act. to teach perfectly.  
**Perdoctē** ; adv. very ſkilfully.  
**Perdoctus**, a, um ; part. a perdoceor ; very ſkilful. \* **Perdocta eſt probe**, ſhe it not now to learn.  
**Perdōl-eo**, ēre ; neut. to reſent a thing to purpoſe, to be transported with juſt indignation.  
**Perdōmitus**, a, um ; wholly ſubdued.  
**Perdōm-o**, ui, itum, are ; to ſubdue wholly. \* **Provinciam perdomare**, to bring the province into perfect ſubjection. \* **Perdōmare terram**, to manure land, to bring it into tillage.  
**Perdonium**, ii ; n. wine made of herbs.  
**Perdormiſco**, ēre ; to ſleep all night without waking.  
† **Perduaxo**, ēre ; to deſtroy.  
**Perdu-co**, xi, ctum, cēre ; act. to bring to an end, accompliſh, bring over, to beſmear, rub all over, perſuade. \* **Perducere ad exitum**, culmen or ſummum, to compleat a thing, put an end to it. \* **Perducere in ſerum**, to continue a thing till evening, not to give it over till ſun-ſet. \* **Perducere foſſas in altitudinem pedum quindecim**, to dig ditches fifteen foot deep.



Perductio, ōnis; f. a leading one.  
 Perducto, are; act. to lead one off into a place, to lead one all the way.  
 Perductor, ōris; m. Cic. a leader of one to another, a guide, a pimp, pander.  
 Perductus, a, um; part. of perducor, Cæs. brought, led, conducted, continued.  
 Perduellio, ōnis; m. Cæs. treason, rebellion; Liv. murder; Cic. \* Perduelliones, persons guilty of treason, rebellion or murder.  
 Perduellis, is; m. a rebel, traitor.  
 Perdulcis, ce; adj. very sweet.  
 Perduratio, ōnis; f. an hardening, a standing stiff, or holding out.  
 Perdurator, ōris; m. an hardener.  
 Perduratus, a, um; part. hardened.  
 Perdurefc-o, ēre; to grow very hard.  
 Perdur-o, āre; neut. to last or hold out, to endure, to abide patiently.  
 Perdurus, a, um; adj. very hard.  
 Pērdia, æ; f. Plaut. a great desire to eat, vox fictitia ab edo.  
 Per-ēdo, es vel is; ēdi, ēsum, ēdēre; act. acc. to eat thorow, to eat all by fretting or corroding; Cic. to consume, waste, or make to pine away. \* Quos duos amor crudeli tate peredit; Vir.  
 Pēssuo, ēre; to flow over.  
 Pēger, gris, gre; gone abroad.  
 Peregrē; adv. [ā perager] abroad.  
 Peregrī; from home. \* Animus est peregrē, he does not mind what he is about.  
 Pēgrinābundus, a, um; adj. travelling far abroad.  
 † Pēgrinā, arum; pl. f. harlots.  
 Pēgrinatio, ōnis; f. a travelling.  
 Pēgrinator, ōris; m. a traveller.  
 Pēgrinatrix, icis f. pilgrim.  
 Pēgrinitas, ātis; f. strangeness.  
 \* Ad peregrinitatem reductus, has lost his freedom. \* Peregrinitas infusa est per urbem nostram, barbarousness of language is spread all through our city.  
 Pēgrinor, āri; dep. Cic. to travel abroad, to wander. \* Peregrinatur animus, his wits run a wool-gathering. \* Peregrinatur philosophia Roma Romæ, philosophy is a stranger at Rome. \* Rem peregrinari, to seek far for a thing. \* Vestræ aures peregrinantur, you hear nothing, your mind is elsewhere.  
 Pēgrinus, a, um; adj. Cic. strange, foreign, outlandish. \* Peregrinus in agendo, a novice unexperienced in business. \* Quære peregrinum, look somebody else to put tricks upon, we are no such ninnies.  
 Pēgrinus, i; m. a foreigner; Ter.  
 Pēgrinus, i; m. Peregrine, a man's name, and colleague of Æmilianus.  
 Pēria, æ; f. a country of Thessaly.  
 Pēlēgans, ntis; adj. very neat.  
 Pēlēgāter; adv. very neatly.  
 Pēlēquens, ntis; adj. very eloquent.  
 † Pēremptalia fulgura, lightnings which destroyed the signification of all other signs among the soothsayers.  
 Pēremptorius, a, um; adj. peremptory, down-right, positive; Dig. dispatching, deadly, mortal; Apul.  
 Pēremptus, a, um; part. of perimor, killed out-right.  
 Pērendiē; adv. Cic. [qu. perempta die] the day after to-morrow.  
 † Pērendino, āre; to put off from day to day.  
 Pērendinus, a, um; adj. Cic. two

days hence.  
 Pērennatio, ōnis; f. an abiding constant.  
 Pērennator, ōris; m. an abider.  
 Pērennē; adv. constantly; Col.  
 Pērennia, ium; n. solemn ceremonies of the augurs; Cic.  
 Pērennis, ne; adj. [ab annus] continual, perpetual, all the year long.  
 \* Perennis fons, a fountain always running, that is never dry; Cic.  
 † Pērenniservus, i; m. a constant drudge, a servant for term of life.  
 Pērennitas, ātis; f. Plaut. durability. \* Perennitas fontium, the continual running of fountains.  
 † Pērenniter; adv. continually.  
 Pērenno, āre; to abide constant, to endure for ever.  
 Perennius, ii; m. captain of the life-guard of the emperor Commodus.  
 † Perenticida, æ; m. a cut-purse.  
 Pēreo, ii vel ivi, itum, ire; neut. [of per and eo] to perish, be gone, lost, to miscarry, die, wither, love excessively, to be bankrupt. \* Perii, I am undone. \* Peream, let me die. \* Male pereat Lesbia, a mischief take her. \* Perii illi pudor, he is grown shameless. \* Perii animo, or ab animo, his heart fails him; \* act. to love desperately, or to one's ruin. \* Perire mulierem, to die for love of a woman.  
 Pēquito, are; reg. acc. cum vel sine præp. to ride over or all about.  
 Pērratio, ōnis; f. a wandering over.  
 Pērratus, a, um; part. a pererror; Vir. wandered over.  
 Pērrer, āre; act. acc. to wander over. \* Pererare aliquem luminibus, to view one all over, to take special notice of any man's person.  
 Pērrer, ari, atus, sum; pass. to be overflowed. \* Arva pererrantur undis, the fields are overflowed with water; Ovid. Amor. ii. 16, 5.  
 Pērudite; Liv. very learnedly.  
 Pēruditus, a, um; adj. very learned.  
 Pērus, a, um; part. of peredor; eaten up, weakened, worn out.  
 Pēxcrucio, are; act. Plaut. to torment very exquisitely.  
 Pēxiguus, a, um; adj. very small.  
 Pēxilis, le; adj. very slender.  
 Pēxpedite; adv. very nimbly.  
 Pēxpeditus, a, um; adj. very quick and nimble. Cic.  
 Perfabrico, āre; act. to perfect a building, raise a battery against.  
 Perfacete; adv. very pleasantly.  
 Perfacetus, a, um; adj. very pleasant.  
 Perfacile; adv. very easily. Cic.  
 Perfacundē; adv. very eloquently.  
 Perfacundus, a, um; adj. very eloquent.  
 Perfamiliaris, re; adj. very familiar.  
 Perfamiliariter; adv. very familiarly.  
 Perfatus, a, um; very foolish, silly.  
 Perfecē, ius, issimē; adv. Cic. completely, perfectly, fully, exactly.  
 Perfectio, ōnis; f. Cic. completeness, perfectness, perfection, fulness; the completing, or finishing of a thing; the making or framing of a thing.  
 † Perfectissimatus, ūs; the dignity of Perfectissimus; adj. superl. Cic.  
 Perfectissimus, a, um; most perfect, complete, dignified; a title of honour given to the Roman presidents of provinces.  
 Perfecturus, a, um; part. in fut. rus; that will finish or complete, accomplish or achieve. Liv. Cic.  
 Perfector, ōris; m. Cic. a framer,

compleater.  
 Perfetus, a, um; part. of perficior. perfected, finished, complete. \* Perfetus Græcis literis, a good Grecian.  
 Per-fero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre; act. acc. to bring to one, to endure, to suffer to the end, to conduct quite thorow, to go longer with child than the due time. \* Hæc ubi legati pertulere, when the ambassadors brought those terms or tidings. \* Perferre mandata, to bring an errand. \* Perferre magnum, to get a kingdom.  
 Perferox, ōcis; adj. very fierce.  
 Perfertur, imp. the news is come.  
 Perfervide; adv. very hotly.  
 Perfervidus, a, um; adj. violently scorching.  
 Perficio, ēci, ectum, icēre; act. acc. [of per and facio] to perfect, perform, obtain, dig-st, to dress, lie with a woman. \* Cithara perfecit Achillem, taught him to play. \* Perficere pelles, to dress skins. \* Perfecit, he brought it about, or to that pass.  
 Perfide; adv. Ulp. treacherously.  
 Perfidelis, le; adj. very faithful.  
 Perfidia, æ; f. Cic. treachery, disloyalty.  
 Perfidiōsus, a, um; adj. Cic. traitorous, disloyal, perfidious.  
 Perfidiōse; adv. treacherously, &c.  
 Perfidus, a, um; adj. treacherous.  
 † Perfigo, ēre; act. acc. to bore or thrust thorow.  
 Perfīgū-o, are; to fashion thoroughly.  
 Perfino, ire; act. to finish perfectly.  
 Perfixus, a, um; part. of perfīgō; struck thorough.  
 Perfiliabilis, le; adj. open to the wind.  
 Perfiliōsus, a, um; very wicked.  
 Perfiliilis, le; adj. blowing strongly.  
 Perfiliatus, ūs; m. a blowing thorough, upon, or strongly; Plin.  
 † Perfico, ēre; neut. to weep greatly.  
 Perflo, āre; act. Vir. to blow vehemently, to beat upon.  
 Perfluat, āre; to wallow, to swarm.  
 Perflu, xi, xum, ēre; neut. Ter. to leak, run out, run over, or thorow. \* Dicta perfluunt, they go in at one ear, and out at the other. \* Perfluere voluptatibus, to swim in pleasure and delights.  
 Perfluus, a, um; adj. flowing smoothly, gliding along. \* Perfluus incessus, a swimming gate.  
 Perfodio, ōdi, ossum, ōdere; act. acc. to dig thorow, break thorow.  
 Perfoliata, æ; f. the herb thort.  
 † Perfoliatum, i; n. row-wax, or thorow-teasel.  
 † Perfōrale, is; n. a piercer.  
 Perforata, æ; f. St. John's wort.  
 Perfōratio, ōnis; f. a piercing thorough, perforation.  
 Perfōrator, ōris; m. a piercer.  
 Perfōratus, a, um; pierced thorow.  
 † Perfōre, it will come to be; dixit per fore accommodatum tibi; Cic. i. fore tibi per accommodatum.  
 Performatus, a, um; part. completed, thoroughly wrought.  
 Performidābilis, le; adj. to be dreaded.  
 Performidatus, a, um; adj. Sil. greatly dreaded.  
 Performido, āre; greatly to dread.  
 Perfōro, are; act. to pierce thorow.  
 Perfortiter; adv. Ter. very courageously, wonderfully, stoutly.  
 Perfossor, ōris; m. Plaut. a burglar, a breaker thorow, a stabber.  
 Perfossus, a, um; part. of perfodior; dug, or pierced thorow.



Perfractè; adv. Cic. stoutly, stubbornly.  
 Perfractio, ònis; f. a breaking thorough, or to pieces.  
 Perfractus, a, um; part. of perfringor; Ovid. broken to pieces.  
 Perfrēmo, ui, itum; to roar all over.  
 Perfrētatio, ònis; f. Marcellus; a passing over sea.  
 Perfrēto, are; act. to pass over sea.  
 Perfrico, ui, itum, are; to rub well, or clean; also to powder. \* Perfricare os & frontem, to harden one's face, or grow saucy.  
 Perfrictio, ònis; f. [of perfrico] a rubbing hard.  
 Perfrictio, ònis; f. Plin. [of perfrigeo] a great cold, a quaking fit.  
 Perfrictus, a, um; part. of perfricor; well rubbed. \* Homo perfrictæ frontis, a bræsen-fac'd fellow.  
 Perfrīgēfacio, ēre; act. acc. to make one quake with fear.  
 Perfrīgeo, xi, itum, gēre; neut. to be or have a cold.  
 Perfrīgērātio, ònis; f. a great cooling.  
 Perfrīgēro, are; act. Plin. to cool greatly, to refresh.  
 Perfrīgēscō, ēre; to grow quite cold.  
 † Perfrīgēdē; adv. very coldly.  
 Perfrīgēdus, a, um; adj. very cold.  
 Perfrīngo, ēgi, actum, ingēre; act. [of per and frango] to break thorough, break open, break in pieces, transgress, corrupt with bribes.  
 Perfrūor, ēris, itus & cius, sum, i; dep. cum abl. to enjoy, make use of, to accomplish.  
 Perfuga, æ; c. Cæs. a deserter, revolter, a fugitive.  
 Perfugio, ūgi, itum, ēre; neut. to fly for refuge or succour.  
 Perfugium, ii; n. Cic. a refuge, a shelter, a retreat, an excuse. \* Uti perfugio, to make an excuse.  
 † Perfugo, are; act. acc. to drive quite away.  
 Perfulcio, ire; act. to prop well up.  
 Perfulgūro, are; neut. to shine bright.  
 Perfunctio, ònis; f. an undergoing, dispatching. \* Perfunctio laborum; Cic. a being quit of labour, a being at ease.  
 Perfunctoriē; adv. Petron. slightly, carelessly.  
 Perfunctorius, a, um; adj. slight, carelessly done, for fashion sake.  
 Perfunctus, a, um; part. of perfungor; discharged, gone through, or undergone. \* Perfunctus fato, dead.  
 \* Perfunctus consulatu, he that has been consul.  
 Perfundo, ūdi, ūsum, ēre; act. to sprinkle, pour upon, to infuse. \* Perfundere aliquem iudicio, to bring one before a judge. \* Perfundere aliquem religione, to make one scrupulous. \* Perfundere lætitia, to make one merry. \* Perfudit me horror, a terrible fear seized me all over.  
 Per-fungor, fungēris, functus sum, fungi; dep. cum abl. to discharge, execute, go through, undergo, be rid of. \* Perfungi periculis, to get out of danger.  
 Perfūro, ēre; to rave and rage.  
 Perfūsiō, ònis; f. a besprinkling.  
 Perfūsor, ōris; m. a besprinkler.  
 Perfusoriē; adv. Ulp. slightly, confusedly, generally, equivocally.  
 Perfusus, a, um; part. of perfundor, besprinkled, bedewed, besmeared, overspread. \* Perfusus cruore; Liv. all of a gore blood. \* Dulcedine perfusus, very blith and joy-

ous. \* Perfusa gloria fūco, false, counterfeit glory.  
 Perga, æ; f. a town of Pamphylia.  
 Perge, } where Diana had a temple.  
 Pergæa, } æ; f. Diana so called.  
 Pergasia, }  
 Pergasia, orum; pl. n. the Trojan towers, which, being very high, caused all buildings to be so called; also a place in Crete, where the sepulchre of Lycurgus is.  
 Pergamēna, æ; f. [à pergamus] parchment, vellum.  
 Pergamum, a city of Thrace.  
 Pergamus, a city of Troas or Mysia, near the river of Caycus, where parchment was invented, and where Æsculapius practised physick, now called Pergamo.  
 Pergantium, a city of Liguria.  
 Pergaud-eo, ēre; to rejoice greatly.  
 † Pergēnēro, are; act. to breed, or bear to perfection.  
 Per-gigno, gēnui, enitum, gignēre; to bear all over, to bear to perfection.  
 Pergin' for Pergisne? dost thou continue?  
 Pergitur, verb imp. they proceed.  
 Pergisc-o, ēre; neut. to be plump, [as fatted fowl, &c.]  
 † Perglūtīnōsus, a, um; adj. very gluey.  
 Pergnarus, a, um, adj. very skilful.  
 Pergo, perrexi, perrectum [of per and rego] to go on, proceed, to continue. \* Pergam ire or iter, I'll hold on my journey. \* Perge in virum, play the man. \* Pergo præterita, I mention not what is past.  
 Pergracilis, le; very thin and slender.  
 Pergræcor, ari; to revel, to play the merry Greek, or boon companion.  
 Pergrandis, de; adj. very great, very tall or old. \* Pergrandis natu, the eldest.  
 † Pergraphicē; adv. very sprucely.  
 Pergraphieus, a, um; very spruce.  
 Pergrātē; adv. very gratefully.  
 Pergrātus, a, um; adj. very welcome, thankful. \* Pergratum mihi erit, I shall take it very kindly.  
 Pergrāvis, vē; very heavy or grievous.  
 Pergrāviter, adv. very heavily, very grievously.  
 Pergūla, æ; f. [à pergo] a gallery, cover'd walk, penthouse, stall, arbor, a row of vines on each side of a walk, or latticed frame.  
 Pergulānus, a, um; adj. perched or running on a latticed frame.  
 † Pergulum, i; n. a shepherd's cottage.  
 Pergus, } a lake in Sicily.  
 Pergula, }  
 Perhib-eo, ui, itum, ēre; act. acc. Cic. [of per and habeo] to give out or in, to affirm, speak of. \* Suo nomine perhibere, to call one by one's name. \* Quod perhibent, as the saying is. \* Testimonium perhibere, to bear witness.  
 Pērhilum, i; n. a very little.  
 Pērhōnōrificē; adv. very honourably.  
 Pērhōnōrificus, a, um; adj. very honourable, right worshipful.  
 Pērhorr-co, ēre; } neut. to be af-  
 Pērhorresc-o, ēre; } frighted, rage,  
 and roar, be tempestuous. \* Pērhorruit mare, the sea was boisterous.  
 Pērhorridē; adv. very fearfully.  
 Pērhorridus, a, um; adj. very frightful, over-grown.  
 Pērhospitalis, le; adj. very friendly, very courteous to strangers.  
 Pērhospitalitē; adv. very courteously.  
 Pērhopitus, a, um; much frequented.

Perhūmane; } adv. very kindly.  
 Perhumanitē; }  
 Pērhumanus, a, um; adj. very kind.  
 Pērhyemo, are; neut. to abide all the winter. Col.  
 Pēriambus pes, a foot in verse of two short syllables.  
 Pēriander, dri; m. a king of Corinth, one of the seven wise men.  
 Pēribœa, æ; f. the daughter of Eury-medon, who bare Nausithous to Neptune.  
 Pēriboētus, a, um; much spoken of, renowned.  
 Peribolum, i; n; a thick wall.  
 Peribolus, i; m. a circuit or compass.  
 Pēricardium, ii; n. Cels. the thin skin wherein the heart is wrapped, the heart purse.  
 Pēricarpium, ii; n. a husk or hull, also a bracelet.  
 Pēricarpum, i; n. a round root.  
 Pēricharacter, ēris; m. an instrument to part the gum from the teeth.  
 Pēricida, æ; c. [à pera & cædo] a cut-purse.  
 Pericles, clis; m. a famous Athenian general.  
 Pēriclitābundus, a, um; adj. ready to make proof.  
 Pēriclitatio, ònis; f. an adventuring, hazarding, trying.  
 Pēriclitator, ōris; m. } an adven-  
 Pēriclitatrix, icis; f. } turer, ha-  
 zarder.  
 Pēriclitātus, a, um; hazarded; part. a  
 Pēriclitōr, ari; dep. [à periculum] to be in danger or hazard; also to hazard, try. \* Pēriclitari famā, to be like to lose one's credit. \* Pēriclitari de summā imperiī, to have the whole empire lie at stake. \* Pēriclitari omnia, to hazard all things.  
 Periculum. See periculum, danger.  
 Periclymēnon, i; a wood-bine, bearing the honey-suckle.  
 Periclymēnus, i; m. the son of Neleus, and brother of Nestor, who had this gift of his grandfather Neptune, that he could turn himself into any shape whatsoever.  
 Pericope, ēs, f. a cutting off or about.  
 Pericranion, ii; n. Cels. the hairy scalp, the whole skin of the skull.  
 † Pēriculor, ari; dep. to make trial.  
 Pēriculōsē; adv. dangerously. \* Pēriculōsē hyeme navigatur, 'tis dangerous being at sea in winter.  
 Pēriculōsus, a, um; adj. Cic. dangerous, hazardous, perilous.  
 Pēriculum, i; n. Liv. [ab ant. perio] peril, danger, hazard. \* Haud periculum est, there is no fear. \* Creare alicui periculum, or adducere in periculum, to endanger. \* In periculo esse, to be endangered. \* Periculum adire, to venture upon something that is dangerous. \* Periculo se committere, to run a hazard. \* Periculum facere, to make trial. \* Periculo tuo, at your peril. \* Nihil tibi à me periculi est, I'll do you no harm. \* Mihi famæ periculum est, my good name is in danger. \* Veri periculum non ad me recipio, I dare not avouch it for truth.  
 Peridoneē; adv. very fitly.  
 Pēridōneus, a, um; adj. Tac. very fit.  
 Peridrōmis, idis; f. Vitr. a walk.  
 Pēidrō-



Peridromus, i; m. a walk or gallery.  
 Perierbidi, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.  
 Perigeum, i; n. the place wherein a star is nearest the centre of the earth.  
 Perignarus, a, um; very ignorant.  
 Perileucus, i; m. a precious stone with a white line about it.  
 Perillus, a, um; adj. of Perillus.  
 Perillus, li; m. a very ingenious workman of Athens, who made a brazen bull and presented it to Phalaris, the Agrigentine tyrant, for the tormenting of men, and for a reward was made to handseil it himself; also the name of an usurer and a lawyer.  
 Perillustris, e; adj. very eminent.  
 + Perimbecillis, e; } adj. very  
 Perimbecillus, a, um; } weak.  
 Perimede, es; f. the name of a witch in Theocritus.  
 Perimedæus, a, um; adj. of Perimede.  
 Perimele, es; f. an island in the Ionian sea.  
 Perimeter, i; f. above mea-  
 Perimetros, } sure.  
 Perimetrum, i; n. the utmost line of any solid body, also a verse having a syllable too much.  
 Per-imo, emi, emptum, imere; act. acc. [of per and emo] to kill outright, to destroy, forbid. \* Perimere reditum, to cut off one's retreat. \* Perimere consilium alicujus, to frustrate a man's intentions.  
 Perimpl-eo, ere; act. to fill up.  
 Perimula, æ; a city of Chersonesus Aurea.  
 Perinæum, i; n. the seam parting the skin of the testicles.  
 Perincertus, a, um; adj. very uncertain.  
 Perincommode; adv. very inconveniently.  
 Perincommodus, a, um; adj. very inconvenient.  
 Perinconfesquens, tis; adj. very absurd, not at all consequent.  
 Perinde; adv. like as if, alike. \* Perinde diu, so long. \* Perinde ut, according as. \* Perinde ac, even as if. \* Perinde quasi, as if forsooth. \* Non perinde, not so much or well.  
 Perindulgens, tis; adj. very fond or tender of, highly revering.  
 Perinfamis, e; adj. very infamous, having a very bad report.  
 Perinimus, a, um; adj. very weak.  
 Peringeniosè; adv. very wittily.  
 Peringeniosus, a, um; adj. very witty.  
 Periniquè; adv. very unjustly.  
 Periniquus, a, um; adj. very hard, unreasonable, unequal, partial, discontented.  
 Perinjuriè; adv. very wrongfully.  
 + Perinjurius, a, um; adj. very injurious.  
 Perinjurius, a, um; adj. very oppressive.  
 Perinsignis, e; adj. very famous and remarkable.  
 Perinsignitè; adv. very notably.  
 Perintege, gra, grum; adj. very pure, intire, uncorrupt.  
 Perintegre; adv. very intirely, &c.  
 Perinthus, a city of Thrace, called also Heraclea.  
 Perinvalidus, a, um; adj. very weak.  
 Perinvisus, a, um; adj. extremely hated.  
 Perinvitè; adv. very unwillingly.  
 Perinvitus, a, um; adj. very unwilling.  
 + Per-io, ire; to teach, try, endeavour.

Përiocha, æ; f. the argument or contents.  
 Përiodicè; adv. a continued course.  
 Përiodicus, a, um; adj. moving in a regular compass, and having set intervals, periodical.  
 Përiodus, i; f. a period, a certain or full term of time or sense, the respite between the fits of an ague.  
 Përiœci, neighbours dwelling together, inhabitants under the same parallel or meridian.  
 + Përior, iri; to try.  
 Përiosteum, i; n. the thin skin about bones, by the virtue of which they are supposed to feel.  
 Përipatetici, orum, the Peripatetick or Aristotelean philosophers who were wont to dispute walking.  
 Përipatus, i; the place at Athens where Aristotle taught.  
 Përipatus, us; m. a walking; also a walking disputation.  
 Përipetasmata, um; n. pl. the hangings of a room.  
 Përiphas, a Thessalian, the father of Lapitha; also one of Pyrrhus's companions.  
 Përiphëria, æ; f. the circumference of a circle.  
 Periphoretus, ti; m. the surname of one Artemon, so effeminate, that he never stirred out but in his coach.  
 Periphosius, a haven of Libya.  
 Përiphrasis, is; f. a circumlocution, or using more words than needful.  
 Përipneumonia, an inflammation of the lungs, with short breath.  
 Përipneumonicus, a, um; adj. troubled with an inflammation of the lungs, and shortness of breath.  
 Përipsëma, atis; n. dust of filing.  
 Periscelis, idis; n. a garter, an apron or pair of breeches.  
 Periscii, orum; m. those whose shadows are cast round about them.  
 Përisseuma, , atis; n. abundance, superfluity.  
 Përisölogia, æ; f. superfluous and impertinent speech.  
 Peristère, a city of Phoenicia.  
 Peristereos; f. } a pigeon-house;  
 Peristereon, i; n. } also the verb vain.  
 Peristerides, small islands in the Aegean sea against Smyrna.  
 Përisterotrophium, ii; n. a pigeon-house.  
 Përisthenes, a city of Pontus.  
 Përistroma, atis; n. tapistry.  
 Përistylum, ii; } n. a cloister, piazza.  
 Peristylum, i; } æa.  
 Përite, ius, ismè; adv. skilfully.  
 Peritia, æ; f. skilfulness.  
 + Përito, are; to perish, die.  
 Peritonæum, i; n. the caul.  
 Përiturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of pereo, about to perish.  
 Përitus; a, um; part. ab ant. perior; skilful, knowing.  
 Perjucundè; adv. very pleasantly.  
 Perjucundus, a, um; very pleasant.  
 Perjuratio, onis; f. a forswearing.  
 Perjuratiuncula, æ; f. a false oath for some petty advantage.  
 + Perjurator, oris; m. a forswearer.  
 + Perjuratus, a, um; adj. perjured.  
 + Perjüre; adv. in a forsworn manner.  
 Perjurius, a, um; forsworn often.  
 Perjurius, ii; n. perjury, breaking one's oath.  
 Perjuro, are; neut. to swear falsely, to forswear.  
 Perjurus, a, um; adj. ior, issimus; forsworn.

Përizoma, atis; n. an apron, pair of drawers or breeches.  
 Perizonium, ii; n. an apron.  
 Perlabor, plus, lum, bi, to slide over, swim over. \* Volucris perlabitur auras, the bird cuts through the air with its wings.  
 Perlætus, a, um; adj. very joyful.  
 Perlapsus, a, um; part. a perlabor; slid down, passed by.  
 Perlâtè; adv. very broadly, very far abroad.  
 Perlator, oris; m. a bearer bringer.  
 Perlatus, a, um; adj. very broad.  
 Perlatus, a, um; part. of perferor; brought, conveyed, told.  
 Perlautus, a, um; adj. very dainty.  
 Perlëcëbra, æ; f. an enticement.  
 + Perlëctatio, onis; f. a frequent enticing.  
 + Perlëctator, oris; m. a frequent enticer.  
 Perlëcto, are; [à pellicio] to entice often, to draw by many enticements.  
 Perlëctus, a, um; part. read over.  
 Perlëgo, egi, ectum, egere; act. to read quite over, to survey. \* Perlëgere oculis, to look stedfastly on.  
 Perlëpidè; adv. very drolingly.  
 Perlëpidus, a, um; adj. very droling.  
 Perlëvis, e; adj. very light. \* Perlëvi momento fortunæ, at the least change of fortune.  
 Perlëvitè; adv. very lightly.  
 Perlëbens, tis; very willing.  
 Perlëbentè; adv. very willingly.  
 Perlëberalis, e; adj. very bountiful.  
 Perlëberälitè; adv. very bountifully.  
 Perlëbet; imp. it pleaseth very well.  
 + Perlëbratio, onis; f. an exact weighing.  
 + Perlëbrator, oris; m. an exact weigher.  
 Perlëbratus, a, um; part. of perlëbror, exactly levelled.  
 Perlëbro, are; act. to weigh exactly; to sling with an aim.  
 + Perlëcentè; adv. very licentiously.  
 Perlëcio, exi, ectum, icere; act. [à lacio] to cajole by fine speeches, allure, entice, wheedle, draw in by flattery, or win by enticements.  
 Perlëcior, i, ectus, sum; pass. to be cajoled, allured, or enticed.  
 + Perlëd-o, ere; to beat or hurt sore.  
 Perlëgatio, onis; f. a binding fast.  
 Perlëgator, oris; m. a binder.  
 Perlëgo, are; to bind fast.  
 Perlënio, ivi, itum, ire; act. acc. to rub or anoint all over.  
 Perlënior i, itus, sum, pass. to be rubbed or anointed, or smeared all over.  
 Perlëno, perlevi and perlini, itum, ere; act. to dawb over.  
 + Perlëqu-co, ere and perliquesco, ere; neut. to melt.  
 + Perlëquidus, a, um; adj. very thin.  
 + Perlëfus, a, um; part. of perlëdor; dashed.  
 Perlëtatus, a, um; part. of perlëtor; offered with tokens of success.  
 Perlëto, are; act. acc. to sacrifice with tokens of success.  
 Perlëtus, a, um; part. of perlënor; daubed, painted.  
 Perlëngè; adv. very far, a great way off.  
 Perlënginquus, a, um; very far off.  
 Perlëngus, a, um; adj. very long, far away, thence.  
 Perlëquor, eris; dep. to speak out, make an end.  
 Perlëbens, ntis; adj. very willing.  
 + Perlëbentè; adv. very willingly.



Perlubet; verb. imp. *I have a very great mind.*

Perlucens, ntis; very bright.

Perluc-eo, ěre; neut. to be transparent, to shine through; to be very conspicuous.

+ Perlucesc-o, ěre, to shine through.

Perlucidē; adv. transparently.

Perlucidulus, a, um; adj. neatly or prettily transparent.

Perlucidus, a, um; adj. transparent.

+ Perlustor, āri; dep. to wrestle.

Perlustuōsē; adv. very mournfully.

Perlūdo, si, sum, dēre; neut. to play about, play all day long.

+ Perlūg-eo, ěre; to mourn greatly.

+ Perlumbo, ěre; to break the loins.

Perlūo, ui, litum, ěre; act. acc. [of per and lavo] to wash over, make clean. \* Vivo perlue rore manus, wash your hands in running water.

Perlūsōrius, a, um; adj. deceitful. \* Judicium perlusorium, a false, mock sentence.

Perlustratio, ōnis; f. a surveying.

Perlustro, are; act. acc. to survey, view, ponder. \* Exercitum perlustrare, to muster an army.

Perlūtus, a, um; part. of perluor; washed over.

+ Perluviz, ārum; pl. f. things or basins to wash the feet in.

Permācer, cra, crum; adj. very lean and dry.

+ Permādfac-io, ěre; act. acc. to make throw wet.

Permād-eo, ěre; } neut. to be wet  
Permādesc-o, ěre; } to the skin, to be thoroughly soaked.

Permādidus, a, um; adj. thorough wet.

Permāgnus, a, um; adj. very great.

Permānāter; adv. spreadingly.

Permān-eo, si, sum, ěre; neut. to abide constantly.

Permānesc-o, ěre; to come to one's knowledge, to begin to come abroad.

Permār-o, āre; neut. to run abroad, be diffused, spread. \* Ne ad patrem hoc permanet, lest it come to my father's ear.

Permānsio, ōnis; f. a continuing.

Permānsurus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of permāneo; like to continue.

Permārinus, a, um; adj. of the sea.

Permātūresc-o, ěre; neut. to come to be full ripe.

Permātūro, āre; act. acc. to make full ripe.

Permātūrus, a, um; adj. very ripe.

Permeābilis, e; adj. passable.

Permeatio, ōnis; f. a passing over.

Permēdiocris, cre; adj. very indifferent.

Permēdiocrīter, adv. very indifferently.

Permensus, a, um; part. of permētor, measured or having measured over. \* Iter durum permensus, having gone a wearisome journey.

Permeo, āre; act. acc. to pass over or through, to over-run.

Permerdo, āre; act. acc. to defile all over.

Pemer-co, ěre; neut. to serve to the end of the war.

Permessus, a river of Eceotia, called also Permessis, idos; m.

Permēt-ior, permensus, sum, iri; dep. acc. Cic. to measure or go over.

Permētuo, ěre; act. acc. to fear greatly.

Permilitatio, ōnis; f. a passing thorough all offices in war.

Permilito, āre; neut. to serve in all the war.

Perming-o, ěre; act. to begin.

Perminuo, ěre; act. to lessen.

Perminutus, a, um; adj. very small.

Permirē; adv. very wonderfully.

Pemirus, a, um; adj. very wonderful.

Permisceo, cui, tum, and xtum, cēre; to mix or blend together, to raise a great tempest. \* Permiscere omnia, to keep a great coil. \* Permiscere connubio, to be married.

+ Permiscibilis, e; adj. to be mingled.

+ Permiscuē; adv. confusedly.

+ Permisere; adv. very miserably.

Permiserrimus, a, um; adj. superl. exceeding miserable.

+ Permissibilis, e; adj. tolerable.

Permissio, ōnis; f. a permission, leave, a sending forth; also a leave to distrain. \* Permissio extra corpora, attachment of goods but not on the body.

Permissor, ōris; m. a permitter.

+ Permissum, i; n. permission.

Permissus, a, um; part. of permittor; allowed, granted. \* Uti permissio, to take that which is granted.

Permissus, ūs; m. a permission. \* Permissu tuo, by your leave.

Permistē; adv. pelted, higgledy, pig-gledy, altogether; confusedly.

Permistio, ōnis; f. a mingling together, a disorder.

Permistor, ōris; m. a mingler.

Permistus, a, um; part. of permiscer, mingled, confused.

Permitis, te; adj. thorough ripe, mellow.

Permittitur; imp. leave is given.

Perm-itto, isi, issum, ittere; act. acc. to permit, give leave, allow, yield, deliver, set down, send forth, commit. \* Habenas equo permittere, to lay the reins on the horse's neck. \* Equum permittere, to put on with full speed. \* Permittere carinas turbinibus, to run a-drift. \* Legato exercitum permittit, he leaves the command of the army to the lieutenant-general. \* Permittere maribus foeminas, to let the females to the males.

+ Permixture; adv. confusedly.

Permōdestē; adv. very modestly.

Permōdestus, a, um; adj. very modest.

Permōdicē; adv. very meanly.

Permōdicus, a, um; adj. very little.

Permōlestē; adv. very importunately.

+ Permōlestus, are; act. acc. to molest or trouble much.

Permōlestus, a, um; adj. Cic. very troublesome.

Permōlitor, ōris; m. a grinder.

+ Permollio, ire; to soften thoroughly.

+ Permollis, e; very soft and tender.

Permolliter; adv. very softly and easily.

Permōlo, ěre; act. acc. to grind thoroughly; to lie with women.

+ Permōn-co, ěre; to warn thoroughly.

+ Permord-co, ěre; to bite thoroughly.

+ Permōrior, ōri; to die utterly.

Permōtio, ōnis; f. a strong moving, a passion.

Permōtor, ōris; m. a great mover.

Permōtus, a, um; part. of permōtor, greatly moved. \* Permōtus mente, distracted.

Permōveo, ōvi, ōtum, ōvere; act. to move greatly, encourage.

Permūl-co, si, sum and ōtum, cēre; to stroke, assuage, to soothe.

Permūlctus, a, um; part. of permūlco, mulceor; appeased; stroked, cajoled.

Permūlg-cor, cri; pass. to be milked.

Permūto; } adv. very much.

Permūtum; }

Permūtus, a, um; very much or many.

Permūndē; adv. very cleanly.

Permūndus, a, um; very neat.

+ Permūng-o, ěre; act. to cleanse.

Permūn-io, ire; act. to fortify strongly.

Permūnitus, a, um; part. of permūnior; strongly fortified.

Permūtābilis, e; adj. changeable.

Permūtatio, ōnis; f. a change to the contrary, great alteration, a rout, stir.

Permūtator, ōris; m. a changer.

Permūtatus, a, um; quite changed.

Permūto, āre; act. acc. to change, exchange. \* Permutare rempublicam, to disturb or alter the state. \* Permutare aliquid pretio, to purchase any thing at a rate. \* Permutare pecuniam Athenis, to have money returned at Athens by letters of exchange.

PERNA, æ; f. [πέρνα] a gammon of bacon, a hand, spring, or leg of pork; a muscle-fish.

Pernāto, are; to swim through.

Pernāvīgatio, ōnis; f. a sailing over.

Pernāvīgator, ōris; m. a sailer over.

Pernāvīgatus, a, um; part. sailed over.

Pernāvigo, āre; to sail over.

Perne, es; f. a city of Thrace.

Pernēcessariō; adv. very necessarily.

Pernēcessarius, a, um; adj. absolutely necessary, very familiar.

Pernēco, āre; to kill outright.

Pernēgatio, ōnis; f. a stiff denial.

Pernēgator, ōris; m. a stiff denier.

Pernēgatur; imp. they flatly deny.

Pernēgo, āre; act. acc. to deny stiffly or utterly.

Pern-eo, ěre, act. acc. to spin out all one's task.

Pernīciābilis, e; adj. ruining.

Pernīciālis, e; destructive, deadly.

Pernīcies, ei; f. [à nex] a destruction, ruin, death.

Pernīciōr, ius, gen. ōris; adj. compar. swifter or more swift.

Pernīciōsē; adv. destructively.

Pernīciōsus, a, um; adj. destructive, deadly.

Pernīcissimus, a, um; adj. most swift.

Pernīcitas, ātis; f. quickness, fleetness, swiftness.

Pernīciter; adv. very swiftly.

Perniger, a, um; adj. very black.

Pernimium; adv. very much, more than enough.

Pernio, ōnis; m. [à perna] a kibe, chilblane.

Perniunculus, i; m. a little chilblane.

PERNIX, icis; adj. [à πέρνα, calx] fleet, swift, stubborn.

Pernobilis, e; adj. very noble.

Pernōbilitē; adv. very nobly.

+ Pernōc-eo, ěre; neut. to hurt much.

Pernōctatio, ōnis; f. a spending the whole night.

Pernōctator, ōris; m. he that spends all the night.

Pernōcto, āre; neut. to spend or abide the whole night. \* Pernōctare foris; to keep abroad all night. \* Cum curis pernōctare, to be troubled with cares all night long.

Pernosc-o, pernovi, pernōtum, ěre; act. to know thoroughly, see into.

Pernotesco-co, ěre; to be perfectly known.

Pernox, ctis, adj. enduring all night.

+ Per-



† Pernūbilo, āre; to make very dark.  
 † Pernūgor, ari; to trifle greatly.  
 Pernumeratio, ōnis; f. a reckoning all.  
 Pernumerātor, ōris; m. a reckoner.  
 Pernūmero, are; act. Liv. to reckon all, tell out. Reg. accus.  
 Pernūper; adv. very lately. Plaut.  
 Pero; f. the daughter of Heleus, and sister of Nestor.  
 Pēro, ōnis; m. Juv. [ā pera, vel ā περὶν, fibula] a high-shoe. \* Crudus pero, a brogue.  
 Pērobicūre; adv. Gell. very darkly.  
 Pērobicūrus, a, um; adj. Cic. very dark and vile, intricate, or hard to be understood.  
 Perōdiōse; adv. very hatefully or tediously.  
 Perōe, a fountain in Boeotia.  
 † Pēroficiōse; adv. very dutifully.  
 † Pēroficiōsus, a, um; very dutiful.  
 Perōl-co, ēre; neut. to smell rankly of.  
 † Pērona, æ; f. the shin-bone.  
 Pēronātus, a, um; wearing high-shoes.  
 Peronticum, i; n. a city of Thrace.  
 Pēroportūne; adv. very seasonably.  
 Pēroportūnus, a, um; adj. Cic. very seasonable.  
 Pēroptātō; adv. Cic. very desiredly.  
 † Pēropto, āre; act. to wish heartily.  
 Pēropus est, there is great need.  
 Pēroratio, ōnis; f. Quint. the conclusion of an oration.  
 Pērorātus, a, um; part. concluded.  
 Pērorīga, æ; m. Var. [ab auriga] the groom that puts the stallion and mare together.  
 † Pēror-ior, īri; to begin, to arise.  
 Pēroriātē; adv. very neatly.  
 Pēroriātus, a, um; part. of perorior; compleatly trimmed.  
 Pērorno, āre; act. acc. Tac. to dress, or trim compleatly.  
 Pēroro, āre; act. acc. Cic. to plead fully, make a formal speech; also to conclude. \* Perorare in aliquem, to make a sharp oration against one, declaim invectively against.  
 Perosi, a people of Æthiopia, who live wild like beasts.  
 Pērosus, a, um; part. of perodi; hating perfectly.  
 Peroses, a king of Persia, 457.  
 Perpāco, āre; to subdue perfectly, to reduce into quiet and settlement.  
 Perpallidus, a, um; adj. very pale.  
 Perparcē; adv. Ter. very sparingly.  
 Perparcus, a, um; adj. very near and sparing.  
 † Perparvifācio, ēre; act. acc. to value at a low rate.  
 Perparūm; } adv. very little.  
 Perparvulūm; }  
 Perparvulus, a, um; adj. Cic. very diminutively small.  
 Perparvus, a, um; adj. very small.  
 Perpauculus, a, um; exceeding few.  
 Perpaucus, a, um; adj. Cic. very few.  
 Perpāvēfācio, ēre; to make fore afraid.  
 † Perpāvēfāct-us, a, um; part. of perpavefio, greatly frightened.  
 Perpaululūm; adv. exceeding little.  
 Perpaulūm; adv. Cic. very little.  
 Perpauper, ēris; adj. very poor.  
 Perpauillūm; adv. exceeding little.  
 Per-pello, pūli, pulsūm, pellere; act. to move, to persuade, constrain. \* Perpellere ad deditionem, to force a place to surrender.  
 Perpendiculāris, re; perpendicular.  
 Perpendiculātor, ōris; m. a measurer by a level.

Perpendiculūm, i; n. a level, plumb-line. Ad perpendiculūm, by line and level.  
 † Perpendiolum, i; n. a hook to hang things on.  
 Perpendo, di, sum, dēre; act. Cic. to weigh, examine, and consider diligently.  
 Perpenna, æ, m; a Roman who followed Marius's party, and slew his friend Sertorius at a feast, that so he might have all Spain to himself.  
 Perpenfa, æ; f. the herb cabaret, or hazzle-wort.  
 Perpensatio, ōnis; f. Gell. an exact weighing.  
 Perpensātor, ōris; m. an exact weigher.  
 Perpense; adv. considerately.  
 Perpensilis, le; adj. very light.  
 Perpensilitas, ātis; f. lightness.  
 Perpenso, āre; to weigh exactly.  
 Perpensus, a, um; part. of perpendo; exactly weighed, pondered.  
 Perperam; adv. wrong, amiss. Cic.  
 Perperitudo, inis; f. rudeness, foolishness. Accius.  
 † Perperitus, a, um; adj. very skilful.  
 † Perpero, āre; to deprave, act rashly or foolishly.  
 PERPERUS, a, um; adj. ἀέκνευτος, lewd, rude, vain, awkward at.  
 PERPES, ētis; adj. [ā pes, vel πῆμα, volo] intire, contiguous. \* Perpetem noctem dormire, to sleep all night long.  
 Perpestio, ōnis; f. Cic. a constant suffering, a going thorough.  
 Perpestitus, a, um; adj. used to, and set for suffering hardship.  
 Perpestus, a, um; part. of perpetior; having suffered constantly.  
 Perpetim; adv. [ā perpes] incessantly.  
 Perpetior, ēris, sus, sum, pēti; dep. Ter. [ā patior] to bear constantly. \* Perpestu difficile; hard to be born. \* Ultima perpeti, to endure the utmost extremities.  
 † Perpeto, ēre; to ask importunately.  
 † Perpetratio, ōnis; f. a committing or doing.  
 Perpetrator, ōris; m. a doer, committer.  
 Perpetratus, a, um; part. done, committed, brought to a full end.  
 Perpetro, āre; [of per and patro] to do, commit, execute, dispatch.  
 † Perpetualis, le; adj. holding continually.  
 Perpetuarius, a, um; adj. perpetual, without intermission.  
 Perpetuatio, ōnis; f. a continuing always.  
 Perpetuitas, ātis; f. Cic. constancy, everlastingness. \* Ad perpetuitatem, for ever, without end.  
 Perpetuō; } adv. Plaut. continually.  
 Perpetuūm; } ally. \* Perpetuō perii, I am undone for ever.  
 Perpetuo, āre; act. Cic. to hold out continually. \* Perpetuare verba, not to give over talking.  
 Perpetuus, i; m. a Roman consul with Cornelianus.  
 Perpetuus, a, um; adj. [a per & pes] continual, uninterrupted, everlasting. \* Mensa perpetua, a long side table. \* Perpetuo bovis tergo, with a whole chine of beef. \* Non est perpetuum, it is not always true. \* In perpetuum, for ever and ever. \* Perpetui montes, a long range of hills.

Perpictus, a, um; part. painted all.  
 Perpiger, ra, rum; adj. very slow.  
 Perpinguis, gue; adj. very fat.  
 Perplac-co, ēre; neut. to please much, or very well.  
 Perplector, ēris, ti; to bind hard, tie fast.  
 † Perpl-co, ēre; act. to fill up.  
 Perplexabilis, le; adj. Plaut. obscure, hard to be interpreted.  
 Perplexabilitē; adv. Plaut. by dark and dubious speeches.  
 Perplexē; Liv. } ad. darkly, ambi-  
 Perplexim; Plaut. } guously, precisely.  
 Perplexio, ōnis; f. intricacy.  
 Perplexitas, ātis; f. ambiguity.  
 Perplexor, ari; dep. Plaut. to entangle, to make things at an uncertainty, to speak or answer ambiguously.  
 Perplexus, a, um; part. of perplexor; entangled, snared, intricate, ambiguous. \* Perplexum iter, a difficult way to find.  
 † Perplicatio, ōnis; f. a twisting together.  
 Perplicatus, a, um; part. of perplicor; Lucr. twisted, intangled.  
 Perpluo, ēre; neut. to receive the rain running in and through a roof. \* Cœnaculum perpluit, the rain comes in at the garret. \* Act. to conduct or let into; cum acc. Plaut.  
 Perplures, ium; adj. pl. very many.  
 Perplurimum; adv. exceeding much.  
 Perplus ūris; adj. 3 art. much more.  
 Perpoliendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus; to be finished or perfected.  
 Perpolio, īre; act. to polish very smooth.  
 Perpolitē; adv. compleatly, exactly.  
 Perpolitio, ōnis; f. a compleating, polishing.  
 Perpolitor, ōris; m. a compleat polisher.  
 Perpolitus, a, um; part. of perpolior; Cic. polished very smooth, exact, excellent. \* Perpolitus literis, a very excellent scholar.  
 Perpopulatus, a, um; part. Liv. having plundered all about; ā  
 Perpopulor, āri; dep. acc. Liv. to plunder all about, harass all over.  
 Perpotatio, ōnis; f. Cic. a hard tipping, a drinking the house dry.  
 Perpotator, ōris; m. a hard tippler.  
 Perpot-o, āre; neut. Cic. to tipple it out. \* Totos dies perpotabat, he lay soaking all day long.  
 Perpr-imo, eſſi, eſſum, imēre; [of per and premo] to lie hard upon. \* Perprimere cubilia, to snug close.  
 Perprosper, a, um; adj. very prosperous.  
 Perprospere; adv. very prosperously.  
 Perprurisc-o, ēre; neut. to itch much or all over.  
 Perpulcher, ra, rum; adj. very fair.  
 Perpulchrē; adv. Ter. very well.  
 Perpurgatio, ōnis; f. Cels. a thorough cleansing.  
 Perpurgator, ōris; m. a thorough cleanser.  
 Perpurgatus, a, um; part. of perpurgor; thoroughly cleansed. \* Perpurgatis auribus, very attentively.  
 Perpurgo, āre; act. acc. to cleanse thoroughly, to make clean riddance of, finish, resolve doubts.  
 Perpusillum; adv. Cic. a very little.  
 Perpusillus, a, um; adj. very little.  
 Perpūto, āre; act. to cast up evidently, make out plainly, to cut off all.  
 Perquam; adv. Cic. very much. \* Populi perquam indignis inodis, I beat him very shamefully. \* Perquam velim, I would fain.  
 Perquiesc-o, ēre; neut. to be well at rest.  
 Perquiro,



Perquiro, perquisivi, itum, rere; act. acc. [of per and quero] to search out narrowly, to survey strictly, inquire diligently. \* Perquiritur, search is made for.

Perquisitè; adv. carefully, with diligent inquiry about.

† Perquisitor, oris; m. } a diligent  
† Perquisitrix, icis; f. } searcher.

Perquisitus, a, um; part. of perquiror; diligently searched.

Perrarò; adv. very seldom.

Perrarus, a, um; adj. very rare, thin or few.

Perrèpo, pti ptum, père; to creep over.

Perreptatio, onis; f. a crawling over.

Perrepto, are; act. to crawl over, to go about searching and seeking.

Perrhœbe, a town in Thessaly.

Perrhœbi, the people of Perrhœbe, who were driven from thence by the Lapithæ, and seated themselves in the mountains by Pindus, which country from thence is called Perrhœbia, and Pindus Perrhœbius.

Perrhœsia, æ; f. a city of Tuscany.

† Perrideo, ère; to laugh heartily.

Perridicùle; adv. very ridiculously.

Perridiculus, a, um; very ridiculous.

Perrisio, onis; f. a hearty laughing.

† Perrisor, oris; m. a laugher, scoffer.

Perrodo, odi, sum; to gnaw through.

Perròatus, a, um; asked throughout.

Perrògo, are; act. acc. to desire earnestly, to take votes or voices in council or judicature.

Perrumpo, ùpi, uptum, umpère; act. acc. to break asunder, break through by force, to over-power. \* Perrumpere agmen hostium, to force away through the enemies main body. \* Perrumpere leges, to break the laws, transgress. \* Perrumpere periculum, to escape danger.

† Perruptio, onis; f. a breaking through.

† Perruptor, oris; m. a breaker through.

Perruptus, a, um; broken through.

Perfa, æ; f. a city of Euphrates; also the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, an inhabitant of Persia, and one of Plautus's comedies.

Perfacra, cræ; f. a city of India within Ganges.

Perfæpè; adv. very often.

Perfæpolis, lis; f. a city of Persia built by Perseus, which Alexander in a drunken fit commanded to be demolished.

Perfalsè; adv. very saltly or wittily.

Perfalsus, a, um; very salt or witty.

† Persalutatio, onis; f. a visiting, a saluting all round.

† Persalutator, oris; m. he that salutes a whole company.

Persaluto, are; act. acc. to salute the whole company round.

† Persanatio, onis; f. a perfect curing.

Persanator, oris; m. a perfect curer.

Perfancè; adv. very holily or solemnly.

Persano, are; act. to cure perfectly.

Persapiens, ntis; adj. very wise.

Persapienter; adv. very wisely.

Perfamenia, a country between Persia and Armenia.

Perficienter; adv. very knowingly, warily, judiciously.

Perfendo, idi, isum, indere; act. acc. to rend quite through.

Perfissus, a, um; part. of perficindor; rent in two, or from top to bottom.

Perfcribo, pfi, ptum, bère; act. acc. to write all from the beginning to

the end, to prescribe. \* Perscribere pecuniam, to set down money, or by bills to return it. \* Perscribere in tabulas publicas, to register.

Percriptio, onis; f. an enrolling, registering, a deed of a man's own hand; also a paying.

Percriptor, oris; m. a notary, register.

Percriptum, i; n. a deed, record.

Percriptus, a, um; part. a percriptor; written, register'd.

Perscrutator, oris; m. a diligent searcher.

† Perscruto, are; act. } to search all  
Perscrutor, ari; dep. } over. \* Per-

scrutari literas legis, to sift and thoroughly examine the law terms.

Persea, æ; f. an Egyptian tree like a pear-tree, always green and laden with fruit.

Persea, a fountain in Mycenæ in Peloponnesus.

Perscatio, onis; f. a lancing.

Perscator, oris; m. a lancer.

Persc-o, ui, tum, are; act. acc. to lance. \* Perseuisti vomicas reipublicæ, you have lanced the wens of the commonwealth.

Persector, ari; dep. to run closely, run over.

† Perfectus, a, um; part. of persector; cut through, open.

Perscutio, onis; f. a prosecuting.

Perscutor, oris; m. a prosecutor.

Perscutus, a, um; part. of persequor; pursuing or pursued.

Perfideo, edi, esum, edere; neut. to sit it out, sit long by it.

Perfignis, e; adj. very slack or slow.

Perfigniter; adv. very slowly or cowardly.

Persis, a sea nymph.

† Persnesco, ère; to grow very old.

Persenex, is; c. very old or aged.

Persentio, si, sum, tire; act. to feel at the heart, perceive, discover.

Persentisco, ère; to perceive plainly.

Persèphone, ès; f. the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, called in Latin, Proserpina.

Persèquens, ntis; part. of persequor, and adj. pursuing. \* Persèquens flagitii, he that loves to be doing mischief.

Persèquentissimus, a, um; adj. superl. very earnest in pursuit.

Persequor, cùtus sum, qui; dep. to follow close, to pursue till one obtains, to sue for, effect, prosecute, or persecute. \* Promissa factis persequi, to second promises with performances.

\* Persequi viam, to keep on one's way. \* Persequi scriptura, to write down, or commit to writing. \* Per-

sequi artem aliquam, to endeavour diligently to attain to the knowledge of an art. \* Persequi mandata alicujus, to do what we are commanded. \* Jus suum persequi, to maintain his own by law. \* Ini-

micitias paternas persecutus est, he removed the injuries done to his father. \* Persequi promissa alterius, to mind a man of his promise, to desire him he would be as good as his word.

Persero, evi, atum; to sew all over, publish all abroad.

† Perservio, ire; to serve still.

Perfes, æ; m. [à Persia] a good hound and fighting dog withal.

Perfes, a king of Macedonia, who was taken by Æmilius, and led in tri-

umph with his sons, and at last died in prison. He was wont to say he came of Achilles's race, but Livy says he was spurious; also the son of Sol and Persa, and another the brother of Hesiod.

Persèveranter; adv. constantly, firmly, steadfastly.

Persèverantia, æ; f. steadfastness, constancy, holding out to the last.

Persèveratio, onis; f. a holding on, constancy.

Persèverator, oris; m. a constant abider.

† Persèverè, very severely or constantly.

Persèvero, are; neut. to continue steadfast, stand out, go on. \* Persèveratum est, they held out. \* In eadem sententia persèverare, not to alter his opinion.

Persèverus, a, um; adj. very constant or steadfast, very harsh and cruel.

Perseus, i; m. the son of Jupiter by Danae; Mercury gave him buckles of proof, and a sword, and Minerva a brazen shield; he cut off Medusa's head, and placed it in his shield, with which he turned Atlas king of Mauritania into a stone, for denying him entertainment. He delivered Andromeda from a sea monster that should have devoured her, and married her himself.

Persèus, a, um; adj. of Perseus.

Persia, æ; f. a famous eastern kingdom, called by the inhabitants Faristan and Farsistan.

Perfæ, arum; m. pl. the Persians.

† Persibè, very craftily.

† Persibus, a, um; adj. very acute or witty.

Persica, æ; f. a peach-tree.

Persicaria, æ; f. peach-wool, dead arse-smart.

Persicum, i; n. a peach.

Persicus, a, um; adj. of Persia, very sharp, princely, royal. \* Malum Persicum, a peach.

Persicum mare, } part of the red sea  
Persicus sinus, } between Arabia,

Carmania, Persia, and Susiana.

Perfideo, edi, esum; [of per and sedeo] to stick close, sit by.

Persido, ère; neut. to sink down or into, pierce deep, soak in.

† Persignatio, onis; f. a sealing up.

Persignator, oris; m. a sealer.

Persigno, are; act. to seal up.

Persimilis, e; adj. very like.

† Persion, raging nightshade.

Persis, idis; f. the country Persia.

Persisto, perstiti, perstitum, ère; neut. to stand it out.

Persius, a very learned Roman.

Persius Flaccus, a Tuscan poet, that flourished under Domitius Nero.

Perfolata, æ; f. [à fol] the burdock.

Persolennis, e; adj. very solemn.

Persolèo, ère; neut. to be wont.

Persolido, are; to harden thoroughly.

Persolvo, vi, utum, vère; act. to pay to the full. \* Grates persolvere dignas, to pay sufficient thanks. \* Quæ-

stionem persolvere, to answer a question. \* Persolvere ab aliquo, to borrow of one and pay another.

\* Pœnas reipublicæ persolvere, to suffer for abusing the commonwealth.

\* Persolvere promissum, to be as good as one's word.

Persolus, a, um; adj. all alone, sumptuous, costly.

Persolutus, a, um; adj. accomplished.

PERSONA,



**PERSONA**, æ; f. [ὑπόκρισις] a person, an actor in a play, a vicar, the rock or spout of a fountain. \* **Personæ**, arum; images of buildings. \* **Inducere personam**, to put on a mask or visage. \* **Personam alicui imponere**, to put one into an office. \* **Tenere aliquam personam**, to be of some rank or quality. **Personālis**, e; adj. personal. **Personāliter**, adv. personally. **Personata**, æ; f. the great cloibur. **Personatia**, æ; f. the great cloibur. **Personatus**, a, um; wearing a vicar, an actor or mummer. \* **Personata felicitas**, counterfeit happiness, not real. \* **Personata vulnera**, secret wounds. **Person-o**, ui, itum, are; neut. to ring aloud, sound clearly in the hearing of all, sound all the room over, to make loud melody. \* **Personare æquora conchâ**, to make the sea rattle with the sound of a trumpet. **Persono**, are; act. to personate, to make or become a person. **Personus**, a, um; sounding all over. **Perforbeo**, ere; to sup up all. † **Perpectatio**, ōnis; f. a looking all about. † **Perpectator**, ōris; m. a diligent observer. **Perpecte**, adv. warily. **Perpectim**, adv. warily. **Perpecto**, are; to look all about. **Perpectus**, a, um; part. of perpectior; plainly discerned, tried. **Perpectulor**, ari; to view diligently. **Perpergo**, si, sum, gere; act. acc. [of per and spargo] to walk over. † **Perpicabilis**, e; adj. famous, fair. † **Perpicacē**, adv. for perspicaciter, in good credit and show; also thoroughly, advisedly. **Perpicacia**, æ; f. quickness of discerning. **Perpicacitas**, ātis; f. judiciousness, acuteness of apprehending. \* **Tantâ es perspicacitate**, you are of so acute a judgment. **Perpicax**, gen. ācis; adj. 3 art. quick-sighted, discerning, judicious. † **Perpicienter**, adv. advisedly. **Perpicientia**, æ; f. a looking thoroughly into, a clear knowledge of. **Perpicio**, exi, ectum, icere; act. acc. [of per and specio] to discern plainly, discern clearly, to have trial of. \* **Perpicere conjecturâ**, to guess the very thing. **Perpicue**; adv. clearly, evidently, transparently. **Perpicuitas**, ātis; f. clearness, evidence, transparentness. **Perpicuus**, a, um; adj. clear, evident, transparent. \* **Perpicuum est omnibus**, there's no-body but knows. **Perpiratio**, ōnis; f. a breathing through. † **Perpirator**, ōris; m. a breather through. **Perpiro**, are; act. to breathe through. **Perpissio**, are; to thicken. **Perpissō**, adv. very slowly, and very dully. **Perpissus**, a, um; very slow or late. † **Perputator**, ōris; m. a spitter upon. **Persterno**, perstravi, atum; to cover or pave all over. † **Perstimulatio**, ōnis; f. a pricking or spurring forward. † **Perstimulator**, ōris; m. an egger on. **Perstimulo**, are; to spur or prick one on, to grieve sore.

**Perstino**, are; to resolve to give such a price, to bid money for. **Perst-o**, iti, itum, are; neut. dat. to continue resolute. \* **Perstare in sententia**, to hold in one's opinion. \* **Mens eadem perstat mihi**, I am still of the same mind. **Perstratus**, a, um; neut. of persternor; covered all over. **Perstrep-o**, ui, itum, ere; neut. to make an out-cry, to be heard all the house over. **Perstrictus**, a, um; part. of perstringor; bound hard, daunted, taunted, dazzled. **Perstri-ngo**, xi, ctum, ngere; act. acc. to bind hard, to raise the skin with a light wound, dazzle, rage gently, glance upon. \* **Perstringere aures**, to grate on the ears. \* **Aratro terram perstringere**, to turn up a light furrow with a plough. \* **Horrore perstringi**, to be terribly afraid. \* **Fulmineum perstrinxit iter**, 'twas as swift as lightning. \* **Perstringere rem aliquam**, to discourse of, or handle a thing briefly, to touch it only, to skim a thing over. **Perstudiōse**; adv. very carefully. **Perstudiōsus**, a, um; adj. very careful, very affectionate. **Persua-deo**, si, sum, dēre; to persuade, exhort, prove. \* **Huic magnis præmiis persuadet**, he wins him by great proffers. \* **Is mihi persuadet**, advises me by all means. \* **Ita tibi persuades**, you take up that opinion. \* **Mihi nunquam persuaderi potest**, I can never be persuaded. † **Persuasibile**, adv. persuasively. **Persuasibilis**, e; adj. apt to persuade. **Persuasibiliter**; adv. persuasively, plausibly. **Persuasio**, ōnis; f. a persuasion, an opinion taken up. \* **Inducere sibi persuasionem**, to be conceited of. **Persuasor**, ōris; m. a persuader; **Persuasrix**, icis; f. Plaut. **Persuasorius**, a, um; adj. persuasive. **Persuasus**, a, um; part. of persuadeo; persuaded. \* **Persuasissimum habere**, not to doubt in the least of, to be really and fully persuaded of. **Persubitum**; adv. all on a sudden. **Persubtilis**, e; adj. very subtil, fine, and small. † **Persubtiliter**; adv. very subtilly. **Persudo**, are; to sweat thoroughly. **Persulcatus**, a, um; adj. much furrowed or wrinkled. † **Persultatio**, ōnis; f. a frisking over. **Persulto**, are; neut. [of per and salto] to frisk over. \* **Persultare in agro hostili**, to make inroads into the enemies country. † **Persuo**, ere; to sew thoroughly. **Pertædeo**, ere; neut. to be utterly weary, be glutted with. **Pertædescit**, imp. it grows utterly weary of. **Pertæd-et**, ebat, uit, vel pertæsum est; imp. it very much troubles. **Pertæsus**, a, um; part. sine verbo; weary of. \* **Vitam pertæsus**, not content with his present condition. **Pertēgo**, xi, ctum, gere; act. acc. to cover over and over, to make a full end of; tile a house firmly against the weather. **Pertendo**, di, sum, dēre; act. to stretch all along over, go directly on to one's journey's end, finish a work or

discourse. \* **Pertendere cum aliquo**, to be at variance with any body. \* **Animo pertendens**, obstinately bent or set upon. **Pertentatio**, ōnis; f. an attempting. **Pertentator**, ōris; m. an attempter. **Pertento**, are; act. to attempt, to feel or sound one's mind. \* **Tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus**, joys secretly tickle the heart. \* **Tremor pertentat equorum corpora**, a trembling seizes the horses all over. **Pertentor**, ari, atus sum; pass. to be thoroughly tried. **Pertenuis**, e; adj. very thin or fine. \* **Pertenuis spes**, very small hopes. † **Pertenuiter**, adv. very thinly. **Pertēbratio**, ōnis; f. a boring through. **Pertēbrator**, ōris; m. a borer through. **Pertēbro**, ate; act. acc. to bore or pierce through with a wimble. **Perterg-o**, ere, si, sum; act. to Perterg-o, ere, si, wipe down. **Pert-ero**, rivi, ritum, erere; act. to rub away or into pieces. \* **Limâ perterrere**, to file through. **Perterrēfacio**, ere; act. to put one in a great fright. **Perterrēho**, ieri; neut. pass. to be sore affrighted. **Perterrēco**, ere; act. to put one into a bodily fear, to fright extremely. † **Perterrēctus**, a, um; adj. giving a fearful crack. **Perterritus**, a, um; part. of perterrēor; frightened, in a lamentable fear. **Pertex-o**, ere, ui, tum; act. to finish a piece of cloth, to work off, conclude. **Pertica**, æ; f. a pole, Roman perch of two yards, a vine-prop. \* **Eadem perticâ**, all under one. **Perticâlis**, e; adj. fit to make a perch of. **Pertimēfactus**, a, um; adj. thoroughly affrighted. **Pertimēco**, ere; neut. to fall in. **Pertimesco**, ere; neut. to a great fright. \* **Imperium pertimescitur etiam in levi personâ**, domination in an inconsiderate person is dreadful. **Pertinacia**, æ; f. wilfulness, stubbornness, obstinacy, forwardness, perseverance, resolution, constancy, stoutness. **Pertinaciter**; adv. stoutly, resolvedly, stiffly, toughly. **Pertinax**, gen. ācis; adj. 3 art. [â x] holding fast, greedy, obstinate, steadfast, constant, implacable. **Pertinax recti**, a stout maintainer right. \* **Odium pertinax**, mor hatred. **Pertineo**, ere; neut. [of per and teneo] to reach from one thing to another, to belong. \* **Eo pertinet oratio**, the oration drives at that. **Pertinet**, ebat, uit; imp. it pertains, behoveth, &c. \* **Pertinet ad rem**, 'tis to the purpose. \* **Pertinet ad me**, it behoves me. **Pert-ingo**, igi, actum, ingere; neut. to touch, be close together, reach to. \* **Vena ab oculis pertingit ad cerebrum**, a vein reaches up from the eyes to the brain. † **Pertoleratio**, ōnis; f. a constant bearing or suffering. † **Pertolerāter**, ōris; m. a constant bearer. **Pertolero**, are; act. to bear constantly. † **Pertollo**, ere; act. to lift up. † **Pertondeo**, ere; act. to clip or shear all about. **Pertorqu-eo**, ere, si; act. to draw quite away, torment sore. † **Per-**



† Pertractābilis, e; *very tractable.*  
 † Pertractatō; *adv. thoroughly.*  
 Pertractatio, ōnis; *f. an entire handling, pondering or treating.* \* Pertractatio poetarum, *the frequent reading of poets.*  
 † Pertractator, ōris; *m. a handler.*  
 Pertractatus, a, um; *part. of pertractor; thoroughly handled.*  
 Pertracto, āre; *act. acc. to handle all over or thoroughly, to consider fully.* \* Pertractare philosophiam, *to treat or discourse of philosophy.*  
 Pertrahō, xi, ctum, hēre; *act. to draw unto.* \* Pertrahere vitam, *to draw out one's life to a full length.*  
 Pertranseo, ire; *to pass fully throughout.*  
 Pertranslucidus, a, um; *adj. transparent, wholly transmitting the light.*  
 † Pertrecto, āre; *to handle or consider thoroughly.*  
 Pertrēpidus, a, um; *adj. very fearful.*  
 Pertribuo, ui, ūtum; *to give, attribute, give completely or generally.*  
 † Pertributio, ōnis; *f. a complicated giving.*  
 Pertristis, e; *adj. very sad, severe, doleful.*  
 Pertritū, a, um; *part. of perteror; rubbed or worn away.*  
 † Pertumacitas, ātis; *f. forwardness.*  
 Pertūmeo, ēre; } *to swell much.*  
 Pertumescō, ēre; }  
 Pertūmultuosē; *adv. with very great uproar.*  
 † Pertumultuosus, a, um; *adj. full of trouble.*  
 Pertundo, pertūdi, ūsum; *act. to make a hole in a vessel.* \* Crumenam pertundere, *to cut a purse.*  
 Perturbatē, *adv. disorderly.*  
 Perturbatio, ōnis; *f. a disordering, passion of the mind.* \* Coeli perturbatio, *tempestuous weather.*  
 Perturbator, ōris; *m. } a disorderer.*  
 Perturbatrix, icis; *f. } rer.*  
 Perturbatus, a, um; *part. of perturbor; disturbed, disordered, mingled.*  
 Perturbo, āre; *act. acc. to disturb, disorder, to turn topsy-turvy.* \* Perturbare colores, *to mix colours.* \* Præcipitem aliquem perturbare; *ad Herenn. to tumble any one headlong.*  
 † Perturgeo, ēre; *to swell, be proud.*  
 Perturpis, e; *adj. very foul, base or unhandsome.*  
 † Pertussio, ire; *to have the phthisic.*  
 Pertūlis, is; *f. a phthisic.*  
 Pertūsus, a, um; *part. of pertundor; pierced, broken, full of holes.* \* Calix pertusus, *a cup that runs.* \* In pertusum dolium dicta ingerere, *to let one's labour, to sling stones against the wind.*  
 Pervado, si, sum, dēre; *neut. Cic. Liv. act. cum acc. Sall. to come all over, seize upon, get up to.* \* Ea fama pervasit forum, *that rumour spread over the exchange.*  
 Pervagatio, ōnis; *f. a wandering up and down.*  
 Pervagatus, a, um; *part. having overrun or over-spread, very common.*  
 Pervāgor, ari; *dep. acc. to overrun, spread abroad, be published.*  
 Pervāgus, a, um; *adj. roving all about.*  
 Pervālidē; *adv. very strongly.*  
 Pervālidus, a, um; *adj. very strong.*  
 † Pervariatio, ōnis; *f. an utter changing.*  
 Pervariator, ōris; *m. a changer.*  
 Pervariē; *adv. exceeding diversely.*

† Pervārio, āre; *to change quite.*  
 Pervārius, a, um; *adj. perfectly diverse.*  
 Pervastatio, ōnis; *f. a wasting all about.*  
 Pervasto, āre; *act. to lay waste in all parts.*  
 Pervectus, a, um; *part. of pervector; conveyed home.*  
 Pervēho, xi, ctum, hēre; *act. acc. to convey home.* \* Ad exitus pervehimur optatos, *we are brought to our desired successes.*  
 Pervello, i, or ulsi, ulsum, lēre; *act. to pluck down or away, pluck off, grieve, pinch.* \* Pervellere jus civile, *to speak against the civil law, bring it into disrepute.* \* Pervellere stomachum, *to get a stomach, to provoke appetite.*  
 † Pervēlox, ōcis; *adj. very swift.*  
 Pervēnio, ire, i, tum; *neut. to come to a place, to get up, attain unto, recover.* \* Pervenire ad primos tragædos, *to come to be as good a tragedian as the best of them.* \* Pervenire ad nummos, *to have his debt paid him.* \* Pervenit mihi hæc res, *I know it, 'twas told me.*  
 Pervēnor, āri; *dep. to beat or hunt all over, seek diligently after.*  
 † Perventio, ōnis; *f. an arriving.*  
 Pervērecundus, a, um; *very bashful.*  
 Perversē, *adv. the wrong way, perversely, crossly.* \* Perversē videre, *to see things with the wrong side upwards.*  
 † Perversio, ōnis; *a perverting.*  
 Perversitas, ātis; *f. perverseness, crossness, forwardness.*  
 Perversus, a, um; *adj. cross, ill-natured, preposterous, askint.* \* Vestis perversa, *an odd dress occasionally used.* \* Scuta perversa, *a scutcheon reversed.*  
 Perverto, ti, sum, tēre; *act. to overthrow, turn topsy-turvy, undermine, to pervert, spoil, draw aside to evil.*  
 † Pervesperi, *very late in the evening.*  
 † Pervestigatio, ōnis; *f. a searching out thoroughly.*  
 Pervestigator, ōris; *m. } a searcher*  
 Pervestigatrix, icis; *f. } out.*  
 Pervestio, āre; *act. to search or trace out thoroughly.*  
 Pervetus, ēris; *adj. } very old.*  
 Pervetustus, a, um; }  
 Pervicācia, æ; *f. stoutness, constancy, obstinacy, wilfulness.*  
 Pervicaciter, *adv. stoutly, stubbornly.*  
 Pervicax, gen. ācis; *adj. 3 art. [à vinco] stout, stubborn, bent upon one's will.* \* Pervicax iræ, *not easily appeased.*  
 Pervidēo, idi, sum, dēre; *act. acc. to see through.* \* Sua pervidere mala, *to overlook one's own faults.*  
 Pervigeo, ēre; *neut. to be very prosperous, be of great virtue and strength.*  
 Pervigil, gen. illis; *adj. 3 art. Sen. watching all night.* \* Pervigil ignis, *fire that's never put out.*  
 Pervigilatio, ōnis; *f. a watching all night.*  
 Pervigilator, ōris; *m. a watcher all night.*  
 Pervigilia, æ; *f. } a night revel, a*  
 Pervigilium, ii; *m. } night sacrifice; also a vigil before a feast.*  
 Pervigilo, āre; *neut. to watch or be awake all night long.*  
 Pervigilis, e; *adj. dog-cheap.*  
 † Pervinca, æ; *f. the herb periwinkle.*  
 Pervinco, ici, incitum, incēre; *act. to overcome, get the better at last, to*

*prevail with great importunity.* \*  
 Pervincere aliquid dictis, *to prove a thing by reasoning.* \* Pervincendum est hoc tibi, *you must go through with it, not leave off till it be done.*  
 Perviridis, e; *adj. very green.*  
 Pervivo, xi, ctum, vēre; *to live out a great while, to live to a certain term.*  
 Pervius, a, um; *adj. [à via] passable.* \* Non ullo pervia vento, *not open to any wind.* \* Angiportum non est pervium, *the ally is no thoroughfare.*  
 Pērūla, æ; *f. [à pera] a little strip or satchel, a purse.*  
 Perunctio, ōnis; *f. an anointing all over.*  
 † Perunctor, ōris; *m. an anointer.*  
 Perunctus, a, um; *anointed all over.*  
 Pērungo, xi, ctum, gēre; *act. to anoint all over.*  
 † Pervolgatio, ōnis; *f. a making common.*  
 Pervolgo, āre; *act. to make common, pass through, frequent.*  
 † Pervolatio, ōnis; *f. a flying to or over.*  
 Pervolito, āre; *act. acc. to fly to and fro, all over.*  
 Pervolo, vis, velle; *to desire vehemently.*  
 Pervolo, āre; *to fly to, by, or over, to run nimbly to.*  
 Pervolvo, vi, vōlūtum, vēre; *act. to roll along, peruse.* \* Pervolvitur animus, *the mind is very busy.* \* Pervolvere librum, *to read over a book with heed and care.*  
 Pervolver, ēris, i, utus sum; *pass. to be rolled, to be deeply intent upon.*  
 Pervolūto, āre; *act. acc. to tumble over and over, read it diligently.*  
 Pērurbānus, a, um; *adj. very civil and witty.*  
 Pērurgēo, ēre; *act. to break or thrust through, pursue hard.*  
 Pērūro, uffi, ūstum, urēre; *act. acc. Liv. to burn up or all over, to scorch.* \* Peruri funibus, *to be galled with scourges.* \* Perurere cor alicujus, *to vex one to the heart.*  
 Pērūrōr, ēris, i, ūtus sum, *pass. to be burnt up, to be scorched; to be blasted; to be bit and nipt with cold.*  
 Perusæ; *f. a city of Heturia.*  
 Perusinus, a, um; *adj. of Perugia.*  
 Pērūstus, a, um; *part. a perutor, burnt up, scorched.* \* Perustum pectus curis, *a mind tortured or racked with vexations and cares.*  
 Perutilis, le; *adj. very profitable.*  
 Perutiliter; *adv. very profitably.*  
 Pervulgatus, a, um; *part. made common, published.* \* Pervulgatum in vulgus, *talked all the town over.*  
 Pervulgo, āre; *act. acc. Cic. to make common, publish, prostitute.*  
 PES, ēdis; *m. Cic. [pēs] a foot; also a louse, the ear of a boat, and a rope fixed to the corner of a sail to fasten it.* \* Pes alaudæ, *lark's herb.* \* Pes gallinaceus, *fumitory.* \* Pes milvi, *kite's heel.* \* Pes vinaceorum, *the stalk or tail of grapes.* \* Pedem efferre, *to go abroad.* \* Men' pedem posse sperasti? *did you think that I could stir it out?* \* Neque pes, neque caput comparet, *it hath neither head nor tail.* \* Servus ad pedes, or a pedibus; *a foot-boy.* \* Pedem conferre, *to go to a place.* \* Pedem referre, *to retreat.* \* Suo se pede metiri, *to measure his feet.*



foot by his own last. \* Unā omnes fecere pedem, all joined to hoist and display the sail. \* Vincō pede & soluto, in verse and prose. \* Pedem dare, to aid, succour. \* Omni pede niti, to give all the assistance one can. \* Presso pede, softly, without the least noise. Pescennius, ii; m. a great friend of Cicero's. Pescennius Niger, a Roman emperor, whose life is written by Ælius Spartianus. Pescendia, arum; a people of Ethiopia. Pelici, orum; a people of Spain. Pessarius, a, um; adj. [à pessus] of a suppository. † Pessellum, ii, n. a little bar or bolt. Pessimè, adv. superl. very bad. Pessimus, a, um; adj. superl. à malus, peior. very bad or wicked, the worst. See Malus. Pessinus, untis; f. a city of Galatia on the borders of Magna Phrygia, where Cybele had a temple, from thence called Pessinuntia. Pessium, ii; n. a city of the Jazyges Metanastæ. Pessulatus, a, um; adj. bolted. PESSULUS, li; m. Vitr. [πάσσαλον] a door, bar or bolt. \* Pessulum ostio obdere, to bolt a door. \* Pessulum reducere, to unbolt. PESSUM; adv. Sall. [ὀπίσω, vel à pes, vel βυζόνος fundus] downward, downright. \* Pessum premere, to sink one down. \* Pessum ire, to sink one toward the bottom. Pessundo, edi, ātum, āre; act. cum accus. Sen. [of pessum and do] to press down, fling down, cast under foot. \* Pessundare iracundiam, to bring down one's passion. PESSUS, i; n. Cels. [πεσός] a pessary or other suppository of soft wool. Pestifer, ra, rum; adj. bringing the plague or other calamities. Pestiferè, adv. destructively. Pestiferus, a, um; adj. pernicious. Pestilens, gen. ntis; adj. contagious, subject to the plague. Pestilentia, æ; f. the pestilence, a plague, infection, unwholesomeness. † Pestilentiosus, a, um; adj. bringing the plague. † Pestilis, le; adj. infectious, foultry. Pestilitas, atis; f. the plague, an infectious time. PESTIS, is; f. Cic. [ab Heb. pashat, spoliavit] the pestilence or plague, any calamity, mischief, bane, a pestilent or dangerous fellow. \* Venti populo pestem minitante, threatening to plague the Veian people. \* Pestis adulta, a plague-force ready to break. \* Pestis tenet, you are plaguy mad. \* Abi in malam pestem, go and be hang'd. Pefuri, orum; a people of Lusitania. Petalæ, arum; a people of Eubæa. Petalæ, arum; f. four islands in Euripus Euboicus. Petalides, dum; f. fat hogs, g. Petalissinus, i; m. a Syracusan banishment for five years, by writing names on olive leaves, g. Petalitis, idis; f. the herb harts-horn, g. Petallium, ii; n. a leaf, a thin plate, oil of spikenard leaf, g. † Petaloides urina, urine with sediment like fishes scales.

Petālum, i; n. a leaf; also square marble, g. Petālurgus, i; m. a gold-beater, g. Petālus, li; m. one of those that were slain by Periclus in Cepheus's court. † Petaminarius, ii; m. one that leaps so as that he seems to fly. Petāsātus, a, um; adj. wearing a broad brim'd hat. Petasites, is; f. lag-wort, butterbur, g. Petāso, ōnis; m. [à petasus] a spring, hand or leg of pork, a gammon of bacon. Petāsunculus, i; m. a little gammon of bacon. PETASUS, i; m. [πέτασος] a broad-brim'd hat, the round covering of a house; also a round ball on the top of a building. Petaurista, æ; m. a dancer on the ropes, g. † Petaurum, i; n. a rope to dance upon, a roost for poultry, a shingle, a hoop used by tumblers. Petaurus, i; m. a dancer on the ropes, g. † Petax, ācis; adj. [à peto] desirous. Petelia, the metropolis of the Lucani called Pelicastro, in the foot-way from Rome to Greece. Peteon, a city of Boeotia. Petesso, } to look after, demand † Petisso, } earnestly. Petesucus, ci; f. a city of Egypt. † Petigo, inis; f. the itch. Petilia, a city of Magna Græcia. Petilius, ii; m. [à petilia] a kind of wild rose. PETILUS, a, um; adj. [λεπτὸς, vel à πέταλον, folium] dwindling, very small, hard, dry. \* Petila crura spindle shanks. Petimen, inis; n. [à peto] the facion in a horse's shoulder. Petiōlus, i; m. [à pes] a stalk of fruit, a small spindle leg. Petirgala, læ; f. a city of India within Ganges. Petisia, orum; pl. n. [ab invent.] pippins. Petitiō, ōnis; f. Cic. a petition, request, standing for, an assailing. \* Implere petitionem, to prove what one sues to be his right. Petitiuncula, æ; f. Ter. a small request. † Petitiū, a, um; adj. desiring often. Petitor, ōris; m. } a suer, a demander. Petitrix, icis; f. } der, candidate. Petitiōrius, a, um; adj. requesting or suing. \* Judicium petitorium, an action for debt. Petitum, i; n. a request or demand. Petitus, us; m. a desire; also an inclination. \* Petitu tuo, at your request. Petitus, a, um; part. à petor, desired, assaulted, fetched. \* Altè petitum procemium, a tedious preamble. † Petivolum, i; n. a mark to shoot at. PET-O, i, vi and ii, itum, ère; act. cum acc. Vir. [ἐπιτρέω] to ask, desire, request, reach at, implore, sue for, fetch, aim directly at, seek, go to, lay claim to. \* Petere fugam, to take to flight. \* Petere pectus gladio, to make a pass at one's breast. \* Cæsum petere hostem, to slash with the edge of a sword. \* Cornu petere, to hunch or gore. \* Saxi petere, to sling stones at one. \* Vultus petere, to fly at one's face. \* Evandrum petimus, we

look for Evander. \* Petere veneno, to attempt to poison. \* Cursu petere, to run unto. \* Petere blanditiis, to coter. \* Auribus & oculis petere, to hearken and look after. \* Petere altè suspirium, to fetch a deep sigh. Petōritum, i; n. [à τέρρεσις, Æol. πέρορες, quatuor] a waggon. Petorli, ōrum; pl. m. a great and populous nation of Lydia. Petosiris, a famous Egyptian mathematician. Petovio, } the city Pet- } Petobio, } tav in upper } Petovium, i; n. } Pannonia. Petra, æ; f. the metropolis of the Nabathæi, whence that part of Arabia is called Petrea; also a town in Sicily; also a town in Macedonia, and other places. PETRA, æ; f. Liv. [πέτρα] a rock, great stone. Petrea, æ; f. the name of a sea nymph. Petreion, a city of the Lazi in Scythia. † Petrarium, ii; n. a stone quarry. † Petricia, æ; a woman at a shew representing a drunken woman. Petreius, ii; m. a lieutenant of Cæsar's in Gallia, who afterwards followed Pompey, and was put to death by Cæsar. Petrelæum, i; n. oil running naturally through a stone, g. Petrenses, ium; pl. m. } the people of } Petrini, orum; pl. m. } Petra in Sicily. † Petreus, a, um; adj. stony, rocky. † Petricōsus, a, um; adj. stony. Petrificatio, ōnis; f. a disease in the eyes or eye-lids. Petrinum, ni; n. a town and castle in Campania. † Petro, ōnis; m. a clown, a rustic, a ram; old. Petroburgum, gi, n. Peterborough in Northamptonshire. Petrocorii, } orum; pl. m. a people } Petrogori, } of Aquitain, called Les } Perigourains. Petronia, æ; f. the wife of Vitellius; also a river in Italy. Petronius, i; m. the governor of Egypt under Augustus; and several other men. Petronius Arbitrator, an elegant, but obscene poet under Nero. Petrolaca, æ; f. a small country of Arcadia. Potroselinum, i; n. parsley, g. Petrossa, læ; f. an island of Cilicia. Petrosus, a, um; adj. rocky, craggy. Petrus, tri; Peter the Cruel, king of Portugal, who slew all the nobility, and his own relations, A. D. 1348. also a king of Hungary, A. D. 1043. also a king of Arragon, A. D. 1283. and other men. Petrus Altitadorensis, an emperor of the Greeks. Petrus Lombardus, a famous divine bishop of Paris, under Ludovicus Crassus. Petuaria, Beveriy in Yorkshire. Petubastis, a king of Egypt. Petulans, gen. ntis; adj. abusive, saucy, malapert, bold and lustful. Petulanter; adv. saucily, lustfully. Petulantia, æ; f. Pnædr. sauciness, boldness, malapertness, lustfulness, (6) K over-



over-rankness; the raging of a dis-temper.  
 Pētūlus, a, um; adj. butting with horns, running at, wanton.  
 † Pētūlor, ari; dep. to woe.  
 † Petulus, i; m. a blinker, one that looks askint.  
 Petum, ti; n. } [Americ. petun]  
 Petunum, ni; n. } tobacco.  
 Petūcum, part of the city of Rome.  
 Peuce, ēs; f. an island of lower Mysia at the mouth of the river Ister.  
 Peucēdānus, ni; m. } horse-strong,  
 Peucēdānum, ni; n. } horse-strange,  
 sow-fennel, sulphur-wort.  
 Peucetia, æ; f. Apulia, so called to distinguish it from the other called Daunia, now Terra de Bari.  
 Peucetius, a, um; adj. of Peucetia.  
 Pexātus, a, um; adj. wearing frieze garments, or high napped cloth.  
 Pexim; adv. neatly, decently.  
 Pexitas, āis; f. the highness of the nap.  
 † Pexito, are; act. to comb often.  
 Pexo, are; act. [à pecto] to comb.  
 Pexus, a, um; part. of pecto, trimmed, combed, having a high nap; also gross and rude. \* Pexa toga, a frieze gown. \* Pexæ vestes, thick rough garments made of hair or coarse wool.  
 Pexita, æ; m. a puff or mushroom without any stalk, g.

## P ante H.

P. H. abbreviat. for positus hic, or publicus honor.  
 Phabiranum, ni; n. the city Bremen in Saxony.  
 Phacion, a town in Thessaly.  
 Phacius, a, um; adj. of Phacion.  
 Phæacia, æ; f. an island in the Ionian sea, called also Corcyra.  
 Phæaces, the people of Phæacia, noted for their idleness and luxury.  
 Phæcāsiātus, a, um; adj. wearing a white sacerdotal shoe.  
 Phæcāsiūm, ii; n. Eccl. a bishop's white shoe, g.  
 Phædimus, mi; m. a famous runner; an elegiac poet of Byzantium.  
 Phædon, an Athenian, slain at a feast by the thirty tyrants, his daughters were virgins, who, embracing one another, threw themselves headlong into a well; also a philosopher of Elis, to whom Plato dedicates his book De Immortalitate Animæ.  
 Phædra, dræ; f. the daughter of Minos king of Crete, and wife to Theseus, who fell in love with her son-in-law Hippolytus, and, upon his refusing of her, falsely accused him to her husband, who, calling upon Neptune for vengeance, was the cause of his destruction.  
 Phædrus, dri; m. one of Plato's scholars, under whose name he put out his book Phædrus, and other men.  
 Phæmonoe, } ēs; f. the first prophets  
 Phæmonoe, } of Apollo at Delphos,  
 said to invent the heroic verse.  
 Phæniana, æ; f. } a city of Rhætia,  
 Phæniana castra, } called now Be-  
 lenhusium.  
 Phænicias, æ; m. the south-east wind, g.  
 Phæniomezon, i; n. an appearance.  
 Phænomerides, an epithet of the Laconian women.  
 Phænomeris, idis; f. a kind of women's garment, g.

Phaëthon, ontis; m. the son of Sol and Clymene, who desiring his father to let him guide the chariot of the sun, for one day, set the world on fire, and was struck with a thunder-bolt into the river Eridanus; Ovid.  
 Phaethonteus, a, um; adj. of Phaëthon.  
 Phaethontis, tidis; f. } Phaëthon's  
 Phaethontides, } sisters.  
 Phagēdæna, æ; f. a wolf or canker in a woman's breast, g. Celf.  
 Phagēdænicus, a, um; adj. belonging to, or having a wolf or canker.  
 Phager, ri; m. } a sea fish, g.  
 Phagrus, ri; m. }  
 Phagesia, æ; f. a gormandizing feast, g.  
 Phago, onis; a notorious glutton, who in one day at the table of Aurelianus eat up a whole boar, an hundred loaves, a weather, and a porker, and drank a whole hoghead of wine.  
 Phagolœdorus, delighting in railing, g.  
 Phagres, a city of Thrace.  
 Phagresius, a, um; } adj. of Pha-  
 Phagreseus, a, um; } gres.  
 Phagrorion, } a country in the  
 Phagroriopolis, } bay of Arabia by  
 the Red-sea.  
 Phalachra, the top of mount Ida, where Paris had his timber to build his ships.  
 Phalacrus, i; m. the son of Æolus.  
 Phalacros, bald or bare, g.  
 Phalacrocor-ax, ācis; m. a cormorant.  
 Phalacron, a promontory of Corcyra.  
 † Phalæ, arum; pl. f. scaffolds, wooden towers.  
 Phalæcium, i; n. [à Phalæcus, invent.] a phalacian verse.  
 Phalæsia, æ; f. a city of Arcadia.  
 Phalang-æ, arum; f. pl. rowlers by which ships are drawn ashore, g.  
 Phalangarii, orum; n. pl. they that with ship-rowlers bring up ships.  
 Phalangit-æ, arum; pl. m. Just. an army ordered like the Macedonian phalanx, soldiers in the main body.  
 Phalangites, æ; m. an herb that cures the biting of the venomous spider.  
 Phalangium, i; n. a venomous spider.  
 † Phalang-o, are; act. to carry upon rowlers; Reg. accus.  
 Phala-nx, ngis; f. Curt. the battalia or main body of an army, taken from the Macedonian militia; also a rowler to put under ships, and the space between the knuckles, g.  
 Phalanx; m. the brother of Arachne.  
 Phalara, ræ; f. a city of Thessaly, and other places.  
 Phalarica, cæ; f. a javelin. \* Phalarica apua, a smelt, g.  
 Phalaris, a Sicilian tyrant who burnt Perillus in the brazen bull which he had made for the tormenting of others; also a city of Tuscany.  
 Phalar-is, idis; f. a moor-hen; also the herb bearing canary seed, g.  
 Phalaferna, næ; f. a city of Crete.  
 PHALER-Æ, arum; pl. [of τὰ φάλαρα] the trappings of a horse. \* Ad populum phaleras, those toys please the multitude, don't take me for a fool.  
 Phalērāt-us, a, um; adj. having rich trappings. \* Dicta phalerata, splendid and pompous sayings.  
 Phalereus, i; m. one that was given over by the physicians, by reason of an incurable imposthume, and, seek-

ing death by going to the wars, received a wound in his breast, which cured him; and other men.  
 Phālēr-o, are; act. cum accus. Plaut. to adorn with trappings.  
 Phaleron, a haven of Attica and Thessaly.  
 Phallic-a, orum; n. pl. the rites of Bacchus at Athens, instituted by Pegasus Eleutheriensis.  
 Phallicus, a, um; adj. lascivious, g.  
 Phalliphōria, orum; n. pl. the sacrifice of Isis, wherein impure symbols were secretly carried in an idolatrous procession, g.  
 Phallus, i; m. a man's yard.  
 Phalora, ræ; f. a city of Thessaly.  
 Phalorensis, e; adj. } of Phalora.  
 Phalerites, is; }  
 Phalorias, æ; f. a city of Locris.  
 Phaloricus, a, um; adj. of, from, or belonging to Phalorias.  
 Phanaë, a promontory of China, called also Mons Phaneus.  
 Phanagoria, æ; f. a city of Sarmatia in Asia.  
 Phanaticus, a, um. See Fanaticus.  
 Phaneas, æ; m. a noble Carthaginian, who in the third Punic war fell off to the Romans.  
 Phanesii, orum; pl. m. a northern people said to have ears so broad, that they covered their whole bodies.  
 Phaneta, æ; m. a god so called when he appeared among the Grecians; also the sun.  
 Phaneus, i; m. a mountain in Chios, where very good wine grows.  
 Phania, æ; m. a certain man who made men believe he was much richer than he was; whence the proverb, Phaniæjanua.  
 Phanodemus, mi; m. an historian who wrote the antiquities of Attica.  
 Phanoteus, i; f. a city of Phocis.  
 Phantasia, æ; f. the phansy or imagination, g.  
 Phantasma, ātis; n. an apparition, spirit, phansy, g.  
 Phantasticus, a, um; adj. phantastic, imaginary, g.  
 Phantia, æ; f. a city of Troas.  
 Phanium. See Fanum.  
 Phanus, ni; m. one that suspected his wife, and so ordered his doors, that they could not be opened without making a noise; but she, admitting her friends another way, occasioned the proverb, Phani osium, to signify something kept in vain.  
 Phaon, nis; m. a young man of Lesbos, said to be made beautiful by an ointment given him by Venus, which caused Sappho to fall in love with him.  
 Phar-æ, arum; pl. f. a city of Crete, and another of Messene.  
 Phareus, a, um; adj. of Pharæ.  
 Pharaïtes, of Pharæ in Crete.  
 Pharamundus, di; m. Pharamund the twenty-fourth king of France, who removed his seat from the eastern to the western part of France, and made the Salic law.  
 Pharan, indecl. a city of Arabia Petraea, and a mountain by the gulf of Arabia.  
 Pharao, onis; m. the general title of the kings of Egypt.  
 Pharaonis avis, a Turkey or Guinea-ben.  
 Pharathus, thi; f. a city of Galilee.  
 Pharbelus, li; f. a city of Egypt.  
 Phar-



Pharbetus, a city of the Eretrienſes.  
 Pharcedon, a city of Theſſaly.  
 Pharenſes, ium; pl. a people of Aſia by the river Mela.  
 Phares, etis; of Pharæ in Bœotia.  
 PHARETR-Ā, æ; f. Vir. [φάρετρα] a quiver.  
 Pharetratus, a, um; adj. wearing a quiver.  
 Pharia, æ; f. an iſland againſt Dalmatia, called Liſna.  
 Pharienſes, ium; pl. the people of Pharia.  
 Phario, a river of Armenia.  
 Pharis, a city of Laconia.  
 Phariſæ, } the citizens of Pha-  
 Pharietæ, } riſ.  
 Phariſaicus, a, um; adj. Erasm. phariſaical, hypocritical.  
 Phariſæi, ōrum; pl. phariſees, Jewiſh ſeparatiſts, pretending to extraordinary holineſs.  
 Pharmaceutice, ōs; f. the art of ſelecting, preparing, and mixing medicines, g. pharmacy.  
 Pharmaceutria, æ; f. a ſorcereſs, g.  
 Pharmacia, a bay by Boſphorus Thracius in Europe, called now Therapia.  
 Pharmacitis terra, pit-coal, g.  
 Pharmācōpœus, i; m. an apothecary that makes medicines, g.  
 Pharmācōpōla, æ; m. an apothecary that ſells medicines, g.  
 Pharmācōpōlium, ii; n. an apothecary's ſhop.  
 Pharmacotrophi, ōrum; pl. m. a people of Aſia feeding upon poiſon.  
 PHARMĀCUM, i; n. Phædr. [φάρμακον] a drug or potion, either medicinal or poiſonous.  
 Pharmacuſæ, ōrum; pl. f. two ſmall iſlands by Attica.  
 Pharnace, ōs; f. the mother of Cinyras king of Cyprus.  
 Pharnaceon, i; n. a kind of centaury.  
 Pharnaces, a people of Egypt, whoſe eyes are miſchievous.  
 Pharnaces, the ſon of Mithridates, ſlain by Cæſar.  
 Pharnacia, } æ; f. a country and city  
 Pharnacea, } of Pontus.  
 Pharnacium, i; n. a city of Phrygia.  
 Pharnuchus Aſiberus, or Naſiberus, he wrote an hiſtory of Perſia.  
 Pharodeni, } orum; pl. m. a people  
 Pharodini, } of Germany.  
 Pharos, a long iſland of Egypt, in which is a tower of the ſame name, built by Soſtratus Cnidius.  
 Pharpariades, part of mount Taurus.  
 Pharsalos, a town in Theſſaly by the river Enipeus.  
 Pharfalia, æ; f. all Theſſaly.  
 Pharfalicus, a, um; adj. of Theſſaly.  
 Pharus, i; d. gen. a peer or lanthorn by the ſhoars ſide, a beaçon.  
 Pharuſii, } orum; pl. m. a people of  
 Phauuſii, } Africa beyond Mauritania.  
 Pharycadon, a city on the river Penæus.  
 Pharyge, ōs; f. a city of Locris, called in Homer Tarphe.  
 Pharygæa, æ; f. Juno ſo called.  
 Pharaelis, a city of Judea.  
 Phania, æ; f. a city of Africa.  
 Phani, the people of Phania.  
 † Phalarium, ii; n. a place where French-beans grow.  
 Phaſelinus, a, um; adj. of French-beans. \* Phaſelinum oleum, oil made of theſe beans.  
 Phaſelis, a city inhabited heretofore by

the Lycii, then by the Pamphili, afterwards by the Cilicians, at laſt was demolished by P. Servilius; the inhabitants were wont to ſacrifice ſalt-fiſh without any blood, which occaſioned the proverb Phaſelitarum ſacrificium.  
 PHASELUS, i; d. gen. Sall. [φάσηλος] a pinnacle, yacht, or pleaſure-boat.  
 Phaſelus, li; m. } [φάσελος, φαſέ-  
 Phaſeolus, li; m. } λος] a French-bean.  
 Phaſeluſſæ, two iſlands of Libya.  
 Phaſanion, ii; n. ſword-graſs or gladder, g.  
 Phaſiāna, æ; f. a pheasant hen.  
 Phaſianarius, ii; m. a pheasant-keeper.  
 † Phaſionophonus, i; m. a goſs-hawk.  
 Phaſiānus, i; m. Col. [ἀφαςίς] a pheasant-cock.  
 Phaſis, is, and idis; m. a famous river of Colchis, and another in Taprobane.  
 Phaſma, ātis; n. an apparition, an hobgoblin, g.  
 † Phaſſachates, a kind of agat.  
 Phaſtea, æ; f. a city of the Sacæ.  
 Phaſterneſos, a deſert iſland about Cheronæſus in Thrace.  
 Phaſnites, part of Egypt.  
 Phaſulia, æ; f. Col. a large olive with a ſmall kernel, g.  
 Phaſemoniris, a country of Pontus in Cappadocia.  
 Phea, or Pheia, æ; f. a city of Elis.  
 Phebol, an iſland by the gulf of Arabia.  
 † Pheconobium, ii; a wild lettuce.  
 Phædius, i; m. one who died for his country, and was pronounced the wiſeſt and happieſt man by the oracle at Delphos.  
 Phegea, æ; f. a city of Arcadia, called before Erymanthus, and afterwards Plophis.  
 Phegeus, the father of Alpheſibœa.  
 Pheleſſæi, a people near the Umbri.  
 Phellandriū, ii; n. an herb good to break the ſtone, g.  
 Phellæus, i; a mountain of Attica, and of any rocky place, having fat mould fit for olives.  
 Phellodrus; f. a kind of cork-tree like an oak, g.  
 Phellus, i; m. cork, g.  
 Phellus, two countries of Lycia.  
 Phemius, Homer's maſter; and another who wrote of the Grecians return from Troy; alſo the father of Hægeus.  
 Phemonoe, ōs; f. See Phæmonoe.  
 Pheneum, i; n. a town in Arcadia, where the herb moly grows.  
 Pheneatæ, the people of Pheneum, who worſhipped Mercurius Quintus.  
 Pheneus, a lake of Arcadia, whoſe water in the night is deadly, but in the day is wholeſome.  
 Phengites; m. a certain bright ſtone.  
 Phenion, the herb anemone, g.  
 Phæræ; f. a town of Meſſenia, Theſſaly, and other places.  
 Phæreus, a, um; adj. of Phæræ.  
 Pheraules, a certain Perſian, who of a poor man was made very rich by Cyrus; but being very quickly weary, and deſiring to return to his former ſtate and quiet, gave all away again, reſerving only to himſelf his board.  
 Pherecl-us, i; m. a ſhip-carpenter,

who built the ſhips for Paris, when he was going for Helena.  
 Pherecleus, a, um; adj. of Phereclus.  
 Pherecrates, a comical poet of Athens, who ſerved under Alexander in the wars, and another of Deucalion's family.  
 Pherecydes, an hiſtorian of Athens, and ſeveral others.  
 Pheredus, di; m. the twenty-fifth king of Athens.  
 Pherenicus, ci; m. a fabulous hiſtorian of Heraclea.  
 Pherephatta, tæ; f. Proſerpine ſo called.  
 Pheretrum. See Feretrum.  
 Phereſphone, ōs; f. the ſame as Proſerpina.  
 Pheſtus, ti; m. the two and twentieth king of the Sicyonians.  
 Pheugarum, ri; n. the city Halberſtadt in Germany.  
 Phiala, æ; f. a lake in Cœloſyria, from whence the river Jordan ariſes.  
 PHIALA, æ; f. [φιάλη] a plain pot with a wide mouth to drink out of, a gold cup, a beaker; Juv. 5. 39. a vial or veſſel to drink in, made of glaſs; Petron. Hinc Angl. a phial, corruptè vial, a viol.  
 Phiceon, a mountain of Bœotia.  
 Phicores, a people of Aſia.  
 Phidamus, mi; m. a very laſcivious epicurean poet.  
 Phidias, æ; m. a famous ſtatuary.  
 Phidiæus, a, um; adj. of Phidias.  
 Phiditia, orum; n. Lacedæmonian ſhort commons in the public hall.  
 Phila, æ; f. a city of Macedonia.  
 Philadelphia, æ; f. a city of Lydia, and other places.  
 Philadelphia, æ; f. brotherly love, g.  
 Philadelphus, phi; m. (Ptolemy) a king of Egypt, who gathered a library of almoſt fifty thouſand books, and procured the tranſlation of the books of Moſes.  
 Philæ, a little iſland in Egypt.  
 Philæni, ōrum; pl. m. Juſt. two brothers of Carthage, who, to determine the controverſy between them and the Cyrenians about their bounds, were to run till they met; they two, having gotten too much ground, were killed by the adverſe party, and had altars raiſed upon their tombs in honour of them, by the Carthaginians.  
 Philæum, the city Groningen in the Netherlands.  
 Philagrius, i; m. a famous phyſician of Epirus, contemporary with Galen.  
 Pilagrus, gri; m. a Cilician ſophiſter very paſſionate.  
 Philalethes, a lover of truth, g.  
 Philammon, the ſon of Apollo, a famous muſician.  
 Philanthropia, æ; f. a loving of mankind, g.  
 Philanthiōpus, } g. loving mankind;  
 Philanthrōpos, } alſo a burr ſo called from catching hold of every one.  
 Philarchi, a people of Arabia Fœlix.  
 Philaretus, ti; m. a man's name.  
 Philargytus, i; m. a lover of money.  
 Philautica, æ; f. ſelf-love, g.  
 Philautus, i; m. a ſelf-lover, g.  
 Phileas, a country of Byzantium; alſo an ancient geographer.  
 Philēphus, phi; m. an excellent poet or orator.  
 Philēma, ātis; n. a kiſs, g.  
 Philemon, a comical poet, ſecond to Menander;  
 (6) K 2



Menander; also a countryman who, having entertained Jupiter and Mercury in his cottage, was with his wife Baucis turned into a tree, and his house into a temple.  
 Philenis, an harlot whom Philocrates inveighs against.  
 Phileros, a city of Macedonia, and the name of a letter-carrier.  
 Philestus, i; m. a surname of Apollo.  
 Philestia, ōrum; pl. m. temples dedicated to Apollo.  
 Phileta, tæ; f. a city about Caria.  
 Philetæria, æ; f. wild sage, a kind of bur; also enchantments, g.  
 Philetas, tæ; m. an elegiac poet of the island Cos; he is said to be so slender, that he was fain to carry lead about him for fear he should be blown away.  
 Phileteus, a, um; adj. of Philetas.  
 Philetus, i; m. a bishop of Antioch, A. D. 214. and other men.  
 Philetymus, Erasm. tell-troth.  
 Phileum, Groningen in Germany.  
 Philia, a promontory of Thrace.  
 Philicus, an island before Taprobane.  
 Philides, a certain horse-courser, of whom when Themistocles asked a horse, and was denied, he threatened to turn his house, e're long, into a wooden horse.  
 Philippi, a city of Macedonia on the borders of Thrace.  
 Philippicus Bardanus, an emperor, who in the second year of his reign had his eyes put out, and was cast into prison by Anthemius.  
 Philippides, a comical poet, who in his old age, and beyond his expectation, being victor at a trial of skill among the poets, died suddenly for joy; such a thing happened also to Diagoras of Rhodes; also an Athenian runner, who is said in one night to have run fifteen hundred furlongs, to give the Lacedæmonians notice of the Persians coming into Greece.  
 Philippopolis; f. a city of Thrace by the river Hebrus.  
 Philippus, pi; m. the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great; also a king of Macedonia, and a physician of Alexander the Great, and an historian of Amphipolis, and the ninth bishop of Jerusalem, a Roman emperor, who succeeded Gordianus, and several other men.  
 Philippus, pi; m. } a golden coin  
 Philippeus, ei; m. } of Macedonia, worth about three shillings, g.  
 Philiscus, a town of Athens; also a famous carver.  
 Philistion, a comical poet of Nicæa, who died with immoderate laughter; also a physician of Locris.  
 Philistius, i; m. a Milesian orator; also an historian of Syracuse.  
 Philix, the emperor Domitian's nurse.  
 Phillis; f. a country of Thrace.  
 Phillyra, æ; the mother of the centaur Chiron, called from her Phillyrides.  
 Philo the father of Mercurius Trimegistus, and several other men.  
 Philobrotus, a mountain of Bæotia.  
 Philocalus, i; a good man, g.  
 Philocandrus, one of the Cyclades.  
 Philocares, the herb borehound, g.  
 Philochorus, ri; m. a learned Athenian, slain by Antigonus king of Macedon, on suspicion of his correspondence with king Ptolemy.

Philocles, a tragical poet of Athens, called also Bilis, from his being very passionate.  
 Philoctetes, the son of Pæan, and companion of Hercules, who left him his bow and poisoned arrows.  
 Philodoxus, i; m. Erasm. a lover of glory, one that is vain-glorious.  
 Philogonus, ni; m. a bishop of Antioch, A. D. 321.  
 Philogynia, g. a doting on women.  
 Philohistoricus, g. a lover of history.  
 Philolaus, i; m. a Pythagorean philosopher.  
 Philologia, æ; f. the study of human literature, g. philology.  
 Philologus, i; m. a humanist, g.  
 Philomathes, g. desirous to learn.  
 Philomathia, desire of learning.  
 Philombrötus, an Athenian prince.  
 Philomela, æ; f. the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, whom Tereus king of Thrace ravished, and cut her tongue out; and being afterwards about to kill her, in her flight from him she was turned into a nightingale; the nightingale.  
 Philomelium, a city of Magna Phrygia.  
 Philomelus, li; m. a general of the Phocenses; also a very rich harper.  
 Philomenes, a king of Paphlagonia, giving name to his successors.  
 Philomusus, i; g. one poetically given.  
 Philon, a famous physician.  
 Philonides, dis; one of Melita of a very great stature, and very little wit, which caused the proverb, Indoctior Philonide.  
 Philonius, a haven of Corsica.  
 Philonomia, æ; f. the daughter of Nyctinus and Arcadia, who, as she was hunting with Diana, was got with child by Mars, and brought forth Lycastus and Parrhasius, kings of Arcadia. Ovid.  
 Philopæus, a dishonest lover of children; also the herb borehound, g.  
 Philos, an island against Persia, not far from Cassandra.  
 Philosophaster, ri; m. a smatterer in philosophy.  
 Philosophia, æ; f. Cic. philosophy, the study of wisdom, g.  
 Philosophice; adv. philosophically.  
 Philosophicus, a, um; adj. philosophical, of or about philosophy, g.  
 Philosophor, ari; dep. to study philosophy, to discourse gravely about serious and learned questions. \* Satis philosophatum est, I have play'd the philosopher long enough.  
 Philosophus, a, um; adj. of a philosopher, g.  
 Philosophus, i; m. a philosopher, a student seeking after wisdom, g.  
 Philostephanus, ni; m. an historian of Cyrene.  
 Philostorgius, i; m. a Cappadocian under Theodosius Junior, who wrote twelve books of ecclesiastical history according to the twelve letters in his name.  
 Philostratus, ti; m. the name of several famous men.  
 Philotas, tæ; m. a companion of Alexander the Great, to whom, after his death, the kingdom of Cilicia fell.  
 Philotera; } f. a city in Coelosyria.  
 Philoteris; }  
 Philoteris; f. a city by the gulf of Arabia, called also Arsinoe.  
 Philotheoros, g. one given to speculation.

Philotimus, a freed man of Cicero's.  
 Philoxenus, i; m. a philosopher who wished himself a neck as long as a crane's, that he might take more delight in tasting his meat and drink; also a grammarian of Alexandria, a Lyric poet; and other men.  
 PHILTRUM, i; n. Phædr. [φίλτρον] a love potion.  
 Philyllius, i; m. an ancient comical poet.  
 Philymythus, i; m. Erasm. a lover of romances.  
 Philyra, æ; f. Ovid. daughter of Oceanus, on whom Saturn in the form of a horse is said to beget the centaur Chiron.  
 Philyra, æ; f. the thin skin between the bark and the tree; also a skin of parchment, and a sheet of paper.  
 Philyres, a people of Pontus.  
 Philyreus, } Chiron, so called of Phil-  
 Philyrdes, } lyra his mother.  
 Philythius, i; m. Erasm. a delighting in trifles and gewgaws.  
 Phineus, i; m. a king of Arcadia.  
 Phineus, a, um; } adj. of Phineus.  
 Phineius, a, um; }  
 Phinon, a city of Idumea.  
 Phinopolis, lis; f. a city of Pontus.  
 Phinthia, æ; f. a fountain of Sicily, into which they say nothing will sink.  
 Phinton, } an island between Sar-  
 Phintonis, } dinia and Corsica.  
 Phiresi, orum; pl. a people of Scandia.  
 Phla, æ; f. a small island in the late Tritonis.  
 Phlanates, a people of Illyricum.  
 Phlanon, a city and haven by the isle Absyrtus.  
 Phlebötomia, æ; f. Cels. a letting of blood, g.  
 Phlebötomo, are; Cels. to let blood.  
 Phlebötomum, i; n. Cel. a lancet or instrument to let blood with, g.  
 Phlegethon, a flaming river of hell.  
 Phlegethontes, a, um; } adj. of Phle-  
 Phlegethontis, e; } gethon.  
 Phlegma, ätis; n. Cels. slegm, g.  
 Phlegmaticus, a, um; adj. Cels. slegmatic, abounding with slegm, g.  
 Phlegmone, ês; f. a red swelling with an inflammation of the blood.  
 Phlegon, one of the horses of the sun.  
 Phlegontis, idis; } Erasm. a precious  
 Phlegontites, is; } stone with a kind of flame, g.  
 Phlægra, græ; f. a city of Macedonia.  
 Phlægræus, a, um; of Phlægra.  
 Phlægyas, a city of Bæotia, from Phlegyas the son of Mars and Chryle, king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly; he is set under a great stone in hell ready to fall on his head, for burning the temple of Apollo, who had ravished his daughter Coronis; Ovid.  
 Phlegyæ, a people of Thessaly, who being sacrilegious, and despising both gods and men, were drowned by Neptune; Ovid.  
 Phlias, an Argonaut, the son of Bacchus.  
 Phlius, untis; f. the name of two cities in Peloponnesus.  
 Phlogites, a precious stone resembling the flames, g.  
 Phlox, ōgos; f. a flame; also a yellow flower like a violet, g.  
 Phlyctenæ, āum; pl. f. pimples or rubies in the face, g.  
 Phlygadia, a mountain against Illyricum and Adia.  
 Phlygonium, i; n. a city of Phous; Phobctor,



Phobator, the son of Somnus, called also Icelos.  
 Phōca, æ; f. a sea-calf, g.  
 Phōcæ, arum; f. small islands of Crete.  
 Phōcæa, æ; f. a city of Æolis.  
 Phocæna, æ; f. a porpoise, g.  
 Phocaria, æ; f. an island in the Egean sea.  
 Phocarum insula, an island in the gulf of Arabia.  
 Phocas, cæ; f. a Roman emperor, who usurped the empire, and established his tyranny, by slaying the offspring of his master Mauritius the emperor, and then putting his eyes out. This man conferred upon or suffered the pope to assume the title of Universal Bishop. A. D. 606.  
 Phocenses, a people of Hetruria, Ionia, Phocis, and other places.  
 Phocias, a river of Thessaly.  
 Phocion, an Athenian, always poor, though he might have been rich; he was never seen to laugh or weep; also a peripatetick of Spain, who wrote the book Cornucopia.  
 Phōcis; f. a country of Achaia between Bœotia and Æolia, wherein is the city Delphos, and the mountain Parnassus.  
 Phoclis; f. a city of Arachosia.  
 Phocra, a mountain of Mauritania Tingitana.  
 Phocus, ci; m. the son of Phocion; also the son of Æacus.  
 Phocusa, fæ; f. one of the Sporades.  
 Phocusæ, two islands in the Egyptian sea.  
 Phocylides, a Greek poet of Miletus, and another of Alexandria, later than him whose poem is extant.  
 Phœbas, ædis; f. a priestess of Apollo.  
 Phœbatis, a city of Macedonia.  
 Phœbe, æs; f. the same as Diana and Luna, so called of her brother Phœbus; and other women; the moon.  
 Phœbi, a promontory of Mauritania.  
 Phœbigēna, næ; m. a surname of Æsculapius, from his father Phœbus.  
 Phœbus, bi; m. the same as Apollo, or the sun, the son of Jupiter and Latona, at the same birth with Diana, called by the poets the god of divination and musick, and the inventor of medicines.  
 Phœnice, æs, f. } account of Syria.  
 Phœnicia, æ; f. }  
 Phœnices, the people.  
 Phœniceus, a, um; adj. of crimson or scarlet; also a chestnut colour.  
 Phœnicias, a precious stone like a date, and the south-south-east wind.  
 Phœnicobalanus, i; m. a date or tamarind, g.  
 Phœnicopterus, i; m. a red nightingale.  
 Phœnicurus, i; m. a red-tail or red-lark.  
 Phœnicus, ci; f. a city of Crete, and an island by Lycia.  
 Phœnicussæ, two islands in the Libyan gulf by Carthage; and a city of the Phœnicians in Syria.  
 Phœn-ix, icis; f. a city of Crete; also a haven of Lycia, and a river of Thessaly, and other places.  
 Phœn-ix, icis; m. the son of Agenor, and brother of Cadmus, from whom some say Phœnicia had its name; also the master of Achilles; and other men. Hom.  
 Phœnix, icis; f. a phenix, an Arabian bird, said to live alone about

five or six hundred years, and then to burn herself in a nest of spices, from whose ashes springs a young one; also a date, or a palm-tree, and the philosopher's stone, g.  
 Phœotia, a city of Arcania, from Phœtus, the son of Alcmenon.  
 † Phola, æ; f. redplume.  
 Pholēgandrus, one of the Sporades.  
 Phōloe, a mountain of Peloponnesus; also a woman's name.  
 Pholœticus, a, um; adj. of Pholoe.  
 Pholous, a city of Arcadia from the centaur Pholus.  
 Phonascus, ci; m. a master of pronunciation, g.  
 Phonicus, a, um; adj. of a voice or sound.  
 Phora, ræ; f. a city of Armenia Major.  
 Phoraphal, a king of Babylon, called also Phul.  
 Phorbæ, a city of Thessaly.  
 Phorbantius, a, um; adj. of Phorbæ.  
 Phorbantia, æ; f. an island of Sicily, called Lavenso.  
 Phorbas the son of Priamus; also the fifth Athenian prince; a king of the Argives; and others.  
 Phorcus, } a king of Corsica, the son  
 Phorcys, } of Pontus and Terra,  
 the father of the Phorceydes and Gorgones.  
 Phorica, æ; f. a city of Arcadia.  
 Phoristæ, a people of Asia.  
 Phormio, an Athenian captain in the Peloponnesian war; also a Peripatetick philosopher.  
 Phormion, g. an herb good against the pin and web in the eye.  
 Phormus, mi; m. a comical poet of Syracuse.  
 Phornacis; f. a city of Boetia.  
 Phorobrentarium, a city of Libya.  
 Phōrōneus, i; m. a king of the Argives, the son of Inachus.  
 Phōrōnis, idos, } of Phoro-  
 Phoroneus, a, um; adj. } neus.  
 Phorum, a heaven of Attica.  
 Phoruma, a city of Thrace.  
 Phosphorus, i; m. the morning-star.  
 Photinæon, a city of Thessaly.  
 Photinus, a bishop of Lions, and disciple of Polycarp; also an heretick who denied the divinity of Christ.  
 Phraaspa, pæ; f. a city of Media.  
 Phraates, a king of Parthia, expelled for his tyranny and afterwards restored by Augustus.  
 Phraga, a city of Drangiana which Alexander afterwards called Prophthasia.  
 Phragmites, æ; m. g. a reed or cane of the sea.  
 Phragmon, a famous statuary and painter.  
 Phrangi, a people of Italy near the Alps.  
 Phranicates, a Parthian emperor.  
 Phraortes, an Indian king.  
 Phraus, is, or eos; f. Quint. the stile or manner of speaking, g.  
 Phrazi, a city of Bactriana.  
 Phrēnōsis, is, or eos; f. the frenzy.  
 Phrēneticus } a, um; adj. frantick or  
 Phreneticus } lunatick, g.  
 Phrenitis, idos, f. the lunacy, g.  
 Phretes, a people of Libya.  
 Phricion, a mountain of Locris, whose inhabitants are called Æoles and Phricanes.  
 Phriconis, } a name of Larissa.  
 Phriconitis, }  
 Phricones, the inhabitants of Larissa.  
 Phronima, mæ; f. the daughter of

Clearchus king of Crete.  
 Phrudis, a river of Gallia Belgica.  
 Phruri, a people of Scythia.  
 Phrurum, a promontory of Cyprus, also a city of India within Ganges.  
 Phrygia, æ; f. two countries in Asia, one called Magna, or Major, the other Minor.  
 Phryges, pl. à Phryx, the Phrygians, noted for their carlesness and wantonness, which caused the proverb, Phryx verberatus melior; Serò sapiunt Phryges.  
 Phrygianus, a, um; adj. embroidered, wrought with Phrygian stitch-work.  
 Phrigio, ōnis, m. an embroiderer.  
 Phrygius, a, um; adj. Phrygian, embroidery, g.  
 Phryna, æ; } f. an Athenian har-  
 Phryne, æs; } lot.  
 Phrynicus, ci; m. a tragedian of Athens.  
 Phrynondas, a very crafty fellow of Athens, who caused the proverb, Phrynondas alter.  
 Phrynos, i; m. g. the largest sort of frogs.  
 Phryx, ygis; m. one of Phrygia.  
 † Phryxana toga, a frieze gown or rug.  
 Phryxus, } the son of Athamas, and  
 Phrixus, } brother of Helle.  
 Phthas, Vulcan, so called, as doing all things artificially and truly.  
 Phthembatis, a part of Egypt.  
 Phthenotes, a part of Egypt.  
 Phthia, æ; f. a city of Thessaly, the country of Achilles; also a haven of Marmorica, called Porto del Patriarcha.  
 Phthiotis, one of the four parts of Thessaly.  
 Phthira, a mountain of Caria.  
 Phthiriasis, is; the lousy disease.  
 Phthiophagi, orum; pl. a people of Sarmatia in Asia that eat lice.  
 Phthificus, a, um, adj. Cels. troubled with the phthifick, g.  
 Phthisis, is; f. Cels. the phthifick, g.  
 Phthius, Achilles so called from Phthia.  
 Phthongus, i; m. a sound or note, g.  
 Phthorius, a, um; adj. Plin. that brings away a dead child, g.  
 Phthuth, a river of Mauritania Tingitana, beyond Hercules's Pillars.  
 Phu, n. valerian, capon-tail, jet-wall.  
 Phul, indecl. a king of Assyria.  
 Phulasser, indecl. a king of Babylon, called by Josephus Tadaphasser.  
 Phulbelochus, a king of Babylon.  
 Phupnena, a city of Armenia Minor.  
 Phurnita, tæ; f. a city of Libya.  
 Pusca, æ, } f. a city of Caria.  
 Phuscus, ci, }  
 PHY, interject. abomin. sob! sic!  
 Phycis, is; f. Plin. a fish speckled in the spring and white at all other times.  
 Phycies, g. a green precious stone.  
 Phycole, æs; f. a city of Hemylia, called Cervia, of few inhabitants by reason of the unwholesome air.  
 Phycus, untis; f. a promontory of Cyrenaica.  
 Phycussæ, islands of Libya.  
 Phycussæi, } ōrum; m. the inhabi-  
 Phycussi, } tants of Phycussæ.  
 Phygethion, i; n. Cels. a botch or bile.  
 Phyla, a castle in Attica.  
 Phylaca, æ; f. Plaut. a prison, ward, safe custody, g.  
 Phylæce, æs; f. a town in Thessaly, built by Phylacus, the son of Deion; here Protefilaus reigned; also a city in Egypt, and other places.  
 Phy.



Phylacensis, *a people of Bithynia.*  
 Phylacides, Protefilaus so called from Phylace.  
 Phylacista, æ; m. *a jaylor, keeper, g.*  
 Phyleus, i; m. *a Grecian captain at the Trojan wars.*  
 Phylacterium, ii; n. Hier. *a phylactery or preservative charm, g. a scroll of parchment with some part of the Jewish law written in it and worn by the Pharisees.*  
 Phylarchus, i; n. Cic. *a ruler of the people, the chief of a tribe, g.*  
 Phylitæ, *a people of India within Ganges.*  
 Phyllanthion, ii; n. Hermol. *an herb used in the dying of purple.*  
 Phylleus, i; m. *a mountain, city, and country of Macedonia.*  
 Phyllis, idis; f. *the daughter of Lycurgus king of Thrace, who entertained Demophoon, as he came from the Trojan wars, and being afterwards slighted by him hanged herself, and was turned into an almond-tree, Ovid. also the nurse of Domitian; a river of Bithynia, and a country of Thrace.*  
 Phyllitis, is; f. *the herb harts-tongue.*  
 Phyllon, i; n. Plin. *a leaf; also a kind of musk, and an herb supposed to be mercury, g.*  
 Phyllos, *a country of Arcadia.*  
 Phyma, ætis; n. *a bile or whitlow, g.*  
 Phyræma, æ; f. Plin. *a gum of the tree Myropium; also dough, g.*  
 Physa, æ; f. *a shell-fish of Nilus, g.*  
 Physæ, *a city of Macedonia.*  
 Physcelsa, fæ; f. *a city of Macedonia.*  
 Physcia, æ; f. *a city on a high mountain in Lycia.*  
 Physcos, *a haven and river of Rhodes; also a mountain in Magna Græcia by the city of Crotona.*  
 Physōma, ætis; n. *a mock-pearl, a windy excrescence in the pearl-fish.*  
 † Phyles, *certain precious stones.*  
 Physēter, ēris; m. Plin. *a great fish called a whirlpool, g.*  
 Physica, æ; f. } *physic, natu-*  
 Physice, ēs; f. } *ral philosophy,*  
 Physica, drum; m. } *g. Cic.*  
 Physice; adv. *naturally. Cic.*  
 Physicus, a, um; adj. *natural. Cic.*  
 Physicus, i; m. Cic. *a student of nature; a natural philosopher.*  
 Physiognōmia, æ; f. *physiognomy.*  
 Physiognōmon, ōnis; } *m. a physiog-*  
 Physiognōmus, i; } *nomist, one*  
 } *that assigns the inward disposition*  
 } *by the outward features of the body,*  
 } *g.*  
 Physiōlogia, æ; f. *natural philoso-*  
 } *phy, or an enquiry into natural causes,*  
 } *g.*  
 Physiōlogus, i; m. *a physiologer, g.*  
 Physis, is; f. *nature, g.*  
 Phytæum, i; n. *a city of Etolia.*  
 Phytæus, a, um; adj. *of Phytæum.*  
 Phytæmus, i; m. *Neptune so called by the Træzenii; also Jupiter.*  
 Phyteum, i; n. *a city of Elis.*  
 Phyteates, *of Phytæum.*  
 Phytonia, æ; f. *an island in the Tyrrhene sea.*  
 Physium, *a city of Elis in Peloponnesus.*  
 Phyzania, æ; f. *a country of Africa.*

## P ante I.

Pia mater; med. *the inmost skin inclosing the brain. See Pius.*  
 Piabilis, le; adj. *to be atoned for,*

*or purged by sacrifice.*  
 Piaceni, *the citizens of Piacus.*  
 Piaculāris, [sc. porta] *one of the gates at Rome.*  
 Piaculāris, e; adj. *purificatory, satisfactory, cleansing, atoning. \* Piacularia auspicia, sad tokens to be purged by sacrifices. \* Piaculāre facrum, rites performed for the dead. \* Mene piacularem fieri ob tuam stultitiam? must I pay for your folly?*  
 Piāculum, i; n. [à pio] *a satisfaction for a fault, a sacrifice, an atonement; also a grievous offence.*  
 Piacus, *a city of Sicily.*  
 Piada, æ; f. *a city of Serica.*  
 Piadæ, *a people of Scythia.*  
 Piala, *a city of Cappadocia.*  
 Piale, *a city of Thessaly.*  
 Piāmen, inis; } *n. a purification, an*  
 Piamentum, i; } *expiatory sacrifice,*  
 } *an heinous offence. Ovid. Plin.*  
 Piarensii, *a people of lower Mysia.*  
 Piastæ, *a people of Pontus.*  
 Piasus, *a captain of the Pelasgi.*  
 Piatio, ōnis; f. *a purging by sacrifices. Plin.*  
 Piātor, ōris; m. } *a purger by sacri-*  
 Piatrix, icis; f. } *fice. Fest.*  
 PICA, æ; f. [πίκα, à sono] *a pie, a magpie, Ovid. also women's longing, the green sickness, when women or girls eat chalk, charcoal, oatmeal, &c.*  
 Picandus, a, um; *to be pitched; Col. 12. 18.*  
 Picans, tis; part. *daubing over, as it were with pitch. Plin.*  
 Picardia, æ; *Picardy, the province of Gallia Belgica, called the granary of France.*  
 Picaria, æ; f. [à pix] *a pitch-pit.*  
 Picārius, a, um; adj. *of pitch.*  
 Picātus, a, um; adj. *pitched. \* Picatum vinum, wine that is of a pitchy taste.*  
 Picea, æ; f. Plin. *the pitch-tree.*  
 Piceaster, ri; m. *the wild pitch-tree.*  
 Piceatus, a, um; adj. *having pitch hanging to it. \* Manus piceata, a thievish pilfering hand.*  
 Picendaca, æ; f. *a city of India within Ganges.*  
 Picentia, æ; f. *a city of the Picentini in Italy.*  
 Picenum, ni; n. *a country of Italy, called also Picenus ager.*  
 Piceus, a, um; adj. *of pitch, black as pitch, dark as pitch.*  
 Picinus, a, um; adj. *of or like pitch.*  
 Picis mons, *a mountain in Italy.*  
 Picinesti, *a people of upper Mysia.*  
 Pico, are; act. *to pitch over.*  
 Picra, *a lake of Marmorica in Africa.*  
 Picridiæ, ærum; pl. f. *wild lettuce, bitter olives, or figs.*  
 Picris, idis; f. Plin. *bitter lettuce, wild cichory, hawk's weed, g.*  
 Pictæ, ærum; pl. f. *Veg. small and swift British ships.*  
 Pictavæ, Poictiers in France.  
 Pictavi, } *the people of Poictiers in*  
 Pictones, } *France.*  
 Picti, *the Picts, a people of Scotland.*  
 Pictilis, e; adj. *painted, embroidered.*  
 † Pictio, are, *to rain much or often.*  
 Pictor, ōris; m. *a painter, limner.*  
 Pictorius, a, um, *of or for painting.*  
 Pictum, i; n. *a picture.*  
 Pictura, æ; f. Cic. *the art of painting or embroidering; also a picture or piece of embroidery.*  
 Picturālis, e; adj. *of a picture.*  
 Picturatus, a, um; adj. *adorned with pictures, diapered, embroidered,*

*diversly coloured. Vir.*  
 Pictus, a, um; part. *of pingor, painted, adorned, handsome, neat.*  
 Picentum, ti; n. *a city of Istria.*  
 Picumnus, i; m. *the god of wedlock, or infants; the highway, or highway.*  
 Picus, ci, *a king of the Latins, the son of Saturn, and father of Faunus.*  
 PICUS, i; m. [à sono, vel à pēna, tondeo] *the wood-pecker, speight, or green peak.*  
 Pida, *a city of Pontus in Cappadocia.*  
 Pidofus, *an island not far from Halicarnassus.*  
 Pie; adv. Cic. *holily, affectionately, compassionately, tenderly, meekly.*  
 † Pie-ns, ntis; adj. *ntior, ntissimus, pious, dutiful, merciful.*  
 Piephigi, gorum; m. *a people of Dacia.*  
 Piera, *a fountain of Peloponnesus.*  
 Pieres, *a people of Macedonia.*  
 Pieria, æ; f. *a country of Macedonia, called Veria, and another in Syria, from whence the city Seleucia is called Pieria.*  
 Pierid-es, um; f. *the Muses, so called from Pierius, q. v.*  
 Pierius Sinus, *a sea of Thrace.*  
 Pierius, i; m. *a mountain of Thessaly, consecrated to the Muses; also a river of Achaia and Peloponnesus; also a very rich Macedonian, whose daughters, daring to contend with the Muses in singing, were turned into so many pies.*  
 Piētas, ætis; f. [à pius] *piety, holiness, natural affection, compassion, tenderness; Cic. duty to God and man; Ter. also the goddess of mercy.*  
 Pigelalus, fi; f. *a city of Caria.*  
 † Pigellus, a, um; adj. *somewhat lazy.*  
 Pigendus, a, um; part. *to be repented of.*  
 PIG-ĒR, ra, rum; adj. [ab Heb. piger, piger fuit] *lazy, slow, loth.*  
 \* Vultus piger, *a heavy countenance. \* Venter piger, hard bound. \* Bellum pigrum, a slow war. \* Campi pigri, unfruitful fields. \* Hyems pigra, the winter making dull and slow.*  
 PIGET, uit, ēre; verb. imperf. cum acc. perf. dat. rei, [à πεινω, fugio, vel ab Heb. pig, cessare] *it irketh, or repenteth. \* Me piget, it frets me. \* Id non piget, he is not ashamed of it. \* Pigritum est, I was fretted or troubled at.*  
 † Pigmentārius, a, um; adj. *of or for painting. Hier.*  
 Pigmentārius, ii; m. Cic. *a drugger, or seller of colours.*  
 Pigmentatio, ōnis; f. *a painting.*  
 Pigmentatus, a, um; part. *à pigmentor. Hier. painted, coloured over.*  
 Pigmento, are, *to paint or varnish.*  
 Pigmentum, i; n. [à pingo] *paint, Plin. deceitful covering over with fallacies. \* Pigmenta orationis; Cic. the ornaments of an oration.*  
 † Pignērārium, ii; n. *a pawn-broker's shop.*  
 Pignēratio, ōnis; f. *a pawning. Caius.*  
 Pignērātitiū, a, um; adj. *laid to pawn; also taking pawns. \* Pignērātitiū creditor; Ulp. he that lends out upon pawns.*  
 Pignērator, ōris; m. } *a taker of*  
 Pignēratrix, icis; f. } *pawns.*  
 Pignēratus, a, um; part. *à pignēror, Liv. bound by a pledge.*  
 Pignēror, ari; *to take to pawn, to mortgage;*



mortgage; also to disstrain.  
 Pignëror, ari; dep. cum acc. to take  
 take to pawn or distress. \* Mars fortis-  
 simum quemque ex acie pignerari  
 solet; Cic. the most valiant are  
 commonly slain first.  
 Pignōriscaptio, ōnis; f. the taking of  
 a pawn.  
 PIGNUS, ēris; and ōris; n. Cic. [à  
 pango] a pawn, pledge or wa-  
 ger, a mark or token of. \* Ponere  
 pignori, to pawn. \* Pignora,  
 children, posterity, affinity and  
 alliances. Mutua pignora amoris,  
 mutual marks of kindness. \* Cer-  
 tare pignus cum aliquo, to lay a  
 wager with any one. \* Pignora  
 reipublicæ, the stay of the common-  
 wealth.  
 Pigrē; adv. Plin. slowly, lazily.  
 † Pigrēdo, inis; f. slackness, sloth.  
 † Pigrēfio, iēri; to become lazy.  
 † Pigrēo, ēre; Perf. to be lazy. neut.  
 Pigrēs, the brother of Artemisia.  
 † Pigrēfco, ēre, neut. Plin. to grow  
 slack or slow.  
 Pigror, ius; comp. of piger, more slow.  
 Pigritia, æ; f. slothfulness, laziness.  
 Pigrities, ei; f. ness; Cic.  
 † Pigrītudo, inis; f. slowness, list-  
 † Pigritas, atis; f. lessness.  
 Pigror, ari; dep. to be slack, slow or  
 backward. \* Ne pigrare, do not  
 stay too long; Cic.  
 Pigror, oris; m. sluggishness. Lucil.  
 Pilsimus, a, um; adj. superl. à pi-  
 us; Cic. most dutiful, &c.  
 PILA, æ; f. [à πῆλῶ, denso] a mor-  
 tar to pound corn in before the use  
 of mills, a pillar or post exceeding  
 thick, wharfing, or the work of  
 moles.  
 PILA, æ; f. Cic. [πῆλῶ, πῆλῶ] a  
 ball, a pill, any round thing. \* Pi-  
 la roboris; Vindic. an oak apple. \*  
 Mea pila est, now I am the next  
 or chief.  
 † Pilāmen, inis; n. a racket to play  
 at tennis.  
 Pilānus, a, um; [à pilum] fighting  
 with a javelin. \* Pilani, lanciers.  
 Pilāris, e; adj. of a pill, ball, or hair.  
 Pilārius, ii; m. a cunning tosser of  
 balls, a juggler. Quint.  
 Pilārius, a, um; adj. of or like a ball.  
 Pilātim; adv. pillar by pillar, in  
 close order.  
 Pilātus, ti; m. the Roman governor  
 of Judæa, that condemned J. C.  
 Pilatus, a, um; adj. [à pilum] armed  
 with a javelin.  
 Pilātus, a, um; part. a pilo, set  
 close together, steady.  
 † Pilcarius, ii; m. a capper.  
 Pilcātus, a, um; adj. Val. M. wear-  
 ing a hat or cap. \* Pilcati servi,  
 servants sold without any war-  
 rantise given to the buyer.  
 PILENTUM, i; n. Vir. [à πῆλῶ, lana] a horse-litter.  
 † Pileo, are; to put on a cap.  
 Pileo, ōnis; m. a halter or capper.  
 Pileolum, i; n. f. a little hat, a cap.  
 Pileolus, i; m. f. a coif, biggen.  
 PILEUM, ei; n. f. [πῆλῶν, πῆλῶ] a  
 PILEUS, ei; m. f. hat, a cap, a bon-  
 net; also freeborn. \* Ad pileum  
 vocare; Liv. to make one free.  
 Pilierepus, i; m. Sen. [à pila &  
 crepo] a fudler that casts balls of  
 pitch into stoves.  
 † Piliūdium, ii; n. ball play.  
 Piliūdus, ii; n. Plaut. a cunning  
 tosser of balls, a juggler.

Pil-o, are; [à pilus] to put forth hair;  
 neut. also to pluck off the hair; act.  
 † PIL-O, are; act. [πῆλῶ] to thrust  
 thick together, to pile, and to steal.  
 Pilopaca, a river in Spain.  
 Pilosella, æ; f. the herb mouse-ear.  
 † Pilōsitas, atis; f. hairiness.  
 Pilōsus, a, um; adj. hairy, rough; Cic.  
 Pilōla, æ; f. Plin. a little ball, a  
 round knop, a pill.  
 PILUM, i; n. Cæs. [πῆλῶ] a Ro-  
 man javelin five foot and a half  
 long, with a triangular head of  
 nine inches, or nine ounces; also  
 a pestle or rammer. \* Primum pi-  
 lum, the colonel's own company  
 having javelins in their hands.  
 \* Prima gloria pili, the dignity of  
 leading the first company.  
 Pilumnus, ni; m. the son of Jupiter,  
 and king of Apulia Daunia, the  
 god of bakers.  
 PILUS, i; m. Cic. [à πῆλῶν, penna]  
 a hair. \* Non pili facio, I value  
 it not at all. \* Equinæ caudæ pi-  
 los vellere, to do a thing by re-  
 peated acts.  
 Pimpinella, æ; f. saxifrage, or bur-  
 net. See Bipennella.  
 Pimpla, a mountain and fountain  
 of Macedonia, consecrated to the  
 Muses.  
 Pimpleæ, f. the Muses so called  
 Pimpleides, f. from Pimpla.  
 Pimprana, næ; f. a city about the ri-  
 ver Indus.  
 Pinacium, ii; n. Erasmi. a trencher.  
 Pinaces, um, g. tables in stone.  
 Pinacothēca, æ; f. a room to keep  
 pictures in; Petron.  
 Pināmus, a city of Egypt.  
 Pinara, næ; f. a very pleasant city of  
 Lycia.  
 Pinaritæ, the people of Pinara.  
 Pinaris, an island in the Ægean sea.  
 Pinarius, and Potitius, two old men  
 of Arcadia, priests of Hercules.  
 Pinarus, ri; m. a river of Cilicia  
 and Syria.  
 † Pinastellus, i; m. hog's fennel.  
 Pinast-er, ri; m. a wild pine-tree.  
 Pin-ax, æcis; m. board or table, g.  
 † Pincæ, arum; f. small ships, pinks.  
 PINCERN-A, æ; c. [à πῆλῶ bibo &  
 κερύω, misceō] a butler, skinker,  
 cup-bearer. \* Pincerna pluviarum,  
 the south-wind; Jun.  
 Pindarus, ri; m. a Theban, the chief  
 of the Greek Lyric poets, who in  
 the Dorick dialect wrote his O-  
 lympia, Pythia, Nemea, and Ith-  
 mia, whose style Horace affirms to be  
 inimitable; also an Ephesian tyrant.  
 Pindasus, a mountain of Troas from  
 whence the river Cælius arises.  
 Pindenissus, a town of Cilicia on the  
 borders of Syria.  
 † Pind-o, ēre; act. cum acc. Perf. to  
 pound as in a mortar.  
 Pindus, di; m. a mountain of Mace-  
 donia, dividing Etolia from Acar-  
 nania; also a river of Cilicia.  
 Pineæ, æ; f. a pine-tree, or pine-ap-  
 ple; also a whirlwind. See Pinus.  
 Pineālis, e; adj. of or like a pine or  
 pine-apple.  
 Pinētum, i; a pine grove; Ovid.  
 particularly that in Emylia, called  
 La Pineda.  
 Pineus, a, um; adj. of pine. Vir.  
 PINGO, xi, iētum, gēre; act. acc.  
 Cic. [πῆλῶ, illumino, vel à πῆλῶ, tabula]  
 to paint, embroider, to de-  
 scribe, set off, adorn, adjust.

† Pinguēdīnōsus, a, um; full or ju-  
 Pingue, is; n. the fat between the skin  
 and flesh; Vir.  
 Pinguēdo, inis; f. fatness; Plin.  
 Pinguēfatio, ēre; act. to make fat.  
 Pinguēfio, iēri; neut. to be fattened.  
 Pinguēo, ēre; neut. to be fat.  
 Pinguēfco, ēre; neut. Vir. to grow  
 fat, become greasy or clammy.  
 Pinguīarius, ii; m. a dealer in fat,  
 a seller of suet, lard, and tallow.  
 PINGUIS, e; adj. Ovid. [πῆλῶ] fat,  
 fruitful, gross, bungling, dull,  
 thick, clotty. \* Pinguī Minervæ,  
 clouterly. \* Pinguī quies, deep  
 sleep. \* Pingue cœlum, a thick  
 air, a fog. \* Pingue otium, most  
 pleasing and delightful ease or re-  
 pose. \* Pingue quiddam sonantibus,  
 speaking clowdily or very broad.  
 Pinguīter; adv. fatly, greasily, thickly,  
 grossly, clouterly.  
 Pinguītudo, inis; f. a fattening up; Col.  
 Pinguīsculus, a, um; adj. Erasmi.  
 somewhat fat, pretty plump.  
 Pinguus, a river of upper Mysia.  
 Pinifer, a, um; adj. bearing pines.  
 PINNA, æ; f. Cic. [Heb. Pinnab, ex-  
 tremitas] a quill or wing, a pinnacle,  
 or battlement, a fin of a fish, the  
 broad gristly part of the ear, the  
 crest of a helmet, the little cross-  
 board of a mill-wheel.  
 PINNA, æ; f. Plin. [πῆλῶ] the nacre-  
 fish, with a rugged brown shell,  
 ending narrow.  
 Pinnaculum, i; n. a pinnacle; Sipont.  
 Pinnalis, e; adj. of the nacre-fish.  
 Pinnātus, a, um; adj. Cic. having  
 quills, fins, or prickles. \* Pinnata  
 folia, jagged leaves. \* Pinnatus  
 fulgor, lightning falling as it were  
 pointwise upon any thing.  
 Pinniger, ra, rum; adj. Lucr. finny.  
 Pinnirap-us, i; m. Juv. [à pinna &  
 rapio] the net-fencer, who struck  
 at the fish with a fin upon his fel-  
 low's helmet.  
 † Pinnōf-us, a, um; adj. setting up-  
 on his crest, proud.  
 Pinnūla, æ; f. a little quill or fin.  
 \* Pinnulæ, arum; wings or round  
 risings on either side of the nose.  
 Pinsit-o, are; act. Plaut. to beat  
 small, constantly or apace.  
 Pinsit-us, a, um; part. à pinfor. Col.  
 pounded, beaten, baked.  
 † Pinfo, are; to bray in a mortar.  
 PINS-O, fui, pinsi, pinsum, pistum, si-  
 tum; act. acc. [πῆλῶ] to pound in  
 a mortar, bake. \* Ciconia pinsit,  
 the stork pecks, i. e. he is scoffed at.  
 Pinfor, ōris; m. a pounder; Var.  
 Pintum, i; n. baked meat.  
 Pinsus, a, um; part. pounded, beaten.  
 Pinta, æ; f. a pint.  
 Pinton, an island between Sardinia  
 and Corsica.  
 † Pinum, i; n. a pine-apple, or oil of  
 pine; Solin.  
 Pinus, i, and ūs; f. m. [πῆλῶ] a  
 pine tree; Hor. also a ship made of  
 it; Vir.  
 Pinythus, thi; m. a famous Cretan  
 bishop, A. D. 176; also a famous  
 grammarian at Rome.  
 Pio, are; act. acc. to perform the  
 works of piety, to appease by sacri-  
 fice, purge away, atone, love ten-  
 derly; also to defile. \* Piare picta-  
 tem, to discharge one's duty, reli-  
 gious or civil. \* Nemo est qui ma-  
 gis suos piet liberos, no man is  
 more affectionate to his children.



Pion, a mountain of Ionia by Ephesus, on which S. Timotheus is said to be buried when stoned by the people.  
 + Pionia, æ; f. the herb peony.  
 Pior, a famous monk, &c.  
 + Pipatio, ōnis; f. a clucking like a hen.  
 PIPER, ēris; n. [ᾠέπιρ] pepper.  
 Pipērātus, a, um; adj. peppered.  
 + Piperius, } a, um; adj. of pepper.  
 + Piperius, }  
 + Piperinus lapis, a hard stone whiffish with red specks.  
 + Piperis; f. the pepper-tree.  
 Pipēritis, tidis; f. pepper-wort, Spanish pepper, distander.  
 Pipēro, are; to season with pepper.  
 + Pipilo, are; to chirp like a sparrow.  
 Pipintus, ni; m. Pipin, the father of Charles the Great.  
 Pipio, ōnis; m. a young chicken or pigeon.  
 Pip-lo, ire; neut. Col. [à sono] to peep like a chicken.  
 Pipito, are; to speak hoarse, to chirp.  
 Pipo, are; neut. Var. to cluck like a hen, lament.  
 Pipo, a beautiful sea-bird.  
 Pipulum, i; n. } scolding, the cluck.  
 Pipulus, i; m. } ing of a hen. \* Te pipulo differam, I'll scold or rail at you.  
 Piræa, æ; f. a famous Athenian city.  
 Piræus, } a haven at Athens, capable of 400 ships.  
 Piræus, }  
 Piraster, ri; m. a wild pear.  
 Pirata, æ; m. a pirate, a sea-rover.  
 Piraterium, ii; n. a refuge for pirates, g.  
 Piratica, æ; f. piracy, roving; Cic.  
 Piraticus, a, um; adj. Liv. of pirates. \* Navis piratica, a pickaroon.  
 Pirene, a fountain at the foot of Acrocorinthus, dedicated to the Muses, called also Fons Caballinus.  
 Piresia, æ; f. a city of Thessaly.  
 Pirides, certain islands in the Egean sea.  
 Pirithous, i; m. the son of Ixion, and sworn friend of Theseus, whom he also helped in the killing of the Centaurs.  
 Pirum, a city of Dacia.  
 Pirus, ri; m. a Thracian priest, slain by Thoas at the Trojan war.  
 Pirustæ, an Illyrian people.  
 Pifa, æ; f. a city of Peloponnesus.  
 Pifcus, a, um; adj. of Pifa.  
 Pife, arum; f. a city of Tuscany.  
 Pifander, dri; m. the son of Nestor; also an ancient poet of Camirus in Rhodes, and several others.  
 Pifatis, Peloponnesus so called from Pifa.  
 Pifaurus, ri; m. a river of Picenum.  
 Pifca, æ; f. a city of India within Ganges.  
 + Pifcalis, le; adj. of fish. \* Platea pifcalis, the fish-market.  
 Pifcaria, æ; f. Var. the fish-street or market.  
 Pifcarius, a, um; adj. Plaut. of fishes. \* Pifcarium forum, the fish-market. \* Pifcaria copia, abundance or plenty of fish.  
 Pifcarius, ii; m. a fish-monger; Var.  
 Pifcātio, ōnis; f. a fishing; Non  
 Pifcator, ōnis; m. a fisher or fisherman; Ovid  
 Pifcātōrium, a, um; adj. of a fisherman. \* Navis pifcatoria, a fishboat.  
 Pifcatrix, icis; f. a fisherwoman;

also a sea-fish like a frog; Plin.  
 Pifcātura, æ; f. } a fishing. \* Pif-  
 Pifcatus, ūs; m. } catus meo ani-  
 mo hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, truly I think you have had a good bout on't here to-day, met with a good prize.  
 Pifces, ium; f. one of the twelve signs.  
 + Pifciceps, pis; m. a fisher.  
 Pifciculus, i; m. a small fish. \* Pifcicull, a little fry; Cic. Ter.  
 Pifcina, æ; f. a fishpond or swimming-place. \* Pifcinæ pecorum, watering places. \* Pifcinæ lignæ, wooden troughs; Plin.  
 Pifcinalis, e; adj. of a fish-pond. \* Cel-læ pifcinales, holes in a fishpond.  
 Pifcinarius, a, um; adj. of a pond or pit; Cic.  
 Pifcinarius, ii; m. Cic. a master of fishponds and pits.  
 PISCIS, is; m. [ᾠῖς, bibo] a fish. \* Pifcem defquamare & exenterare, to scale and draw a fish. \* Pifcis nequam est nifi recens, a guest's company soon grows troublesome.  
 Pifcor, ari; dep. to fish. \* In aere pifcari, to labour in vain; Plaut.  
 Pifcōsus, } a, um; adj. full of  
 Pifculentus, } fish.  
 Pifculenta, ōrum; n. fish provision.  
 Pifcūri, a people of Asia.  
 Pifēnor, one of the Centaurs.  
 Pifcus, a king of Tuscany, said to invent the brazen trumpets.  
 Pifidæ, a barbarous people by Cilicia, called before Solymi.  
 Pifidia, a country of Asia the Less.  
 Pifidon, a haven of Attica Propria.  
 Pifinates, a people of Umbria.  
 Pifinda, æ; f. a city of Africa Propria, and Pamphylia.  
 + Pifinnus, i; m. a young child.  
 Pifinoc, one of the Syrens.  
 Pififtratus, ti; m. an historian of Lariffa; also an eloquent Athenian tyrant; a king of the Orchomenii, and several others.  
 Pifo, ere; act. cum acc. to pound in a mortar; Var.  
 Pi-ōnes, noblemen of Rome, of Numa Pompilius' family.  
 Pifonianus, a, um; adj. of the Pifones.  
 Pifonis Villa, a place near Baiæ, whither Nero often resorted, now called Truglia.  
 Pifonos, a city of Armenia Minor.  
 Pifantini, a people of Macedonia.  
 Pifafphalum i; n. murum, g.  
 Pifafphaltus, i; a mixture of pitch and bitumen, g. Plin.  
 Piffeleon, ei; n. oil made of pitch, g.  
 Pififrus, } a city of Thrace.  
 Pififrus, }  
 Piffocernon, g. a mixture of wax and pitch.  
 Pifftacum, il; n. a piffach nut, g.  
 Pifticus, a, um; adj. faithful; also dressed, g.  
 Piftilium, i; n. [à piffo] a pestil.  
 + Piffo, are; to pound or bake.  
 Piffor, ōris; m. a baker.  
 Piffor, a name of Jupiter among the Romans, who being besieged by the Gauls, and almost famished, were admonished by him to throw what bread they had left into the enemies' camp; the Gauls, despairing of victory, raised the siege.  
 Pifforia, æ; } a city of Hetruria.  
 Pifforium, i; }  
 + Pifforicus, } a, um; adj. of a  
 + Pifforinus, } baker or baking.

+ Pifforienfis, æ; } adj. of a baker.  
 + Pifforienfis, } house. \* Ju-  
 mentum pifforienfe, a mill-horse.  
 Pifforius, a, um; adj. of a baker, or baking.  
 Piftrilla, æ; f. a hand-mill.  
 Piftrillarius, ii; m. a miller; Dig.  
 Piftrina, æ; f. Var. a bake-house, or baker's shop, a mill.  
 Piftrinālis, le; adj. of a mill or pri-son. \* Liſtor piftrinālis, a beadle of beggars.  
 Piftrinarius, ii; m. a miller or baker; also the over-ſeer of a workhouse, the maſter of Bridewell.  
 Piftrinēfis, e; adj. of a bakehouse.  
 Piftrinum, i; n. a bakehouse where ſlaves ground corn, a workhouse or houſe of correction. \* In piftrinum te committam, I'll ſend you to Bridewell.  
 Piftris, is; f. [ᾠῖς] a ſea monster, the conſtellation Cetus, and the proper name of a ſhip.  
 Piftrix, icis; f. Sen. a woman baker; also a whale.  
 Piftura, æ; f. the baker's trade; Plin.  
 Piftus, a, um; part. of piffor, baked.  
 PISUM, i; n. [ᾠῖς] peaſe.  
 + Piſus, a, um; pounded, ſtamped.  
 Piſye, a city of Caria.  
 Piſane, æs; f. a city of Æolis, and other places.  
 Pitanus, ni; m. a river of Corſica.  
 Pitaon, a city of Caria.  
 Pithaulæ, g. a bag-piper.  
 Pithæcium, ii; g. an ill-favoured woman like an ape.  
 Pithécūſæ, an iſland by Campa-nia, called alſo Inarime and Ænaria.  
 + Pitheta, } a meteor like a tun.  
 + Pithetes, }  
 Pithiffa, iæ; f. a city of Lycaonia.  
 Pitho, the goddeſs of eloquence; alſo Diana of Corinth, and one of the Atlantides.  
 Pithoëgia, ōrum; n. a ſolemn feaſt in January, at the new broaching of wine, g.  
 Pithōleon, a pitiful poet of Rhodes, ridiculouslly mixing Greek with Latin in his epigrams.  
 Pithonobaſtæ, a city of India without Ganges.  
 Pithonofcome, a place in Aſia, where the ſorks, at their firſt coming, muſt together, tearing her in pieces that comes laſt, and ſo depart.  
 Pitiſio, are; g. to ſip or taſte.  
 Pitornius, a river in Italy.  
 Pittacium, ii; n. a ſchedule or ſcroll; alſo a piece of leather, and a plat-ter, g.  
 Pittacus, ci; m. a philoſopher of Mi-tylene, one of the ſeven ſages of Greece.  
 Pitthea, æ; f. a town of Peloponne-ſus, by Træzen, or Træzen itſelf.  
 Pittheus, a, um; adj. of Træzen.  
 Pittheus, i; m. the grandfather of Theſeus by his mother, who reigned at Træzen.  
 Pittheis, for Æthra, Theſeus' mo-ther.  
 + Pituina reſina, roſin of the pitch, or red fir-tree.  
 PITUITA, æ; Hor. [ᾠῖς, pif, vel ᾠῖς, coagulum] ſperm.  
 \* Arborum pituita, the gum of trees. \* Gallinarum pituita, the ſp.  
 Pituitaria, æ; f. Plin. the herb ſavai-aca.



- PITUŌSUS**, a, um; adj. *phlegmy, phlegmatick.*  
**PITULANII**, ōrum; m. pl. *a people of Umbria.*  
**PITYASSUS**, ſi; f. *a city of Piſidia.*  
**PITYIS**; f. *the inmoſt kernel of the pine-apple, g.*  
**PITYLIſMA**, ātis; n. *a ridiculous geſture of hands and feet.*  
**PITYNDA**, dæ; f. *the metropolis of India within Ganges.*  
**PITYOCAMPÆ**, arum; pl. f. *worms in a pine-apple-tree; alſo a pulling men in four parts by pine-trees brought together, and let go with violence, g.*  
**PITYNEſUS**, an iſland of Peloponneſus, againſt Epidaurus.  
**PITYONICES**, a viſtor in the Grecian games crowned with pine-trees.  
**PITYS**, a maid beloved of Pan and Boreas, and favouring of Pan, was driven upon the rocks by Boreas, and killed; but the earth, pitying of her, brought forth a tree of that name, with which Pan crowns himſelf, and which weeps as often as it perceives Boreas to blow. Poet.  
**PITYſMA**, ātis; n. *a taſting of wine, a ſpitting it out again, g.*  
**PITYſORIS**, a kind of a ground-pine.  
**PITYſſA**, æ; f. *a kind of ſpurge, g.*  
**PITYſſÆ**, pl. f. *two iſlands in the Iberian ſea, whereof the greater is called Ebuſus, and the leſſer Ophiuſa.*  
**PIUS**, a, um; adj. [*ā ō-ōs, deus, vel ab ū-ōis mitis*] *dutiful to God and man, pious, tender, compassionate.*  
**Pius**, the name of three biſhops of Rome; and other men.  
**PIX**, icis; f. [*πίσσα*] *pitch.* \* **Pix liquida**, tar.  
**† PIXAGO**, inis; f. *melted pitch.*  
**P ante L.**  
**P. L.** abbreviat. for **Publii libertus**.  
**PLACABILIS**, le; adj. Liv. *easy to be appeaſed.* \* **Placabile eſt**, *'twill ſooner cauſe a reconcilment, or make up the difference.*  
**PLACABILITAS**, ātis; f. *eafineſs to be pacified.*  
**PLACABILITĒR**; adv. *eafily, quietly.*  
**PLACĀMEN**, inis; n. } Liv. *an affwa-*  
**PLACĀMENTUM**, i; n. } *ging, an of-*  
*fering to appeaſe divine anger, an atonement.*  
**PLACĀTĒ**; adv. *calmly, gently, temperately.* \* **Placatus terre**, *to take more patiently.*  
**PLACĀTIO**, ōnis; f. Plaut. *an appeaſing, quieting, ſtilling.*  
**† PLACĀTOR**, ōris; m. *an appeaſer.*  
**PLACĀTUS**, a, um; part. *appeaſed, calm.*  
**PLACE**, ſs; f. *a city of Hellespont.*  
**PLACIUS**, a, um, } adj. *of Place.*  
**PLACIANUS**, a, um; }  
**† PLACENDUS**, a, um; adj. *that muſt needs pleaſe.*  
**PLACENTA**, æ; f. [*πλάκς*] *a cake.*  
**† PLACENTARIUS**, a, um; adj. *of paſtry.*  
**PLACENTIA**, æ; f. *the city Placenza in Gallia Togata; alſo a city in Spain, on the borders of Portugal.*  
**PLACENTIA**, æ; f. *an endeavour to pleaſe; alſo pleaſure.*  
**† PLACENTINUS**, i; m. *a paſtry-cook.*  
**PLAC-EO**, ui, ſum, ſe; neut. cum dat. Ter. [*ā πλάω, diligō*] *to pleaſe.* \* **Non mihi iſthuc ſatis placet**, *I do not like it well enough.*  
 \* **Ut placuit doctiſſimis**, *as was reſolved on by the moſt learned.*  
 \* **Sic placitum**, *ſo it was agreed.*  
 \* **Ita diſi placitum**, *ſo it ſeemed good to the gods.* \* **Sibi placere**, *to think well of himſelf.*  
**PLACIADÆ**, inhabitants of Attica, who puniſhed adulterers very ſeverely.  
**PLACIDĒ**; adv. Cic. *calmly, gently, quietly.* \* **Accepta eſt placidē oratio**, *the ſpeech was well liked of.*  
**PLACIDIA**, æ; f. *the daughter of Valentinian the emperor.*  
**PLACIDIANUS**, ni; m. *the colleague of Annæus Tacitus.*  
**PLACIDITAS**, ātis; f. *calmneſs, quietneſs, ſileneſs.* Gell.  
**PLACIDUS**, a, um; adj. Liv. *calm, quiet, ſtill, tame, gentle.* \* **Cœlum placidum**, *fair weather.*  
**PLACILLA**, læ; f. *the wiſe of Theodoſius Magnus, exceeding charitable to the poor, who with her own hands adminiſtered things needful to the hoſpitals.*  
**PLACITO**, āre, *to pleaſe well upon experience; alſo to plead.*  
**PLACITUM**, i; n. Plin. *a decree, ſtatute, ordinance.*  
**PLACITUS**, a, um; *liking, pleaſant.*  
**PLACO**, are; act. Ovid. [*ā placeo, vel paco*] *to affwage, quiet, ſtill, pacify.*  
**PLADARÆI**, a northern people.  
**† PLÆRIQUE**. See **Plerique**.  
**P L A G A**, æ; f. Celi. [*πληγή*] *a wound, blow, a cut or gaſh in a tree, a great loſs or hurt.*  
**PLAGA**, æ; f. Vir. [*πλάξ*] *a coaſt or country, climate, region.*  
**PLAGÆ**, arum; f. pl. Jun. [*ἀπλάττω ſingo*] *toils or nets for wild beaſts; alſo coverlets, veils, tapiftry.* \* **Incidere in plagas**, *to be catch'd in a net, to have a miſfortune.*  
**† PLAGARII** tibicines, *ſhores or little forks for nets.*  
**PLAGIA**, æ; f. *a haven of Liguria.*  
**PLAGIARIA**, æ; f. *a city of Spain.*  
**PLAGIARIUS**, ii; m. *a man-ſealer, kidnapper; alſo he that puts out another's work for his own; he that ſteals another's verſes.*  
**PLAGGER**, a, um; adj. *bearing ſtripes frequently.*  
**† PLAGIGERIUS**, ii; m. *a ſlave uſed to be beaten.*  
**PLAGIŌſUS**, a, um; adj. *fullof ſtripes.*  
**† PLAGIPALIDA**, æ; m. *a buffoon kicked and boxed in every company to make ſport.*  
**PLAGIUM**, i; n. *man-ſealing.*  
**† PLAGŌſUS**, a, um; adj. *full of ſtripes, liberal of ſtrokes; alſo much beaten.*  
**PLAGULA**, æ; f. *a carpet or cupboard cloth, a ſheet of paper; alſo a net.*  
**† PLAGŪLA**, æ; f. *a little wound or ſtrip.*  
**† PLAGUſIA**, a fiſh that ſwims on her ſide.  
**PLAMUS**, a city of Caria.  
**PLANARIA**; f. *an iſland beyond Corſica.*  
**PLANARIUS**, a, um; adj. *plain, even, below.*  
**PLANASIA**, æ; f. *an iſland of the Tyrrene ſea, and another in Gallia Narbonenſis, called S. Margerite.*  
**PLANCA**, æ; f. [*πλάξ*] *a plank or board.*  
**PLANCHUS**, i; m. *an eloquent Roman, whoſe epiſtles are extant, being governor of Gallia Comata, he founded Lyons.*  
**PLANETÆ**, certain iſlands in the Euxine ſea; called alſo **Cyanææ**.  
**PLANETUS**, ſs; m. Plin. *a blow, bewailing, lamenting, beating of the breaſt.*  
**PLANCUS**, a, um; Plin. [*ā planca, vel planus*] *broad and flat-footed.*  
**PLANCUS**, i; m. Col. [*πλάγος*] *a kind of large hawk.*  
**PLANĒ**; adv. Pl. Jun. *ſurely, certainly, clearly, evidently, directly, wholly.*  
 \* **Planē perdidisti mulierem**, *you have utterly undone the woman.*  
**Planē mane**, *very early.*  
**PLANESIA**, a little iſland of Spain, called **Iſla de Denia**.  
**PLANĒTA**, æ, f. [*πλανήτης*] *a planet or wandering ſtar.*  
**PLANĒTĀRIS**, re; adj. *of a planet.*  
**PLANĒTĀRIUS**, ii; m. *an aſtrologer or calculator of nativities.*  
**PLANGA**, æ; f. *a bald buttezzard.* See **Plancus**.  
**PLANGENTES**, ium; pl. *a people of Umbria.*  
**PLANGO**, xi, ſum, ſe; act. cum acc. Ovid. [*πλήττω, ā ſono*] *to beat with a loud noiſe, to bewail, grieve.* \* **Plangunt litora**, *the ſhouts reſound.* \* **Plangere pectora**, *to beat the breaſt.*  
**PLANGOR**, ſris, i; paſſ. *to be beat, bewailed, &c.* Ovid.  
**PLANGOR**, ſris; m. *a bewailing or beating of the breaſt; alſo a clapping or fluttering.*  
**PLANGUNCŪLA**, æ; f. *a little baby, g.*  
**PLĀNĪŌquus**, a, um; adj. Plaut. *tell-truth, ſpeaking downright.*  
**PLĀNĪPĒDIA**, æ; f. *a comedy wherein the players were ſimply arrayed, and bare-footed.*  
**† PLĀNĪPĒDIUS**, a, um; adj. *bare-footed, bare.*  
**PLĀNĪPES**, ēdis; c. *flat-footed, bare-footed.*  
**PLANISPHÆRIUM**, ii; n. *a plain ſphere, as an aſtrolabe.*  
**† PLĀNITAS**, ātis; f. *clearneſs.*  
**PLĀNITIES**, ei; f. *a plane, even ground; alſo plainneſs.*  
**PLĀNITUDO**, inis; f. Col. *plainneſs.*  
**† PLĀNO**, are; *to plane, or ſmooth.*  
**PLANTA**, æ; f. [*πέλαμα*] *the ſole of the ſho.*  
**PLANTA**, æ; f. [*βλαſτον*] *a plant, a ſprig parted from the tree to prick into the ground, a young tree to be tranſplanted.*  
**PLANTA leonis**, *ſance or lady's mantle.*  
**PLANTĀGO**, inis; f. Plin. *plantain.*  
 \* **Plantago minor**, *rib-wort or lamb's-tongue.*  
**PLANTĀRIA**, ōrum; n. *off-ſets, alſo nurseries for young trees.*  
**PLANTĀRIS**, re; adj. 3 art. Stat. *of the ſoot; alſo of a plant.* \* **Alæ plantares**, *Mercury's beel wings.*  
**PLANTĀRIUM**, ii; n. Vir. *a young plant or nursery.*  
**PLANTĀRIUS**, a, um; adj. Col. *for planting.*  
**PLANTĀTIO**, ōnis; f. *a planting or ſetting.*  
**PLANTĀTOR**, ōris; m. } *a planter or*  
**PLANTATRIX**, icis; f. } *ſetter.*  
**PLANTIGER**, a, um; adj. Plin. *bearing plants, ſhooting forth ſprigs.*  
**PLANO**, āre; act. Plin. *to plant or ſet.*  
**PLANODES Maximus**, a monk, one of the preſervers of the Greek tongue; he tranſlated into Greek Cato, Ovid's *Metamorphoſis*, the works of St. Auſtin, and other books; he died before Conſtantinople was taken by the Turks.  
**PLĀNŪLA**, æ; f. *a plane; alſo the hinge of a door.*  
**PLANUS**, (6) L



**PLĀNUS**, a, um; adj. Sipont. [πλάνος] even, level, plain, clear, evident. \* In loco plano, on the floor. \* De or è plano aliquid facit iudex, a judge does any thing off the bench. \* Plani pisces, flat-fish. \* Planam facere viam ad, to smooth the way to. \* Plani pedis ædificium, a building, whose ground-plan is firm, without any under-digging.  
**PLĀNUS**, i; m. [πλάνος] a cheat; also a fish that never keeps where any hurtful thing is. \* Fracto crure planus, a beggar with his leg bound up as if it were broken.  
**Plaræi**, ōrum; pl. m. a people of Epirus.  
**Platana**, æ; f. a city of Caria.  
**Plasma**, ātis; n. a creature made of the earth, workmanship, a fiction; also a potion to clear the throat, g.  
**Plasmator**, ōris; m. a potter or plaisterer.  
**Plasmatura**, æ; f. a making of earth.  
**Plasmatus**, a, um; adj. made of earth.  
**Plasmo**, are; to make of earth.  
**Plastes**, æ; m. a moulder of earth, a caster of statues, g.  
**Plastice**, ēs; f. Plin. the art of moulding statues of earth, g.  
**Plastographia**, æ; f. } a counter-  
**Plastographium**, ii, n. } feiting, a false writing.  
**Platæa**, æ; f. an island in the Ægean sea, and another in Cyrenaica.  
**Platæenses**, the people of Platæa.  
**Platææ**, arum; pl. f. a city of Bœotia, not far from Thebes; also three small islands before Troas.  
**Platage**, an island between Eubœa and Andros, now called Amorgos.  
**Platylea**, æ; Cic. [ἀπλατύς, latus] a shoveler (bird).  
**Platanæus**, a river of Bithynia.  
**Plātānaria**, æ; f. Gerard. reed-grass.  
**Platanetum**, i; n. a plantation of plane-trees.  
**Plātūnus**, a, um; adj. of a plane-tree.  
**Plātānitta**, æ; f. Plin. a fish in the river Ganges, with a snout like a dolphin, g.  
**Platanittus**, a promontory of Peloponnesus and Æolus; also a river of Arcadia.  
**Platanus**, i; m. a river of Bœotia.  
**Plātæon**, ōnis; m. a plane grove, g.  
**Platanus**, a city of Phœnicia.  
**PLĀTANUS**, i; f. [πλάτανος] a plane-tree.  
**Plate**, ēs; f. an island before Troas.  
**Platea**, æ; f. an Ægean island, and another in Lybia.  
**Plateates**, } the inhabitants of Pla-  
**Plateites**, } tea.  
**PLATĒA**, æ; f. } Lampr. [πλατεῖα,  
**PLATĒA**, æ; f. } ὁδός] a street; also  
 a court for people to meet in, and a pelican.  
**Platēālis**, le; } adj. of a street.  
**Platēāris**, re; }  
**Platēasmus**, i; m. Quint. a speaking over-broad, g.  
**Platēatim**; adv. street by street.  
**Plateis**, an island by Lycia.  
**Platiæ**, certain islands by Crete.  
**Platina**, nœ; m. a librarian at the Vatican, and a learned antiquary, who wrote of the lives of the Roman bishops.  
**Plato**, ōnis; m. the divine philosopher born at Athens, chief of the academicks; also an old comick poet of Athens; a philosopher of Rhodes;

a peripatetick philosopher; also a scholar of Praxiphanes, and a martyr, who suffered under Maximianus.  
**Plātōnicus**, a, um; adj. of Plato.  
**Platycerotes**, beasts with broad horns.  
**Platyophthalmus**, i; white alabaster found in silver mines, antimony, g.  
**Platyphyllon**, i; n. Plin. a kind of spurge, g.  
**Plauditur**, imp. there is great joy.  
**PLAU-DO**, ſi, ſum, dēre; act. acc. & dat. Vir. [à laudo, vel sono] to beat, strike, clap hands, to approve, rejoice, to applaud. \* Pennis plaudere, to flutter. \* Pedibus plaudere, to trip about, cut capers. \* Equum plaudere, to encourage a horse by clapping him on the back. \* Plaudere ſibi, to hug himself. \* Plaudite, the conclusion of a play.  
**Plaudus**, i; m. a blood-hound with great hanging ears; also one with broad flat feet.  
**Plausibilis**, le; adj. favourably received, plausible, generally approved. \* Lætus atque plausibilis locus, a pleasant and taking subject.  
**Plausibiliter**; adv. plausibly.  
**Plausidicus**, a, um; adj. eloquent.  
**Plausito**, āre; neut. to clap hands often and long.  
**Plausor**, ōris; m. Hor. an applauder, clapper of hands.  
**Plauſtellum**, i; n. a child's cart.  
**Plauſtrarius**, ii; m. a cartwright.  
**Plauſtrarius**, a, um; adj. of a cart or waggon.  
**Plauſtrum**, i; n. Juſt. [à plaudo] a waggon or wain; also the seven stars in the bear called Charles's-wain.  
**Plausus**, a, um; part. Vir. of plaudor, applauded. \* Plauſa colla iuvant quadrupedes, horses love to be clapped on the neck.  
**Plausus**, ūs; m. a clapping of hands, rejoicing, praise. \* Plauſum dare, to give a testimony of favour by applause and clapping of hands.  
**Plautianus**, ni; m. the colleague of Geta Cæſar.  
**Plautinus**, a, um; Eraſm. of Plautus.  
**Plautius**, i; m. a Roman ſo troubled for his wife's death, that he burnt himself with her.  
**Plautus**, ti; m. a comical poet of Umbria.  
**PLAUTUS**, a, um; adj. [ἀπλατύς, latus] having great ears; also broad and flat-footed.  
**Plēbanus**, a, um; adj. of the commonality.  
**Plēbēcūla**, æ; f. [à plebs] the lowest rank of people, the meanest commoners.  
**Plēbeius**, a, um; adj. Liv. of the commoners, poor, mean, inferior. \* Plebeius ſermo, the vulgar speech or language.  
**Plēbēcōla**, æ; m. Cic. a popular man.  
**Plēbiſcium**, i; n. Liv. an order of the common-council.  
**Plēbitas**, ātis; f. Sipont. meanness of quality.  
**PL-EBIS**, ēbis; f. Liv. } the common-  
**PLEE-ES**, ei; f. Sall. } alty, ye-  
 manny. \* Plebs eris, you ſhall be a commoner. \* Tribuni plebis, the chancellors of the commons.  
**Plēcta**, ōrum; n. twigs and rushes to make baskets.  
**Plēctilis**, le; adj. twined, platted.  
**PLE-CTO**, xi, & xui, xum, dēre; act. cum. acc. & abl. Ter. [πλεκω, nec-  
 to, πλεκτικ, ſerio] to twiſt, puniſh, pay. \* Plecti capite, to be beheaded.

\* Ego plectar pendens, I ſhall be hanged.  
**Plector**, ēris, i, xus ſum; paſſ. to be puniſhed [met.] to ſuffer to go to wreck. \* Plecti capite, to be be-headed. Cic. \* Plecti tergo, to be whipped or laſhed with rods. Hor.  
**PLECTRUM**, i; n. Ovid. [πλεκτρον] a quill to play on a cittern, a bow; also a cock's gaffe. \* Plectrum coxæ, the hollowneſs of the hip-bone. \* Plectra linguæ titubantia, a ſtuttering.  
**Plecuſa**, a maid's name in Martial.  
**Plegma**, ātis; n. a woven net, curled hair, g.  
**Plegra**, æ, f. a city of Galatia.  
**Pleias**, ādis; } f. the ſeven ſtars  
**Pleiades**, um; } ſeigned to be the daughters of Atlas and Pleione.  
**Pleione**, ēs; f. the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. Ovid.  
**Plemmyrium**, a river in Sicily.  
**Plēnē**, ius, iſſimē; adv. Quint. fully, compleatly. \* Plēnē vitare, to avoid altogether.  
**Plenilunium**, ii; n. the full moon.  
**Plēnitas**, ātis; } f. fulneſs, groſſ-  
**Plenitudo**, inis; } neſs, thickneſs.  
**PLĒNUS**, a, um; adj. [πλήρης] full, perfect, rich. \* Voce plenus, loud of voice. \* Plena proprietas, a compleat title to the whole. \* Plena mulier, a woman with child. \* In plenum dicere, to ſpeak generally. \* Plēnā manu dare, to give liberally. \* Plena opera non exigenda à teneris, a man's day's work is not to be required of children. \* Ad plenum, perfectly. \* Pleniffimum teſtimonium, a very ample teſtimony. \* Plenus officii, ready to do a good turn. \* Plena feſtinationis epiſtola, a letter writ in haſte. \* Plēniſſimis velis navigare, to go with all the ſails up, to ſail with a full wind, or the wind in the poop.  
**Plēo**, ēvi, etum, ēre; to fill.  
**Pleonasmus**, i; m. a redundance in words, g.  
**Pleonexia**, æ; f. covetouſneſs, g.  
**Pleræi**, a people about Dalmatia.  
**Plēr-ique**, æque, aque; adj. pl. aſur bonus. the greateſt part of. \* Plēr-ique omnes, generally all.  
**Plerophoria**, æ; f. a fulneſs of perſuaſion, a fulneſs and evidence of faith and aſſurance, g.  
**Plērumquē**; adv. for the moſt part.  
**Plērus**, a, um; adj. the greateſt part of. \* Plerā pars, the moſt part. See Plenus.  
**Pleruſque**, pleraque, plerumque; adj. unde plerique, the greater part of. \* Juventus pleraque, moſt of the youth. \* Pleraque diei emenſa, when moſt of the day was ſpent. \* Ubi plerumque noctis proceſſit, when moſt of the night was paſt.  
**Pleſimachus**, i; m. he wrote the Grecian's return to their country.  
**Pleſtorius**, a god of the Thracians.  
**Plethōra**, æ; f. an abundance of humours, g.  
**Plethōricus**, a, um; adj. abounding with humours, g.  
**Plethrum**, i; n. an acre of land, g.  
**Pleuſaſii**, a people of Belgium.  
**Pleureticus**, a, um; adj. ſick of the pleuriſy, g.  
**Pleuritis**, idis; f. Jun. the pleuriſy, g.  
**Pleuron**, } a town in Æolia.  
**Pleurone**, }  
**Pleutauri**, a people of Luſitania. plex-



Plexaure, *ês*; f. the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.  
 † Plexibilis, *e*; adj. pliable.  
 † Plexibiliter; adv. plially.  
 † Plexus, *ûs*; m. a bending or beating.  
 † Plexus, *a, um*; part. of plector, punished, twisted, platted.  
 Plica, *æ*; f. [à plico] a pleat or fold.  
 Plicatilis, *le*; adj. Plin. which will fold up. \* Navis plicatilis, a leather ship to be folded or opened at large. \* Crista plicatilis, a lapwing's tuft.  
 Plicatio, *ônis*; } f. Col. a folding.  
 Plicatura, *æ*; }  
 PLI-CO, *âvi*, and *ui*, *âtum*, and *itum*, *âre*; act. cum accus. Lucr. [πλέκω] to fold, pleat, wrap up.  
 Plinius Secundus Veronensis, he flourished under Vespasian, and at spare hours wrote a piece De rerum naturâ; he perished in the fire of Vesuvius, as he was searching into the cause of it.  
 Plinius Novocomensis, the nephew of Plinius Secundus under Trajan, whose panegyric he wrote; his life and manners may be learnt by his epistles, a true copy of Attick eloquence.  
 Plinthis, *îdis*; f. Vitruv. the lowest part of the basis of a pillar, g.  
 Plinthium, *ii*; n. a tile or any thing four square, g.  
 Plisthenes, a wanton person, g.  
 Plisthenes, the son of Pelops and Hippodamia, who died young, and left his sons Agamemnon and Menelaus to his brother Atreus, who brought them up as his own; Ovid.  
 Plistoboleo, to rattle as at dice, g.  
 Plistolochia, *æ*; f. wild mallows, g.  
 Plistorax, *âcis*; m. a Lacedemonian captain, son of Pausanias.  
 Plistus, *ti*; m. a river of Phocis.  
 Plitaniæ, *arum*; f. islands before Troas.  
 Plocamus, *i*; m. f. frizzled hair, g.  
 † Ploco, *êre*; to stamp, clap hands.  
 † Plorabiliter; adv. lamentingly.  
 Plorabundus, *a, um*; crying much.  
 Ploratio, *ônis*; f. Firm. a bewailing.  
 Plorator, *ôris*; m. } Mart. a cryer,  
 Ploratrix, *icis*; f. } weeper.  
 Ploratus, *ûs*; m. a crying or wailing.  
 Ploratus, *a, um*; A. & P. à ploror, Stat. bewailed.  
 PLORO, *âre*; act. cum accus. Hor. to weep, cry, bewail. \* Juvenem raptum plorat; Hor. he bewailed the youth---.  
 Plostellum, *i*; n. Hor. a child's cart.  
 Plotrarius, *a, um*; adj. Jun. of a cart or wain.  
 Plotrarius, *ii*; m. Dig. a caster, wain-man or cart-wright.  
 Plostrum, *i*; n. a wain or cart. See Plaustrum.  
 Plotæ, *arum*; pl. f. certain islands of the Ionian sea called Strophades.  
 Plotina, *næ*; f. the wife of Trajanus Cæsar, adorned with all kind of virtues; she put on men's apparel, and accompanied her husband into banishment.  
 Plotinopolis, f. a city of Thrace.  
 Plotinus, *ni*; m. an Egyptian platonick philosopher.  
 Plotius Gallus, an orator of Lugdunum, or Lyons in France.  
 Plotius Tuccus, an ancient interpreter of Persius.  
 † Pluicino, *are*; to rain often.  
 Pluitalia, } *æ*; f. one of the fortunate  
 Pluvialia, } islands.

† Pluitur; verb. imp. it rains.  
 PLUMA, *æ*; f. Vir. [πτερόν] a feather.  
 † Plumarium, *ii*; n. a bolster.  
 Plumarius, *ii*; m. Catul. a worker in, or setter of feathers.  
 Plumarius, *a, um*; adj. of feather-work. \* Ars plumaria, embroidery.  
 Plumatius, *a, um*; part. wearing feathers, wrought with feathers.  
 Plumbago, *inis*; f. Plin. [à plumbum] lead ore, a dulness in precious stones; also a teazel.  
 Plumbaria, *æ*; f. a small island of Spain.  
 Plumbarius, *ii*; m. Col. a plumber.  
 Plumbarius, *a, um*; adj. of lead. \* Officina plumbaria, a plumber's shop.  
 Plumbata, *æ*; f. Veget. a plumbet or pellet of lead.  
 Plumbatio, *ônis*; f. } a leading or  
 Plumbatura, *æ*; f. } soldering with lead.  
 † Plumbator, *ôris*; m. a folderer.  
 † Plumbatum, *i*; n. a small coin of lead, a dump.  
 Plumbatus, *a, um*; part. à plumber, leaded, headed with lead.  
 Plumbeus, *a, um*; adj. Mart. leaden. \* Ingenium plumbeum, a heavy and dull wit. \* Iræ plumbeæ, sad and settled spleen. \* Plumbeo jugulare gladio, to urge an inconsiderable argument.  
 Plumbo, *âre*; act. cum accus. Plin. to cover or solder with lead.  
 Plumbosus, *a, um*; adj. full of lead.  
 PLUMBUM, *i*; n. Plin. [μολυβδῆ] lead; also a plumbet or pellet of lead, and a disemper in the eyes. \* Plumbum argentarium, tin. \* Plumbum cinereum, pewter.  
 Plumescio, *êre*; neut. to be fledged, to begin to have feathers.  
 † Plumetum, *i*; n. a plume of feathers.  
 Plumens, *a, um*; adj. of feathers.  
 Plumiger, *ra, um*; adj. Plin. wearing feathers or down.  
 Plumipes, gen. *êdis*; adj. 3 art. Cat. having rough or feathered feet.  
 Plumo, *âre*; neut. Gell. to shoot forth feathers; also to embroider.  
 † Plumositas, *âtis*; f. fulness of feathers.  
 Plumosus, *a, um*; adj. full of feathers.  
 Plumula, *æ*; f. Col. a little feather.  
 PLU-O, *i*, and *vi*, *itum*, *êre*; neut. & act. Val. M. [à πλουω, vel à πλουω] to rain. \* Pluit lapides, or lapidibus, it rains stones.  
 Pluralis, *re*; adj. Quint. [à plus] plural.  
 Pluralitas, *âtis*; f. plurality.  
 Pluraliter; adv. plurally.  
 Plurativus numerus, the plural number.  
 Plurifariam; adv. Suet. divers ways.  
 † Plurifarie; adv. many ways.  
 Plurifarius, *a, um*; adj. Suet. of diverse fashions.  
 Pluriformis, *me*; adj. of divers sorts.  
 Plurimi, *adj. pl. m. V. Plurimus.*  
 † Plurimis, *êre*; to set much by.  
 Plurimum; adv. Cic. very much, mostly, for the most part. \* Plurimum ibi est, he is there most an end.  
 Plurimus, *a, um*; adj. superl. of multus, very much, many; moist. \* Plurimus labor, a very great toil.  
 PL-US, gen. *ûris*; adj. in sing. tantum n. in pl. 3 art. hi & hæ plures & hæc pluria: compar. of multus, plus, plurimus, more, longer. \* Plus iatis, too much. \* Plus minus, over or under. \* Eò pluris, of so much

more esteem. \* Pluris te feci, I had more esteemed you. \* Plures, the dead.  
 Pluscula, *æ*; f. a clasp or buckle.  
 Pluscularius, *ii*; m. a buckle-maker.  
 † Plusculatus, *a, um*; adj. buckled.  
 † Plusculo, *are*; to buckle.  
 Plusculum, *i*; n. somewhat more.  
 Plusculum; adv. somewhat more, too much.  
 Plusculus, *a, um*; adj. Ter. a little more, a pretty deal, a good deal.  
 Plutarchus Chæronensis, a philosopher under Trajan and Adrian, sent into Illyrium with consular power, and a command to all the magistrates to act nothing without him.  
 Plutealis, *le*; adj. Cic. of a desk. \* Sigilla plutealia, images set on a frame or desk.  
 PLUTEUM, *ei*; n. Suet. } [ἀπὸ πλῦτος, vel  
 PLUTEUS, *ei*; m. Perf. } verbo, vel ἀπὸ πλῦτος, latus] a desk; also a couch-frame, and an engineer's approach, a press for books, &c. a printer's case-frame, the inner side of the bed next the wall where the women lay.  
 Pluria, *æ*; f. a city of Sicily.  
 Plutium, *i*; n. a city of the Tychreni.  
 Plutius, *a, um*; adj. of Plutium.  
 Pluto, *ônis*; m. Claud. the son of Saturn and Ops, the god of hell and riches.  
 † Plutiosus, *a, um*; adj. very wealthy.  
 Plutus, *ti*; m. the god of riches among the Greeks, feigned to be lame at his coming and winged at his departing; also to be blind and without judgment.  
 Pluvia, *æ*; f. [à pluo] rain.  
 † Pluviale, *is*; n. a cloak to keep off rain.  
 Pluvialis, } *le*; adj. Col. rainy,  
 Pluviatilis, } bringing rain.  
 Pluviialis, *is*; m. } a plover.  
 Pluviarius, *ii*; m. }  
 Pluviola, *æ*; f. a little rain.  
 Pluviosus, *a, um*; adj. of much rain.  
 Pluvius, *a, um*; adj. rainy. \* Aqua pluvia, rain-water. \* Ventus pluvius, a wind bringing showers.  
 Pluvius, *i*; m. a name of Jupiter.  
 Plynæ, an island of Nilus.  
 Plynteria, *orum*; pl. n. an Athenian feast in honour of Ceres.

P ante M.

P. M. abbreviat. for princeps militiæ, or pontifex maximus.

P ante N.

Pnebebis, a city of Egypt.  
 Pneuma, *âtis*; n. a spirit or ghost, a wind, a blowing, g.  
 Pneumaticus, *a, um*; adj. pneumatic or windy, spiritual. \* Mola pneumatica, a wind-mill. \* Organa pneumatica, wind instruments, g.  
 Pneumatophali, those whose navels are thrust out by wind or inflammation, g.  
 Pneumon, *ônis*; m. the lungs, g.  
 † Pneumonanthe, *ês*; f. autumn-bell flower.  
 Pneumonia, *æ*; f. a phthisick, g.  
 † Pneumonicus, *a, um*; phthisical.  
 † Pnygitis terra, a black clay or earth.  
 Pnyx, an Athenian court or place of judicature.

P ante O.

Poastria, *æ*; f. a woman that work about or weeds herbs, g.



**Pocillator**, ōris; m. a cup-leaver.  
**Pocillum**, i; n. a wine cup. \* **Pocillum fictile**, a small earthen cup.  
**Pocœnium**, ii; n. banquet after supper.  
**Poculentus**, a, um; adj. good to drink.  
**Poculum**, i; n. Suet. [à potus] a cup, a draught or portion. \* **Poculum naturæ**, the hollow of the hand. \* **Venient ad pocula damæ**, the deer shall come to watering. \* **Pocerc majoribus poculis**, to call for wine in larger bowls.  
**Podager**, ra, rum; adj. Claud. having the gout in the feet.  
**PODAGRA**, æ; f. Cels. [αὐδάγρα] the gout in the feet. \* **Podagra lini**, the herb dodder or withwind.  
**Podagra**, Diana so called.  
**Podagricus**, a, um; Plin. } adj. gouty.  
**Podagrosus**, a, um; Plaut. }  
**Podalia**, æ; f. a city of Lydia.  
**Podālitiſ**, i; m. the son of Æsculapius, who with his brother Machaon were called from Crete to the Trojan war.  
**Podarge**, æs; f. one of the harpies.  
**Podargii**, pl. m. a people of Thrace.  
**Podargus**, gi; m. swift-foot, a dog's name; also Hector's coach-man.  
**Poderis**, ōis; f. a long garment down to the feet, g.  
**Pōdex**, icis; m. [à pedo] the breath.  
**Podismo**, are; to measure out by feet.  
**PŌDIUM**, ii; n. Suet. [à πῶς] a gallery, a stall, pue; the box near the stage.  
**Podocæ**, æs; f. a city of India within Ganges.  
**Podolia**, æ; f. a province in Poland.  
**Pœan**, the father of Philoctetes.  
**Pœanthe**, æs; f. an island of the Euxine sea.  
**Pœantiades**, } Philoctetes so called  
**Pœantius**, } from his father Pœan.  
**Pœciliſium**, n. f. a city of Crete called Pœtalo.  
**Pœcile**, a famous porch in Athens in which the Stoicks exercised, and another in Elis whose echo returned the voice seven times.  
**Pœdiculi**, pl. m. a people of Italy.  
**Pœdeſſa**, æ; f. a city in Ceos.  
**Pœdeſſius**, a, um; adj. of Pœdeſſa.  
**Pœma**, ātis; n. Cic. a poem, g.  
**Pœmārium**, nii; n. a small country of Cyzicus.  
**Pœmāricus**, a, um; adj. of a poem, g.  
**Pœmatum**, i; n. a poem.  
**Pœmen**, a mountain of Pontica and Macedonia.  
**Pœmenii**, ōrum; pl. m. the inhabitants of Pœmen.  
**Pœmenis**, ōdis; f. one of the dogs that worried Actœon.  
**PœNA**, æ; f. Sall. [αἰνὴ] a punishment, a forfeit, penalty, a fury, reward, a fault, usury. \* **Petere**, or **exigere pœnas**, to require punishment of any. \* **Sumere** or **capere pœnas**, to take punishment of. \* **Affigere pœnā**, to punish. \* **Dare**, **pendere**, or **luere pœnas**, to suffer punishment.  
**Pœna**, and **Beneficium**, certain gods amongst the Æthiopians.  
**Pœnālis**, le; adj. Plin. penal, of punishment. \* **Opera pœnalis**, work imposed for punishment. \* **Pœnalia clauſtra**, prisons.  
**Pœnālitas**, ātis; f. penalty, suffering.  
**Pœnāliter**; adv. Aug. painfully.

**Pœnārius**, a, um; adj. about punishment.  
**Pœni**, nōrum; pl. m. the Carthaginians.  
**Pœnicus**, a, um; adj. of the Carthaginians.  
**Pœninæ Alpes**, } part of the Alps  
**Pœnæ, arum**; pl. f. } dividing Savoy from Italy.  
**Pœnitendus**, a, um; adj. to be repented of.  
**Pœnitentia**, æ; f. Cic. repentance, regret, dislike.  
**Pœnitentiārius**, ii; m. a penitent man; a penitentiary or one that hears confessions, commonly called a confessor.  
**Pœnitet**, ēbat, uit, uerat, ēbit, ēre; verb. imp. cum accus. perf. & gen. rei; Cic. it repents. \* **Non pœnitet virium**, I do not mislike my strength. \* **Me quantum hic operis fit pœnitet**, I do not think this work worth your pains. \* **Quarum rerum siquem pœnitet**, if any person would have things to have fallen out otherwise.  
**Pœnitudo**, ōnis; f. repentance, regret.  
**Pœphagus**, i; m. an Indian beast with a hairy tail of which the women make them periwigs, g.  
**Pœſis**, is; f. poetry, g.  
**POËTA**, æ; m. [ποιητής] a poet; Cic.  
**Pœtica**, æ; f. } poetry.  
**Pœtice**, æs; f. }  
**Pœtice**; adv. Quint. poetically.  
**Pœtificus**, a, um; adj. poet making.  
**Pœticus**, a, um; adj. of a poet.  
**Pœtor**, ari; dep. Enn. Aufon. Erasmi. to play the poet.  
**Pœtria**, æ; f. a poetress.  
**Pœga**, gæ; f. a city of Pamphylia.  
**Pœgon**, a haven of Peloponnesus.  
**Pœgōnias**, æ; m. a bearded comet, g.  
**Pœl**; adv. by Pollux, an oath of the Roman women.  
**Pœla**, læ; f. a city of Iſeria.  
**Polabrum**, i; n. a flock of geese.  
**Polæ**, arum; f. leather balls.  
**Pœlaris**, re; adj. polar, of the pole.  
**Pœlea**, æ; f. Plin. [αὐλῶς, pullus] the dung of a she-ass before her foaling.  
**Pœleium**, ii; n. garden ginger.  
**Pœlemius**, i; m. the colleague of Urfus.  
**Pœlēmōn**, ōnis; m. a king of Lycia; also a philosopher of Athens, reclaimed by Xenocrates.  
**Pœlēmōnia**, æ; f. } wild sage,  
**Pœlēmōnium**, ii; n. } g.  
**Pœlēmōnium**, a city of Cappadocia.  
**Pœlendæ**, a small desert island by Chersonesus Thracia.  
**PœLENTA**, æ; f. Plaut. [Παλύνω, aspergo] barley boiled, malt.  
**Pœlentārius**, a, um; adj. of boiled barley.  
**Pœlentia**, } æ; f. Polenzo in Liguria;  
**Pœlentia**, } ria; and other places.  
**Pœlentinus**, a, um; adj. of Polenzo.  
**Polentriduum**, i; n. a bolting cloth.  
**Pœto**, a river of Mauritania Cæsariensis.  
**Pœlura**, ræ; f. a city of India within Ganges.  
**Polia**, æ; f. a herd or drove of beasts, the breeding of horses, g.  
**Polianus**, ni; m. a mountain of Macedonia about Epirus.  
**Polias**, æ; f. a name of Minerva, delighting in cities.  
**Polichna**, næ; f. a city of Troas;

also a city of Crete.  
**Polichnaus**, a, um; adj. of Polichna.  
**Polichnites**, a citizen of Polichna in Crete.  
**Polieum**, a city in Italy, called before Siris.  
**Polimatrium**, a city in Italy within St. Peter's patrimony.  
**Polimen**, ōnis; n. } [à polio] a dish  
**Polimentum**, i; n. } of hog's-stones; also a trimming.  
**PœL-IO**, ōre; [αὐλοῖος, splendidus] to polish, furbish, to adorn, dress.  
**Pœlio**, ōnis; m. an armourer, furbisher.  
**Poliones**, the herb nose-bleed.  
**Polipus**, i; m. the sink of the channels.  
**Polis**, a city of Egypt; also Jupiter worshipped there.  
**Polias**, a woman of Polis.  
**Polisma**, a city of Troas.  
**Pœlitē**; adv. neatly, trimly. \* **Pœlitē eloqui**, to express one's mind fully and clearly.  
**Polites**, the son of Priamus, whom Pyrrhus slew before his father's face.  
**Polites**, tæ; m. } a citizen of Policeus;  
**Policeus**, i; m. } lis.  
**Pœlitia**, æ; f. a city of Achaia.  
**Pœlitia**, æ; f. the polity or government of the state, g.  
**Pœlitica**, ōrum; n. politicks, the art of government, or treatises thereof, g.  
**Pœliticeorgas**, a country of Asia Propria.  
**Pœliticus**, a, um; adj. fit for or skilled in government, politick, civil, g.  
**Pœlitio**, ōnis; f. } a polishing, neat.  
**Pœlities**, ei; f. } nests.  
**Pœlitor**, ōris; m. a polisher or furbisher.  
**Politorion**, a city of the Latins.  
**Pœlitulus**, a, um; daintily furbished.  
**Pœlitura**, æ; f. a polishing.  
**Pœlitus**, a, um; A. & P. à polior, polished, furnished, adorned, fresh, neat. \* **Politiæ facetiæ**, gentle merriment, pleasing raillery. \* **Omni liberali doctrina politissimus**, one well seen in all humane learning.  
**Polium**, ii; n. the herb poley.  
**Pœlla Argentaria**, Lucan's wife, a very learned woman, who helped her husband in the correcting the three first books of his Pharsalia.  
**POLL-EN**, ōnis; n. [Πάλη] flour, or fine meal dust, or fine powder.  
**Pollens**, ntis; adj. able, powerful.  
**Pœlentia**, æ; f. the Roman goddess of power; also a city near the Alps, famous for wool; and a town in the greater Balearis.  
**Pœllentia**, æ; f. prevalency, authority, pre-eminency.  
**Pœllentinus**, a, um; adj. of Pœllentia.  
**POLL EO**, ēre; neut. Plin. [αὐλῶ, multum] to do much, to be able, have power, prevail. \* **Pœllere pecunia**, to be very well to pass in money. \* **Multum illi mari pœllent**, they are very potent at sea. \* **Cilices pœllent**, the Cilicians are of the best account.  
**Pœllex**, icis; m. [à polleo] a thumb.  
**Pœllex pedis**, the great toe. \* **Pœmere pollicem**, to approve by bending the thumb. \* **Utroque pollice**, with both the thumbs bowed. \* **Docto pollice stamina sollicitat**,



*solicitat*; he plays excellently upon the lute.  
*Pollicāris*, re; adj. of an inch.  
**POLLIC-EOR**, ēri; dep. cum accus. Cic. [à per & liceor] to promise, undertake, warrant. \* *Tantum tibi polliceor*, I ascertain you so far.  
*Pollicitatio*, ōnis; f. a frequent promising.  
*Pollicitator*, ōris; m. a promiser.  
*Pollicitor*, ari; dep. cum accus. Liv. to make many promises.  
*Pollicitum*, i; n. Col. a promise.  
*Pollicitus*, a, um; promised, or having promised.  
+ *Pollicium*, ii; n. an inch.  
*Pollinārius*, a, um; adj. Plin. of fine flour. \* *Arca pollinaria*, a bounting-trough. \* *Cribrum pollinari-um*, a sieve.  
*Pollinceo*, } ēre, nxi, nctum, to a-  
*Pollincio*, } noint, embalm, to  
*Pollingo*, } bury.  
*Pollinctor*, } ōris; m. } an anointer or  
*Pollictor*, } embalmmer.  
*Pollinctum*, i; n. a funeral supper.  
\* *Ad pollinctum emere*, to buy dear.  
*Pollinctura*, æ; f. an embalming.  
*Pollintor*, ōris; m. a baker or sister.  
*Pollis*, inis; f. flour, meal. See *Pollen*.  
*Pollubrum*, i; n. [à polluo] a basin, washing-bowl.  
*Pollū-ceo*, xi, ctum, cēre; act. cum accus. to provide sumptuous cheer. \* *Neut.* to shine bright, to be fair and beautiful.  
*Pollucibilis*, le; adj. costly, bountiful in provision.  
*Pollucibilibiter*; adv. Plin. plentifully, sumptuously.  
*Pollucē*, adv. sumptuously.  
*Polluctum*, i; n. sumptuous fare.  
*Polluctura*, æ; f. a sacrifice to Hercules, good cheer.  
*Polluctus*, a, um; part. à polluceor. consecrated. \* *Non sum ego pol-lucta pago*, I am none of those bag-gages that refuse no body.  
+ *Pollulæ*, arum; pl. f. the soft tufts upon reeds.  
**POLL-UI**, ui, ūtum, uēre; act. cum accus. Liv. to pollute, defile.  
*Pollupice*, cēs; f. a city of Liguria, called Finale.  
*Pollutini*, orum; pl. m. a people of Italy.  
+ *Pollutē*, adv. filthily.  
*Pollutio*, ōnis; f. Bud. a polluting.  
*Pollutus*, a, um; part. polluted, filthy.  
*Pollux*, ūcis; m. the son of Jupiter and Leda, the brother of Castor. Poët.  
*Julius Pollux*, a grammarian under Commodus.  
*Polonia*, æ; f. the kingdom of Poland.  
*Polonus*, i; m. a Polander.  
*Polymbria*, æ; f. a city of Thrace.  
+ *Pōlubrum*, i; n. a basin, wash-bowl.  
+ *Polulæ*, arum; pl. f. balls stuffed with soft leather.  
+ *Polulus*, a, um; adj. very little.  
*Polus*, li; m. a famous actor in Greece; also a sophister of Agrigentum.  
**POLUS**, i; m. Vir. [πόλος] a pole, the extremity of the axle-tree of a globe; also heaven. \* *Polus signifer*, the zodiac.  
*Polyacanthus*, i; g. a star-thistle or caltrop.  
*Polyægos*, an island of the Ægean sea.  
+ *Polyandria*, æ; f. a multitude of citizens.

*Polyandrium*, i; n. } a place where  
*Polyandrum*, i; n. } many sepulchres  
are, a church yard, J. E. g.  
*Polyani*, ōrum; pl. m. a people by Indus.  
*Polyanthemon*, i; n. gold cup or golden knap, bachelor's button.  
*Polyara*, æ; f. a city of Caria.  
*Polyareus*, ei; f. a city of Polyara.  
*Palyarna*, æ; f. } he that has many  
*Polyarnes*, æ; f. } lambs, g.  
*Polybius*, ii; m. a king of Corinth; also the master of Scipio Africanus, who wrote the Roman history in forty books.  
*Polybus*, bi; m. a king of the Sicy-onii; and other men.  
*Polycarpus*, pi; m. a bishop of Smyrna; A. D. 91.  
*Polycaste*, the daughter of Nestor.  
*Polycharmus*, mi; m. the name of a famous carver.  
*Pölyclētus*, ti; m. a famous statuary.  
*Polycleteus*, a, um; adj. of Polycleteus.  
*Polyclitus*, ti; an historian of Larissa.  
*Polycnemon*, ōnis; wild organ, g.  
*Polycrātes*, tis; m. a tyrant of Sa-mos, exceeding rich and profe-rious, having cast his ring into the sea, he found it the next day in the belly of a fish, but was cruci-fied at last by Oronies the Persian.  
*Polycrita*, tæ; f. a noblewoman of Naxos, who almost died with a sudden joy.  
*Pölydamas*, the son of Antenor, who, with Æneas, betray'd Troy to the Greeks; a famous champion, &c.  
*Polydectes*, the son of Magnes, a king of the island Seriphus, who brought up Perseus, who afterwards turned him into a stone.  
*Polydeucea*, a fountain of Laconia.  
*Pölydice*, es; f. a woman who he-tray'd her own father Pterelas king of Thebes to Creon.  
*Pölydōra*, ræ; f. a sea nymph; also an island by Cyzicus.  
*Pölydōrus*, ri; m. a famous carver of Rhodes; also the son of Priamus, slain by Polymnestor, king of Thrace, for the lucre of his mo-ney which his father had given with him.  
*Pölygala*, æ; f. the herb milk-wort, g.  
*Polygamia*, æ; f. polygamy or marri-age to many at the same time, g.  
*Polygāmus*, a, um; adj. being or ha-ving been married more than once, g.  
*Polygius*, Mercury so called.  
*Pölygnōtus*, a very ancient painter.  
*Pölygona*, æ; f. } knot-grass, g.  
*Pölygonum*, i; n. }  
*Pölygonaton*, i; Solomon's seal, g.  
*Pölygonius*, a, um; adj. having ma-ny corners, g.  
*Pölygrammos*, i; m. a kind of jasper.  
*Pölygraphus*, i; m. one that has writ many books, g.  
*Pölygynæcon*, a great company of women, g.  
*Pölyhitor*, ōris; m. he that knows or decribes many things, g.  
*Pölyhitor*, Appion so called; and a-nother historian mentioned by Pliny.  
+ *Pölyhydion*, small centaur.  
*Pölyhymnia*, æ f. one of the muses.  
*Pölydius*, i; m. a physician who rai-sed Glaucus, the son of Minos, to life with a certain herb, whose u'e he learned of a serpent whom he saw cure a dead serpent with it.  
+ *Pölyloquus*, a, um; a great talk-cr.

+ *Pölymīta*, æ; f. a garment of di-vers colours.  
*Pölymītarius*, a, um; adj. of embroi-dering.  
*Pölymītarius*, ii; m. an embroiderer.  
*Pölymitus*, a, um; embroidered, wo-ven with divers coloured threads.  
*Pölymnestor*, ōris; m. a king of Thrace.  
*Pölymnestus*, ti; m. a poet of Colo-phon the son of Miletus.  
*Pölymyxus*, a, um; adj. with many wicks, matches, branches, g.  
*Pölynices*, æ; m. the son of Oedipus, king of Thebes, and brother of Eteocles, who killed one another, and their bodies being burned to-gether, the flame is said to divide itself.  
*Pölyphāgia*, æ; f. Erasmi. an excess-ive eating, g.  
*Pölyphāgus*, i; m. a great eater, g.  
*Pölyphemus*, mi; m. the strongest and fairest of all the hundred Cy-clops, slain by Ulysses.  
*Pölyplutius*, a, um; adj. very rich, g.  
*Pölypōdium*, ii; n. polypody of the oak or wall, g.  
*Pölypōdūsa*, æ; f. a Cnidian island.  
*Pölyopdusæus*, a, um; of Polypodusa.  
*Pölypoetes*, æ; m. the son of Piri-thous and Hippodamia.  
*Pölypōsia*, æ; f. Erasmi. great drink-ing and swilling, g.  
*Pölypōsus*, a, um; adj. having su-perfluous flesh growing in the nose.  
*Pölypragmon*, ōnis; m. a busy body, g.  
*Pölyptoton*, having many cases, g.  
*Pölypus*, i; or ōdis; m. Cels. Plin. a pourcontrol, or many footed fish; also a ravenous person, a time-server, a disease of superfluous flesh growing in the nose, g.  
*Pölystephanus*, ni; m. an historian, whose books contain incredible things; also the city Tibur in Italy.  
*Pölysyllabus*, a, um; adj. of many syllables, g.  
*Pölysyndeton*, i; n. frequency of co-pulative conjunctions, g.  
*Pölytimētus*, ti; m. a river of Scy-thia and Sogdiana.  
*Pölytrichon*, i; n. } the herb maiden-  
*Pölytrix*, ichis; f. } hair; also a pre-cious stone with greenish hair, g.  
*Pölyxēlus*, li; m. a Greek comedian.  
*Pölyxena*, æ; f. the most beautiful daughter of Priamus, slain by Pyr-rhus, at her father's tomb.  
*Pölixēnius*, a, um; adj. of Polyxena.  
*Pölyxēnus*; a Grecian captain; and other men.  
*Polyxo*; a propheteß of Apollo at Lemnos, who caused all the wo-men to kill their husbands for tak-ing them wives from Thrace.  
*Pölyzelus*, an historian of Rhodes.  
*Pölyzonus*, g. a precious stone with many black circles.  
*Pömāceus*, a, um; adj. of applas.  
\* *Vinum pomaceum*, cyder.  
*Pömārium*, ii; n. an orchard, apple-loft, or fruit chamber.  
*Pömārius*, a, um; belonging to fruit.  
*Pömārius*, ii; m. a fruiterer, costard-monger.  
*Pomarius*, ri; m. a name of Her-cules, to whom in Bœotia they sa-crificed fruit.  
*Pomatium*, i; n. cyder.  
+ *Pomela*, æ; f. black hellebore.  
*Pomerania*, æ; f. a country in Ger-many between Sweden and Bran-denbourg.



Pomeridianus, a, um; adj. of or in the afternoon.

Pometia, æ; f. a city of Italy.

Pometina, æ; f. Liv. one of the thirty-five Roman tribes.

Pomētum, i; n. Col. an orchard.

Pōmifer, a, um; adj. Bud. bearing fruit or apples.

+ Pōmifero, are; act. to bear apples.

Pōmilio, ōnis; m. } a dwarf. See

Pomilius. ij; m. } Pomilio.

Pomilius, a, um; adj. dwarfish.

Pōmo, ōnis; m. an apple-keeper.

Pomœrium, ii; n. a precinct or territory, a void space by the town wall both within and without, which might not be built upon, g.

Romona, nœ; f. the chief of the Oracles called Mainland, with a city called Kirkwal; also the goddess of orchards.

Pomōsus, a, um; adj. full of fruit.

\* Corona pomosa, a garland made of boughs full of fruit.

POMPA, æ; f. Liv. [πομπή] a train, procession, show. \* Pompæ plena petitiō. a petition framed in a lofty style.

Pompabilit̃er; } adv. solemnly, mag-

Pompālīt̃er; } nificently, with a

Pompālis, le; adj. magnificent, so-

lemn, stately.

Pomāticus, a, um; adj. pompous.

Pompeia ficus, a fig dried in the sun

to keep all the year.

Pompeia Plautina, the wife of Julius Cæsar, whom she diverted from extorting money from the people; also the daughter of Cneus Pompeius, and wife of Julius Cæsar, who divorced her about suspicion between her and Clodius.

Pompeiana brassica, colwort of Cyprus.

Pompeianum, a farm of Cicero's near Nola.

Pompeianus, ni; m. the name of two consuls.

Pompeii, } a town of Campania,

Pompeium, } built by Hercules.

Pompeianus, um; adj. of Pompeii.

Pompeopolis, a city of Cilicia reduced to a village, and another in Paphlagonia, called before Eupatoria and Traianopolis.

Q Pompeius, he was sent against the Numantini, and being beaten made a dishonourable peace with them.

Cn. Pompeius, the son of the former Pompey, who, from the greatness of his exploits, had the surname of Magnus; he was put to flight by Cæsar, in the civil wars at Pharsalia, and, flying into Egypt, was slain by the treachery of the king. He left two sons Cneus and Sextus.

Q Pompeius Rufus, the grandson of Sylla.

Pompeius Lænæus, the freed. mar of Pompeius Magnus, who wrote of herbs and plants.

Pompelon, a city of Spain.

Pompelōnenses, ium; pl. adj. the inhabitants of Pompelon.

Pompholyx, ygis; f. the sparkles which fly from metal which is tried in a furnace, g.

Pompilius, i; m. the servant of Theophrastus, reckoned afterwards among the philosophers; also the second king of the Romans.

Pompilius, a, um; adj. of Pompilius.

Pomponia, æ; f. Scipio's mother.

Pomponiana, nœ; f. an island of Gallia Narbonensis.

Pomponianum, pyrum, a breast-pear.

Pomponius, Atticus, a noble Roman knight, a great friend to Cicero in his banishment, as also to Brutus, to whom when he fled from the city, he sent a hundred pounds, he hated lying and lyars, and always endeavoured to be as good as his word.

Cneus Pomponius, a famous orator.

Pomponius Mela, the author of a famous piece De situ orbis.

+ Pompōsitas, atis; f. arrogance, pride.

Pompōsus, a, um; adj. pompous, stately.

+ Pompulentus, a, um; pompous, very proud.

POMUM, i; n. [ἀπόμω, potus] an apple, or any fruit with a skin and soft shell, a nut; also the pomel of a sword. \* Pomum decumanum, a cat's-head, or cosiard. \* Pomum manum, a crumpling. \* Pomum præcox, a geniting, a summer fruit.

\* Pomum serotinum, john-apple, or winter-fruit.

Pōmus, i; f. an apple-tree, a fruit-tree.

Pondērātus, a, um; adj. weighed.

Pondēro, are; to weigh, try, judge.

Pondērositas, atis; f. weightiness.

Pondērōsus, a, um; weighty, momentous, massy, of much authority. \* Pondērosa epistola, a huge long letter.

Pondo; n. indec. a pound weight, also a stone of twelve pounds. \* Dodrans pondo, three quarters of a pound. \* Libræ pondo, a pound.

Pondus, ēris; n. Ovid. [ἀpendo] weight, a massy bulk, a heavy thing, a burthen, authority, number, company. \* Habere pondus apud aliquem, to awe and sway any one.

Pondusculum, i; n. a little weight.

PONE, præp. serv. acc. Liv. [ὀπίσσω, vel ἀπονο, vel ἀπὸ ὀπίσσω, sequor] behind. \* Pone castra, behind the camp. \* Adv. Ponē subit conjux, my wife comes behind.

Ponerōpolis, a city of Thrace, by mount Rhodope, called afterwards Philippopolis and Trimontium.

PŌNO, pōni, pōitum, pōnere; act. cum acc. Cic. [ἀπονο, laboro, vel ab Heb. Banah, ædificavit] to put, set or place, to allay, erect, or build, figure, lay down, or aside. \* Ponere in dubio, to question. \* Ponere se in possessione, to become lord of. \* Venenum alicui ponere, to set poison before one. \* Pone eum esse victum, put the case he be overcome. \* Ponere pallium, to wage his cloak. \* Ponere beneficium apud aliquem, to do one a good turn. \* Tyrocinium posuit, he's past a learner. \* Principem aliquem ponere, to respect, or esteem as some grandee. \* Ponere multum in side alicuius, to rely much upon such a person's honest word. Dies multos in re or in rem ponere, to spend much time about a thing. \* Ponere ova, to lay eggs. \* Ponere hominem coloribus, to draw the picture of a man. \* Ponunt philosophi, philosophers say.

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Ponor, ēris, i, situs sum; pass. to be put, or set, to be accounted, to be set, or planted in the earth, to be laid aside, to be exposed.

PO-NS, ntis; m. Virg. [ἀπὸ πένος, vel ἀπὸ πόντος, transitus] a bridge; also a ship ladder; a high and narrow table in fashion of a little bridge on which the vessel was set to receive the voice at elections, each tribe had one. \* Pons versatilis, a draw-bridge. \* Aliquis de ponte, a vagrant come from lodging under the bridge. \* De ponte dejici, to be turned away from giving his vote. \* Jungere ponte fluvium, to make a bridge over a river.

Pons Æli, Portland in Northumberland.

Pons Ælius, a bridge in Rome, by which they go out of the city to the Vatican called Ponte di S. Angelo.

Pons Æmilius, a bridge at Rome called before Sublicius, and afterwards Lapidæus, now Marmarato.

Pons Milvius, a bridge at Rome, without the gate Flaminia, called Ponte Molle.

Pons Sarnix, Sarbruck in Germany between Alsatia and Lorrain.

Pons Scaldis, Condet in Haynault.

Pontes, Paunton upon the Thames, between London and Oxford, Redding in Berkshire, or Colebrook in Buckinghamshire.

Pontesium, Pontoyse in France.

Pontia, æ; f. a Tyrrhene island; also a very chaste Roman woman, and another noted for cruelty to her children.

Pontianus, ni; m. the seventeenth bishop of Rome, A. D. 231.

Ponticulus, i; m. [ἀπὸ πόντος] a little bridge.

Ponticus, a, um; adj. of a bridge or the sea. \* Canis ponticus, a beaver. \* Nux ponticus, a filberd.

Ponticus, ci; m. a boy who suffered martyrdom before he was fifteen years old; also a Roman poet.

Pontifex, icis; m. Liv. a priest. \* Pontifex maximus, the high-priest; also by usurpation, the pope.

Pontificalis, le; adj. priest-like, sumptuous, costly; pontifical. \* Pontificales libri, a book treating of the dignity of the pope, and all other things relating to his holiness.

Pontificātus, ūs; m. priesthood, the papacy or the reign of a pope.

Pontificia, ōrum; n. the pontifical or book of church ceremonies.

Pontificium, ii; n. the office of a priest or bishop.

Pontificus, a, um; adj. of a priest or bishop.

Pontina, a lake near Appii Forum.

Pontinus, a, um; adj. of Pontina.

Pontinus, ni; m. a valiant man, and companion of Cicero, in his labours and counsels.

Pontius Aquila, a tribune of the people who would not rise up to Cæsar when he passed by in triumph, who for some days after promised nothing but with this exception, if it pleased Pontius Aquila; he conspired at last with Brutus and Cassius against him.



Pontius, i; m. a certain deacon, the inseparable companion of St. Cyprian to the day of his death.

Pontius Ausidianus, a Roman citizen, who, when his daughter was abused by Fannius Saturninus, her school-master, killed them both.

Pont-o, ōnis; m. a ferry-boat.

PONT-US, i; m. [πόντος] the sea.

Pont-us, ti; m. Ovid. all that sea that reacheth from the lake Mæotis to Tenedos, called in several places Hellepontus, Propontis, Bosphorus Thracius and Cimmerius; also a country in Asia Minor, between Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and the Euxine sea.

Pontus Cappadocius, part of Cappadocia towards Colchis.

Pontus Euxinus, the Euxine sea, the same as Mare Cimmerium, Caucasum, or Ponticum, compared by the ancients to a Scythian bow.

POP-A, æ; m. [πόρτος, Æol. πορτός] a sacrificer; also a glutton. \* Popa venter, a huge paunch.

Popanium, i; f. a Tyrrhene city.

Pōpān-um, i; n. a wafer-cake or meat-offering.

Popellus, i; m. the mean people.

Popilius, i; m. the name of several Romans.

C. Popilius Lænas, Cicero's client in a capital cause, whom he afterwards slew.

M. Marcus Popilius, a Roman consul, chief of the Popilii.

Pōpin-a, æ, f. Plaut. [à popa] a victualling house, cook's shop; also a sinking breath after surfeiting.

Pōpin-æ, arum; pl. f. riotous banquets in cooks houses.

Pōpinālis, le; adj. of the cook or cooks shop.

Pōpināria, æ; f. a woman cook.

Pōpinārius, ii; m. a cook or victualler.

Pōpinātlo, ōnis; f. a rioting and debauching at the victualling houses.

Pōpināt-or, ōris; m. a common haunter of victualling houses.

Pōpino, ōnis; c. a tavern-haunter, a glutton.

Pōpin-or, ari; dep. to debauch in cooks and victuallers houses.

POPL-ES, itis; m. Cic. [à ποπάω, verito] the ham of the leg; also the knee.

Poplitārius, a, um; adj. of the ham.

\* Fascia poplitaria, a garter; Hui.

Poppæa, Nero's wife who shod her horses with gold.

Poppyfma, atis; n. the stroking an unruly horse with the hand, g.

Poppyfimus, i; m. a clapping of the hands together, a smacking with the mouth, g.

Poppyzon, ntis; m. he that strokes or whistles to a horse, g.

Pōpūlābilis, e; adj. liable to be robbed or plundered; Ovid.

Pōpūlābundus, a, um; adj. Liv. plundering all abroad, laying waste far and near.

Populāria, ium; pl. n. places where the commons assemble, the seats in the theatre for the common spectators; also common sacrifices of all the citizens for the publick welfare of the people.

Pōpūlaris, re; adj. of the people, mean, vulgar, subject to, popular, lik'd by the people. \* Nil tam populare quam bonitas, nothing takes so much with the people as bounty. \* Ami-

cus summus & popularis Geta, my special friend and comrade.

\* Populares, country-men or fellow-citizens. \* Glires non copulantur nisi populares ejusdem sylvæ, dormice flock not together, except they be fellows of the same wood. Populares conjurationis, those privy to a conspiracy.

Pōpūlāritas, ātis; f. popularity, a factious greatness with the people, the humour of the people.

Pōpūlārīter; adv. after the fashion, or to the apprehension of the people.

Pōpūlātīm; adv. by multitudes, city by city. \* Ego perdidī te, qui omnes servos perdo populatīm, I have undone thee who am wont to undo all servants by wholesale.

Pōpūlātiō, ōnis, f. } a plundering, Populatus, ūs; m. } pillaging, laying waste, over-running.

Pōpūlātor, ōris; m. } a plunderer, Pōpūlātrix, icis; f. } spoiler.

Pōpūlātus, a, um; having or being plundered or rifled; also cut off.

Pōpūletum, i; n. a poplar grove.

† Pōpūleum, ei; n. an ointment of black poplar buds.

Pōpūleus, } a, um; adj. Vir. of the poplar tree.

Pōpūlneus, }

Pōpūlnus, }

Pōpūlifer, a, um; bearing poplars.

Pōpūlifugia, Roman feasts in June, in remembrance of the people's flying in a sudden tumult from the Gauls.

Pōpūliscitum, i; n. an order of the commons.

Pōpūl-o, āre; act. cum accus. Vir. to rob people; also to get the people's favour, to render gracious.

Pōpūlor, ari; dep. to plunder, lay waste, pillage.

Pōpūlonia, a name of Juno.

Populonia, æ. } f. a city of Hetru- Populonium, } ria.

Pōpūlōsus, a, um; adj. populous, full of people.

POPUL-US, i; f. Cic. [à πάλλω, quatio] the poplar tree. \* Populus alba, the abeele tree. \* Populus nigra, the aspine tree.

PōPULUS, i; m. Liv. [à πάλω, mul-tus] the people. \* Duo populi, two swarms of bees. \* Populi pervenit in ora, it was got into every one's mouth.

Porata, the river Prut in Sarmatia Europæa.

Porc-a, æ; f. [à porcus] a sow; also a hault or ridge between two furrows.

Porcaria, æ; f. the herb purslain.

Porcārius, ii; m. a swine-herd.

Porcārius, a, um; of a sow.

† Porcella, æ; f. a little sow, a sow-pig.

Porcellia, æ; f. [à porca] purslain.

Porcellio, ōnis; f. a sow or cheeslip.

Porcellus, i; m. a pig. \* Porcellus Trojanus, a whole boar, with other small beasts in his belly, at the Roman feasts.

† Porceo, ūre; to put off, cast away, hinder.

Porcetra, æ; f. a young sow that has had pigs but once.

† Porcile, is; n. a hogsty, a pigsty.

† Porcilus, a, um; adj. of a hog.

† Porcinarium, ii; n. a place to feed hogs in.

Porcinārius, ii; m. a seller of pork or bacon.

Porcinus, a, um; adj. of a hog. \* Caro porcina, pork.

† Porcistētum, i; n. a hogsty.

Porcius, ii; m. a name of a Roman family of which the Cato's were.

Porcius Festus, a governor of Judæa. Acts 2. 5.

Porculata, æ; f. purslain.

Porculātiō, ōnis; f. a rearing of pigs.

Porculātor, ōris; m. a rearer of pigs.

Porculetum, i; n. a garden-plot with many beds.

Porculus, i; m. a pig; also a fish called a ruff.

PORCUS, i; m. Liv. [ab antiq. πόρκος, aper, à iono] a hog or swine; also female privities. \* Epicura de giege porcus, a fat sectary of Epicurus's gang. \* Porci sacri, swine sound and pure, fit for sacrifice.

Pordolene, ēs; f. an island by Lesbos.

Porisma, ātis; n. a consecratory, g.

† Porosa, æ; f. St. John's wort.

† Porosē; adv. like pores or holes.

† Porosum, i; n. the seed of St. John's wort.

Porōsus, a, um; adj. full of pores and little holes.

Porphyriticus, a, um; g. adj. of purple or porphyry.

Porphyrio, ōnis; m. a Spanish plover, g.

Porphyriion, a city of Phœnicia; also an ancient commentator upon Horace, and one of the giants that waged war with the gods.

Porphyriōne, ēs; f. an island in Propontis before Cyzicus, called Ilola di Chizico.

Porphyria, the island Cythera.

Porphyrites, is; m. the porphyry stone, g.

Porphyrius, ii; m. a Tyrian philosopher of a noble family, who wrote fifteen books against the Christians, and several other pieces.

Porphyrus, ri, m. an Indian serpent with a white head, purple body, and no teeth, whose venom consumes whatever it touches.

Porraceus, a, um; adj. of or like a leek.

Porrectē; adv. straight, out at length.

Porrectio, ōnis; f. a reaching or a stretching out.

Porrectiūs; adv. comp. farther on.

Porrectus, a, um; part. of porrigere, stretched out or smooth; also dead.

\* Porrectus pes, a full foot. \* Porrectiore fronte loqui, to speak with a more pleasing look. \* In porrectum, out at length.

Porric-io, ēre; act. cum accus. [à porro & jacio] to throw the entrails of the beasts slain into the fire, offer up, to sacrifice.

† Porriginōsus, a, um; adj. mangy, scald-pated.

PORRIGO, inis; f. [à porrum, vel a πύρρα, surfures] a scald-pate, an itch, mange, scurf, dandruff, murrain.

PORRIGO, exi, ectum, ēre; act. cum accus & dat. vel à per & re-go] to reach forth, stretch forth, lay along. Porrigere manum, or dextram, to hold out one's helping hand. \* Porrigere herbam, to yield one's self beaten, by holding out a blade of grass. \* Porrigere pedes, to die. \* Porrigi in aliquid tempus, to be deferred for some time.

Porrigor, ēris, i, ectus sum; pass. to be stretched, or reach'd out, to



be prolonged, continued, or extended.  
**Porrima**, mæ; f. the sister or companion of Carmenta, Evander's mother.  
**Porrina**, æ; f. a bed of leeks.  
**PORRO**; adv. Cic. [ἀ πορρον, longe] furthermore, moreover, henceforward, now. \* Hinc maxima porro Accipit Roma, great Rome has received it hence down. \* Perge porro, go on. \* Adeon' porro ingratus? nay so unthankful. \* Percipe porro, there is somewhat else. \* Exigua porro, but small. \* Neque porro, nor yet. \* Quid tam porro regium, what so much like a king.  
**PORRUM**, i; n. } [Πορρον] a scalliporrus, i; m. } - on, a leek, a shallot. \* Porrum capitatum, the set or headed leek. \* Porrum sectile or festivum, the unset maiden or bladed leek.  
**Porsēna**, næ; m. a king of the Tuscans, who made war upon the Romans for the restitution of the Tarquins, and being ready to rush into the city was stopped by the valour of Horatius Cocles, afterwards besieging the city, and, finding he could do no good, returned astonished at the incredible valour of the Romans, whereof Mutius Scævola had given him an example.  
**PORTA**, æ; f. Liv. [ἀ πόρτα, transitus] a port or gate; also the great vein, a mouth and breach. \* Porta cœli, the superior hemisphere. \* Porta prætoria, the portin, the high walk of the camp on the front, by which the general led his army out to battle. \* Portâ eâ utar quam primum videro, I'll. make use of the first opportunity that happens.  
**Porta**, the name of several places.  
† **Portabilis**, e; adj. portable, to be born.  
† **Portarius**, ii; m. a porter.  
† **Portator**, ōris; m. a carrier, bearer.  
**Portatus**, ūs; m. a bearing, conveying.  
† **Portella**, æ; f. a wicket or postern.  
† **Portemia**, æ; f. a little ship of Pannonia.  
**Portendo**, di, ntum, ere; [à porro & tendo] to bode, portend, betoken.  
**Portentificus**, a, um; adj. monster-making, working wonders.  
† **Portentose**; adv. monstrously, vastly.  
**Portentōsus**, a, um; adj. monstrous, prodigious, vast.  
**Portentum**, i; n. [à portendo] a prodigy, strange sight, omen, monster.  
**Portus**, eos; m. a ferry-man, g.  
**Portmos**; g. a straight or narrow sea.  
**Portia**, æ; f. the daughter of Cato, who, hearing that her husband Brutus was slain at Philippi, killed herself.  
† **Porticæ**, arum; pl. f. little galleries.  
† **Porticula**, æ; f. a small gallery.  
† **Porticulum**, i; n. a little porch.  
† **Porticulus**, i; m. a little haven.  
**Porticus**, ūs; f. Vitruv. [à portus] a

gallery, porch, a walk set with pillars, a piazzetta.  
**Portio**, ōnis, f. Ter. [à pars] a part or piece, a portion or proportion. \* Ad portionem virium, according to one's strength. \* Vocem habet portione maximam, it has a very loud voice considering the bulk of body.  
**Portisculus**, i; m. [à portus] the boatswain.  
† **Portitio**, ōnis; f. a carrying.  
**Portito**, are; to carry to and fro. act.  
**Portitor**, ōris; m. Vir. a porter, ferryman, and conveyer. \* Glacialis portitor uris, the consellation of Bootes.  
† **Portitorium**, ii; n. a custom-house.  
**Portiuncula**, æ; f. a small part or portion.  
**Portius Licinius**, an ancient writer of epigrams.  
**PORTO**, are; act. cum accus. [à φέρω, onus] to bring, carry about on a horse, waggon, or ship, to convey. \* Portare auxilium alicui, to aid any one. \* Portare insidias alicui, to lay snares for and deceive. \* Jurgium portare ad uxorem, to go and rattle his wife soundly.  
**Portorium**, ii; n. custom, toll, impost, also a task.  
**Portospana**, æ, f. a city of Carmania.  
**Portugallia**, æ; f. Portugal.  
**Portula**, æ; f. a postern or wicket.  
**Portulaca**, æ; f. [à portula] purslain.  
**Portumnus**, i; ni; m. Palæmon, Portunus, the god of harbours.  
**Portunalia**, one of the four Grecian games, in honour of Palæmon.  
**Portunata**, an island of Illyrium.  
**Portunda**, æ; f. the goddess of the bed-chamber.  
† **Portunus**, a, um; adj. quiet, having the haven.  
**Portuosus**, a, um; adj. full of good havens.  
**PORTUS**, ūs; m. Hor. [πόρτος] an haven, harbour, or key, refuge, safety. \* Stat in portu navis prædatoria, a pirate rides in the haven's mouth. \* In portu navigare, to be past all danger. \* In portu impingere, to founder in the very haven, to miscarry at the beginning or conclusion of a business.  
**Portus Calensis**, a city of Portugal, called Portugallo, giving name to the whole kingdom.  
**Portus Herculis**, a haven in Liguria called Villa Franca, another in Hetruria and Calabria.  
**Portus Lunæ**, a very large haven of Liguria.  
**Portus Augusti**, or Romanus, a city of Hetruria, and other places.  
**Portus Magnus**, a haven in Spain, called Almeria, another in Mauritania Cæsariensis, called Marzuquive under the Spaniards, and another in the south part of England, called Portsmouth.  
**Portus Mauritius**, a haven of Liguria, called Porto Morisco.  
**Portus Menesthei**, a large town in Spain.  
**Portus Monæci**, the same as Portus Herculis in Liguria.  
**Portus Navonius**, a haven of Corsica.  
**Portus Orestis**, a haven of the Brutii.  
**Portus Rōmatinus**, a large haven of the Carni, called Porto Gruaro.  
**Portus Santonum**, Rochel in France.  
**Portus Velinus**, a haven of Lucania.

**Portus Ulyssis**, Lognina in Sicily.  
**PORUS**, i; m. Cels. [πόρος] the hard skin of a sore, a sandy whet-stone, the gouty swelling of the joints.  
**PORUS**, i; m. Cels. [πόρος] a pore, or little hole in the skin.  
**Porus**, ri; Curt. a king of India, exceeding tall, vanquished by Alexander.  
† **Pos** [à potis] able.  
**Posca**, æ; f. [à poto] vinegar and water mixt.  
**POSC-O**, pōposci, ēre; act. cum acc. rei & perf. Ovid. [ποσσω, vel a ποσκα, dico] to require, demand. \* In prælia poscere, to challenge. \* Res poscit, occasion requires. \* Posce deos veniam, ask the gods forgiveness. \* Rupto poscentem sulphura vitro, changing his matches for broken glasses. \* Poscere reum aliquem, to accuse or attain one. \* Clamore aliquem poscere, to bawl after one, to dun aloud in the street.  
**Posideon**, a Grecian month answering December.  
**Posidippus**, i; m. a comical poet, and another who wrote of Cnidus.  
**Posidium**, ii; a promontory of Bithynia, another of Phthiotis, and another in Caria; also a haven of Epirus.  
**Posidon**, the Greek name of Neptune.  
**Posidonia**, æ; f. a city of Lucania.  
**Posidonotæ**, arum; the people of Posidonia.  
**Posidonium**, ii; n. a promontory of the Brutii.  
**Posidonius**, ii; m. an Apamian philosopher, who lived and taught at Rhodes; the scholar and successor of Panætius; also an historian of Olbiopolis, who wrote the Attick history in four books, and other things; also an African bishop, chamber-fellow to St. Austin, whose life he wrote, and seven books of homilies, with other things.  
**Positio**, ōnis; f. a situation; also a proposition held and maintained; a termination or ending of a word, cadence or falling at a period.  
**Positivus**, a, um; adj. positive.  
**Positor**, ōris; m. a founder.  
**Positum**, i; n. a maxim, supposition.  
**Positura**, æ; f. a posture, situation, plating, order.  
**Positus**, a, um; part. of ponere, laid aside, founded, situate, left, discouraged, granted. \* Positus super armentarium, the comptroller of the magazine. \* Positis rebus omnibus, having disengaged himself from all things.  
**Positus**, ūs; m. a situation, founding building.  
† **Posivi**, for posui [of pono.]  
**Possessio**, ōnis; f. a possession, property, substance. \* Possessio fiduciaria, a possession in trust.  
**Possessiuicula**, æ; f. a small possession.  
**Possessivus**, a, um; adj. signifying possession, possessive.  
**Possessor**, ōris; m. a possessor.  
**Possessorius**, a, um; adj. [of possideor] possessed.  
† **Possitrix**, icis; f. a she possessor.  
† **Possetur**, for posset.  
**Possibilis**, e; adj. possible, which may be.  
**Possibilitas**, atis; f. possibility, power.  
**Possideo**, edi, essum [à potis, vel porto]



porro & sedco] to possess, to inhabit, have, obtain. \* Publicè possideri, to be forfeited.

Postis Magnetius, he wrote the history of the Amazons.

Possum, potui, posse; verb. neut. irreg. to have power, be able, be in good health, be potent or prevalent. \* Non omnia possumus omnes, all of us cannot do all that is to be done. \* Valere & posse, to have strength or authority. \* Potest fieri, it is possible. \* Nil posse, to have no ability. \* Ingenio parum possum, my parts are very mean. \* Possunt oculi, potest caput, both eyes and head are in a good disposition, nothing ails 'em.

POST, præp. serv. acc. & adv. Just. after, afterwards, behind. \* Post homines natos, post hominum memoriam, since men could mean, time out of mind. \* Post id locorum, afterwards. \* Post tergum, behind. \* Post sexennium, within this six years. [adv.] \* Multis post annis, many years after.

† Postantè; adv. thereabouts.

Postautumnalis, le; adj. Plin. after harvest, lateward.

† Postbrachiāle, is; n. the back of the hand between the wrist and fingers.

Posteā; adv. afterwards, else. \* Quid posteā! and what then! Ter.

Posteaquā; adv. after that, Sal.

† Postellus, i; m. a drop.

Posterganeus raptus, a cramp turning the head back.

† Postergo, are; to leave behind, cast behind the back.

Posteri, ōrum; m. pl. Cic. posterity, offspring.

Posterior, ius, gen. ōris; adj. 3. art. Liv. more backward, lateward, baser. \* Non posteriores feram, I will not come behind. \* Suam salutem posteriorem salute communi ducere, to take more care of the common good than his own. \* Omnes res posteriores pono, atque operam tibi do, I lay by all things to hear, attend, and serve you.

Postēritas, ātis; f. Vir. posterity.

Postērius; adv. compar. à post. afterwards. \* Si postērius fuisset, had he been an age or two nearer us.

† Postēro, are; neut. to be inferior or worse.

† Posterula, æ; f. a back way or lane.

Posterus, a, um; adj. Plin. next, following after. \* In posterum, for the time to come. \* Postero, the day following.

Post-fero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre; act. à post & fero, reg. acc. & dat. Liv. to esteem less, set less by; to set beneath or behind. \* Libertati plebis suas opes postferre; Liv. to set more by the people's liberty than their own wealth.

Postgenum, i; n. fog or later-math.

Postgenitus, a, um; adj. born after. \* Postgeniti, successors, posterity.

Posthabeo, ui, itum, ēre; act. acc. to set lower, value lower. \* Omnes posthabui mihi res, I set all things alone, I minded nothing at all.

† Posthabito, are; to set behind.

Posthabitus, a, um; undervalued.

Posthac, } adv. Plin. hereafter,

Posthac, } henceforward.

Posthinc, adv. Liv. henceforward.

Posthumia, æ; f. a vestal virgin, accused of adultery, because of her neatness and light carriage; also the wife of Servius Sulpitius.

Posthumius Albinus, being sent against Jugurtha, and bribed by him, brought much damage to his country.

Posthumius, the name of divers men.

Posthumus, mi; m. the son of Æneas.

Posthumus, a, um; adj. [qu. post humatum, sc. patrem] born after the father's death. \* Opus posthumum, a piece printed after the author's death.

Postia, æ; f. a city of Italy.

† Postibi, adv. Plaut. after that.

Posticum, ii; n. the backside [of a house.]

Posticula, æ; f. a little back-door.

Posticulum, i; n. Plaut. a little postern, wicket, or back-door.

Posticus, a, um; adj. Liv. behind, backward. \* Postica sanna, a jeer behind the back. \* Postica pars palatii, the back stairs. \* Postica, scil. janua, and posticum, scil. ostium, a postern or back-door.

† Postideā, for posteā, afterwards.

Postilēna, æ; f. a crupper.

Postilla, æ; f. a postil or short exposition on the Gospel, &c.

Postillā; adv. since then, after that.

POSTIS, is; m. Vir. [παραστάς, vel à positus] a post, door-post, a door.

Postliminus, a, um; adj. returning from exile or captivity.

Postliminium, ii; n. Fest. [à limen] a restoring or returning from exile or captivity, the return of one thought to be dead, restored to his house by a hole thorough the wall. \* Postliminio recipere, to receive a thing after it was alienated from him.

Postmeridianus, a, um; adj. in the afternoon, in one's old age.

Postmitto, ēre; act. cum accus. to omit, wave, esteem less.

Postmodò, } adv. Liv. afterwards.

Postmodum, } adv. Liv. afterwards.

Postomis, idis; f. barnacles for a horse's nose, &c.

Postpō-no, sui, situm, nēre; act. cum acc. & dat. Hor. to place behind, undervalue. \* Vosque est postponere natis ausa suis, she took the boldness to serve you after her own children. \* Omnia postposui dummodo præceptis patris parerem, I parted with all to obey my father.

Postpositus, a, um; part. laid aside.

Postprincipium, ii; n. a continuance, progress, place of security.

Postputo, are; to make less reckoning of.

Postquā; adv. Ter. after that.

Postremò, } adv. Cic. lastly, the last

Postremum, } time, in a word. \*

Postremum me vides, you will never see me more, you are taking your last farewell.

Postremus, a, um; adj. last, lowest, basest. \* Non in postremis esse, to be none of the meanest or worst.

Postridiē; adv. Cels. [qu. postero die] the day after. \* Postridiē quam pater mortem obiit, the day after his father died. \* Postridiē idus, the day after the ides.

Postscenium, } ii; n. Lucr. a retiring

Postscenium, } place, withdrawing room.

† Postsignantes, the rear of an army.

Postvē-nio, ni, ntum, nire; neut. dat. to come behind or after.

Postverta, æ; f. a Roman goddess presiding over women in childbirth.

† Postula, æ; f. a crupper.

† Postulāmen, inis; n. a request.

Postulatio, ōnis; f. Cic. a demand, request, supplication; also a wrangling. \* Advocatorum postulationes, declarations in chancery.

Postulātītus, a, um; adj. demanding or demanded.

Postulātor, ōris; m. Sen. a demander, petitioner, declarer in chancery.

Postulātorius, a, um; adj. of a request or demand.

Postulātum, i; n. a demand.

Postulātus, a, um; part. a postulator, Cic. demanded, accused.

Postulātus, ūs; m. a request.

Postul-o, are; act. cum acc. to ask, demand, require, to impeach or accuse, dun, challenge a debt. \* Ut tu hanc eripere postules, that you should offer to take her away from me. \* Postulare advocatum, to request one to be their advocate. \* Postulabatur injuriam, he was sued in an action of trespass. \* Postulo pro te, I speak in your behalf to the judge. \* Postulare quæstionem, to demand a legal proceeding against him who has wrong'd us.

Postvorta, the Roman goddess which saw things future from things past.

† Potābilis, le; adj. which may be drunk, potable.

Potamenia, æ; f. a woman-disciple of Origen, the most beautiful of women and martyrs, who at her death converted her executioner Basilides, who was afterwards martyred himself.

Potānōgiton, g. water-grass.

Potānōlacum, ci; n. a river and island of Æolis.

Potātio, ōnis; f. Ter. a drinking.

† Potātus, a, um; adj. Erasim. of drinking.

Potātor, ōris; m. Sen. a great drinker, toper.

Potātus, a, um; part. Ovid. drunken.

Potātus, ūs; m. Sen. a tipsy.

Potēns, ntis; P. & A. ior, ntissimus; [à possum] powerful, strong, possessed. \* Multa potens, having much power. \* Mei potens, master of my own passion. \* Plebi miscere potentes, to mingle the nobles with the commons. \* Voti potens, having his desire. \* Imperii potens, possessing the empire, bearing rule. \* Potens corporis, having the use of one's body, strong.

Potentātus, ūs; m. Cæli greatness of authority, pre-eminence, superiority.

Potentēr; adv. Hor. powerfully, suitable to one's power.

Potentia, æ; f. power, authority, credit. \* Potentiæ promptæ, a forward person.

Potentia, æ; f. a city of the Piceni, called S. Maria di Loretta.

Potentissimē; adv. Liv. powerfully.

Potentilla, æ; f. wild tummy, silver herb.

† Potento, are; to domineer or usurp.

† Poteratur, for poterat, Non.

Potēriothēca, æ; f. the place to set the cups or glasses in.

Potērion, ii; n. a pot, cup. \* Poterion samiolum, an earthen pot.

Potessum, for possum, Ter.

Potestas, ātis; f. Cic. [à possum] power, authority, opportunity; also



a magistrate. \* In potestate alicujus esse, to be under another's command. \* Privare potestate, to put one out of commission. \* Facere potestatem, to give leave. \* Potestas tibi fuit, it was in your power. \* Quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit, as often as I shall meet with such and such men.  
 † Potestam, for potestatem.  
 Potestatus, ūs; m. power, might.  
 † Pōtestur, for potest, it is possible.  
 Pōthinus and Achinus, nī; m. those men that slew Pompey, when he fled into Egypt.  
 Pōtidea, æ; f. a city of Macedonia.  
 Potideānia, æ; f. a city of Ætolia.  
 Potin', for potescere, canst thou? Ter.  
 Pōtio, ōnis; f. Plaut. a drink, julep, a purge, a draught, a potion. \* Potio aromatica, hippocras.  
 † Potio, potire, to make partaker. \* Potire servitutis, to enslave, Plaut.  
 † Potionatus, a, um; adj. poisoned.  
 † Pōtione, are; act. Suet. cum acc. to julep, give a potion, to poison.  
 Pōtior, itus sum, īri; dep. cum abl. to enjoy, seize, or possess, to obtain. \* Potior voto, I obtain my desire. \* Rerum potiri, to be in authority, and rule the state. \* Ne potiretur mali, lest some mischief should light upon him. \* Potiri hostium, to conquer or be conquered by the enemy.  
 Pōtior, ius, gen. ōris; adj. comp. à potis, better. \* Nihil mihi fuit potius, nothing pleased me better.  
 Pōtis, e; adj. [ἀσώτῃ, prope] able, possible. \* Neque ferri potis est, nor can it be born with.  
 Potissimè, } adv. especially, chiefly.  
 Potissimum, } \* Nescio quid expediam potissimum, I know not which to dispatch first.  
 Pōtissimus, a, um; adj. superl. Plin. best, strongest, chiefest. \* Potissimum opus, the best piece of all.  
 Potitris, is, g. the pot which birds drink in, being fastened to the cage.  
 Pōtito, are, to drink often, tipple.  
 † Pōtitor, ōris; m. a possessor.  
 Pōtitus, a, um; part. à potior, Cic. enjoyed, gotten. \* Potitus hostium, taken prisoner by the enemy.  
 Potiuncula, æ; f. Suet. a small drink.  
 Pōtius, adv. Ter. rather, more especially. \* Abeo potius, I had rather be gone.  
 Potniæ, the name of two towns, one in Bœotis near Thebes, where there is Potnius Fons, and another in Magnesia.  
 Potniæus, a, um; adj. of Potniæ.  
 Pōt-o, avi, & potus sum, ātum, and pōtum; neut. to drink or tipple. \* Toto die potatur, they were toying all day long. \* Lanæ potant, the wool jucks in the dye. \* Dare potatum bobus, to water the oxen.  
 Pōtor, ōris; m. a drinker, toper.  
 Pōtorium, īi; n. a drinking bowl.  
 Pōtōrius, a, um; adj. of or for drinking. \* Ampulla potoria, a glass to drink in.  
 Pōtulentus, a, um; adj. in drink, tippled; also which may be drunk.  
 Pōtus, a, um; part. à poto, drunk up, that has drunk.  
 POTUS, ūs; m. Cels. [πότης] drink.

## P ante R.

P.R. abbreviat. for Populus Romanus.  
 PR. abbreviat. præfectus, prætor,

or prætorium.  
 Praaipa, pæ; f. a city of Atropatena.  
 Prachus, chi; f. a city of Illyria.  
 Practicus, a, um; adj. practical, g.  
 Practus, a city of Pontus; also a river of Pontus.  
 PRÆ, præp. serv. abl. & aliq. adv. before, in comparison, in regard, in respect of; for, by reason of: Prefixed to verbs it connotes before, beforehand, before or above: Prefixed to an adjective, exceedingly, very much. \* I præ, sequar, go before, and I'll follow. \* Præ studio, out of earnestness. \* Præ manibus est liber, I have a book in my hands. \* Præ se ferre, to profess openly, give out a vow. \* Parva res est voluptatum in vitâ, præ qua quod molestum est, there is a small deal of pleasure in life, in comparison of what is painful. \* Præ multitudine, by reason of the multitude.  
 † Præaccipio, ere, to take before.  
 Præacuo, ere; to sharpen the point of a thing.  
 Præacutè; adv. with a sharp point.  
 Præacutus, a, um; adj. Cæf. sharp-pointed, witty.  
 Præaltè; adv. Enn. very highly.  
 Præaltus, a, um; very high or deep.  
 Præambulo, are; neut. to walk before.  
 Præambulo, ōnis; m. Erasim. a gentleman usher.  
 † Præambulus, a, um; adj. walking before.  
 † Præaudio, ire; act. to hear before.  
 Præauditus, a, um; part. heard before.  
 Præbenda, ōrum; pl. n. Gell. the allowance given to commissioners of foreign parts, or those that travel upon publick business, to wit, wood and salt. \* Conducere præbenda magistratibus, to take upon one to furnish the magistrates with provision.  
 Præbenda, æ; f. a prebend or portion allowed the members of a cathedral church.  
 † Præbendarius, a, um; of a prebend.  
 Præbendarius, īi; m. a prebendary or assistant to the bishop.  
 Præb-eo, ere; act. acc. & dat. to afford, allow, shew, manifest. \* Præbere aurem, se attentum auditorem, to lend an ear. \* Præbet errorem quod, hence came the mistake, because. \* Præbere ludos, to make sport for, to be laugh'd at. \* Præbere strenuum hominem, se æquum, to be courageous, deal favourably with. \* Præbere tyrannum, to act tyrannically.  
 Præbia, ōrum; n. pl. [ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς] remedies against incanting.  
 Præbibō, ere; cum dat. to drink unto.  
 † Præbita, ōrum; n. the allowance of slaves.  
 † Præbitio, ōnis; f. a giving, an offering.  
 † Præbito, ere; to kill, pass by.  
 Præbitor, ōris; m. an owner, a giver, an almoner.  
 Præbitus, a, um; part. of præbeor; Col. given, offered.  
 Præcalv-eo, ere; to be bald before.  
 Præcalvities, ei; f. baldness before.  
 Præcalvus, a, um; adj. Suet. bald before, or very bald.  
 Præcantatio, ōnis; f. Quint. a fore-speaking or cursing.  
 Præcanto, are; neut. Lucret. to sing before; also to charm.

Præcantrix, } icis; f. Plaut. she  
 Præcantatrix, } that speaks or curses, a witch.  
 Præcānus, a, um; adj. early grey, very hoary.  
 Præcarus, a, um; adj. very dear.  
 Præc-aveo, avi, autum, āvere; act. cum accus. & abl. cum præpos. Liv. to be aware beforehand, to take a care, foresee.  
 Præcautio, ōnis; f. a forewarning, preventing, or precaution.  
 Præcautor, ōris; m. Plaut. a foreser.  
 Præcautus, a, um; part. à præca-veor; wary in foreseeing what is afar off; also foreseeing. \* Præcauto opus est, a great care must be had, one must look to himself.  
 Præc-ēdo, effi, sum, ēdere; act. cum acc. & dat. Vir. to go before, outgo, exceed. \* Præcedere auctoritate, to set one a precedent. \* Sapere præcedere, to taste better.  
 Præceler, m.  
 Præceleris, f. } adj. Plin. exceed-  
 Præcelere, n. } ing swift.  
 Præcëlératio, ōnis; f. a making haste.  
 Præcëlérator, ōris; m. a hastener.  
 Præcëléro, are; Stat. to surpass in swiftness.  
 Præcellens, ntis; P. & A. ior, īssimus, excelling. \* Præcellentes ingenio, excelling in parts.  
 Præcel-lo, lui, sum, lère; cum dat. Tac. to excel, exceed, surpass.  
 Præcelsum, a, um; adj. exceeding high.  
 † Præcendo, ere; to enflame.  
 Præcentio, ōnis; f. the flourish or beginning of a song, the tuning of the voice.  
 Præcentor, ōris; m. Jun. the foreman of the quire, the chanter.  
 † Præcentorius, a, um; of a chanter.  
 Præcantrix, icis; f. Frag. Poet. she that sings first.  
 † Præcentus, vel præcantus, ūs; m. a singing before.  
 Præceps, hic, hæc, hoc; gen. īpis, and īpitis, headlong, dangerous, very hasty or swift, rash, hair-brain'd, heady, deep, fierce, violent, preventing. \* Ursus præceps, the bear that hangs her head down. \* Turrim in præcipiti stantem, standing on a steep hill. \* In præceps jactere, to throw one down with the head foremost. \* Dare præcipitem, to sling one down headlong. \* In præcipiti esse, to be in decent, to tumble lower and lower. \* Præceps senectus, extreme old age.  
 Præceptio, ōnis; f. a commanding or instructing.  
 Præceptivus, a, um; adj. commanding.  
 † Præcepto, are, to command often.  
 Præceptor, ōris; m. a master, instructor, tutor. \* Malignus præceptor, a naughty master that does not give his scholars their due commendation.  
 † Præceptōrius, a, um, commanding.  
 Præceptrix, icis; f. a mistress, teacher.  
 Præceptum, ī; n. a command, instruction, direction. \* Vivendi præcepta dare, to instruct in morality.  
 Præceptus, a, um; part. of præcipior, prevented, commanded.  
 † Præcerno, ere; to foresee.  
 Præcerp-o, si, tum, ere; act. cum accus. to gather off before it is ripe, or before the owner. \* Non præcerpo fructum officii tui, I do not forestal your duty.  
 Præcer-



**Præcertatio**, ōnis f. ad Heren. a bickering before the main engagement, a skirmish.  
**Præchârus**, a, um; adj. dearly beloved.  
 † **Præcia**, æ; m. a forewarner, harbinger.  
**Præcia**, æ; f. a very beautiful Roman woman, who won Cethegus's heart, inasmuch that he approved of nothing without her.  
**Præcidaneus**, a, um; } adj. slain before.  
**Præcidarius**, a, um; } fore a set time. \* **Præcidanea porca**, a sow slain before entering upon harvest.  
 \* **Agna præcidanea**, a lamb slain preparatorily to other sacrifices.  
**Præci-do**, di, sum, dēre; act. cum accus. Sen. to cut off the end, forepart, or top, to deny. \* **Præcidere sibi gulam**, to cut one's own throat.  
 \* **Præcidere arborem**, to top a tree.  
 \* **Brevitatem præcidam**, I'll lay or mark it out in short, I'll presently make an end on't.  
**Præcinctio**, ōnis; f. a girding about; also a row of benches ascending in seats behind each other.  
**Præcinctorium**, ii; n. an apron.  
**Præcinctura**, æ; f. a girdle, girding.  
**Præcinctus**, a, um; girt before, environed. \* **Præcincti pueri**, waiters.  
**Præcinctus**, ūs; m. a garment fitted to half the body or breast.  
**Præcin-go**, xi, ūm, gēre; act. cum accus. & abl. Ovid. to gird up one's clothes before them, to tuck up, address, compass, prepare.  
**Præcino**, ui, entum; [of præ and cano] to sing before, foretell.  
**Præcipio**, ēpi, eptum, ipēre; act. cum accus. Vir. [of præ and capio] to prevent, command, teach, foresee. \* **Præcipere animo victoriam**, to promise one's self the victory. \* **Præcipere animo pugnam**, to forecast the manner of fight.  
 \* **Gaudia præcipere**, to rejoice before the time. \* **Hic artem nandi præcipit**, ille trochi, one teaches to swim, the other to drive the hoop.  
**Præcipitans**, ntis; adj. rash, violent. \* **Præcipitante republicâ**, the commonwealth falling to decay, growing every day worse than another.  
**Præcipitanti**; adv. Lucr. rashly, hastily, blunderingly.  
**Præcipitantiâ**, æ; f. a falling headlong; also rashness.  
**Præcipitatio**, ōnis; f. Sen. a blundering upon, rash and hasty hurrying, a throwing down headlong.  
**Præcipitator**, ōris; m. Quint. a tumbler, hurrier.  
**Præcipitatus**, a, um; P. & A. hastened. \* **Ætate præcipitatâ**, being old.  
**Præcipitium**, ii; n. a precipice, steep downfall, the brow of a hill.  
**Præcipito**, are; to throw down headlong, to overthrow, come tumbling.  
 \* **Præcipitat hyems**, the winter rushes in violently. \* **Nilus præcipitat**, Nile tumbles down the cataracts. \* **In amore præcipitavit**, he is rashly fallen in love.  
 \* **Præcipitare palmitem**, to tack down a vine branch.  
**Præcipitur**, verb. imp. command is given.  
**Præcipuè**; adv. Cic. chiefly, especially. \* **Præcipue omnium**, especially, above all.  
**Præcipuus**, a, um; [à præcipio] chief, special. \* **Præcipua cœnationum**, the chief dining-room.

**Præcisè**; adv. precisely, closely. \* **Præcisè negare**, to deny flatly.  
**Præcisio**, ōnis; f. a cutting off, a paring away, brevity, a figure in grammar leaving something to be understood.  
**Præcisum**, i; n. part of the entrails.  
**Præcisus**, a, um; part. of præcisor, cutting off, craggy, gelded. \* **Præcisa narratio**, a curtailed relation.  
 † **Præcius**, a, um; adj. rash, unpleasant. \* **Vinum præcium**, wine of the first vintage.  
 † **Præclāmītatio**, ōnis; f. a crying before.  
 † **Præclāmītator**, ōris; m. a cryer before.  
 † **Præclāmīto**, are; act. to cry before, to make proclamation.  
**Præclārè**; adv. bravely, gallantly, excellently well. \* **Præclārè mecum agitur**, I am dealt singularly well with.  
**Præclarus**, a, um; adj. very famous, eminent. \* **Lux præclara**, the broad-light.  
**Præclu-do**, si, sum, dēre; act. cum accus. Cic. to shut out or up, to block up. \* **Præcludere transitum alicui**, to stop up one's passage.  
 † **Præcluens**, ntis; excellent, mighty.  
**Præclusus**, a, um; shut, blocked out, up.  
**PRÆCO**, ōnis; m. Liv. [κρηπύς, βρομῶν vel a prædico] a cryer, a publisher, a bellman. \* **Præco virtutum alicujus**, a setter out of another's virtues, a publisher of them far and near.  
**Præcoctus**, a, um; part. of præcoquo, too much boiled, very ripe.  
**Præcogito**, are; to think beforehand of, to premeditate.  
**Præcogitus**, a, um; adj. Quint. foreknown, laid down in the beginning before an art.  
 † **Præcognosco**, ōvi, itum, oscēre; act. cum acc. to know before.  
**Præcōlo**, ēre; act. cum accus. to break ground, and bestow the first tilling on it, to prepare.  
**Præcompōsitus**, a, um; part. à præcomponor; Ovid. set before the work, fashioned. \* **Os præcompositum**, a face set in a demure posture.  
 † **Præcōnātus**, ūs; m. a publick extolling.  
**Præconceptus**, a, um; part. conceived or gathered together before.  
**Præconcinātus**, a, um; part. framed before hand.  
 † **Præcōnio**, are; act. to cry in the market, proclaim.  
**Præcōnium**, ii; n. the thing which is cried, a report, publishing praise, commendation.  
 † **Præcōnius**, a, um; adj. of a cryer.  
**Præconsūmo**, ēre; act. to waste before.  
**Præconsumptus**, a, um; adj. spent before.  
**Præcontrecto**, are; act. to handle or feel before.  
**Præco-quo**, xi, ūm, quēre; act. cum accus. to seeth or ripen before.  
**Præcōquus**, a, um; adj. early ripe, rath ripe.  
**Præcordia**, ōrum; pl. n. [à cor] the midriff, the parts about the heart, the breast; the thoughts and affections. \* **Ferrea præcordia**, hard-hearted. \* **Aperit præcordia liber**, wine makes men reveal secrets.  
 † **Præcordiālis**, le; hearty, unfeigned.  
 † **Præcorditer**; adv. unfeignedly.  
**Præcorrumpo**, ēre; act. cum accus.

Ovid. to corrupt or bribe before.  
**Præcorruptio**, ōnis; f. Tert. a corrupting before.  
**Præcorruptus**, a, um; part. à præcorrumptor; Ovid. corrupt before.  
**Præcox**, gen. ōcis; adj. 3 art. early ripe, ripe before others, over-hasty, untimely. \* **Poma præcocia**, apricots.  
 \* **Præcox ingenium**, a forward wit.  
**Præcrassus**, a, um; adj. very thick.  
**Præcrūdus**, a, um; adj. Col. very raw.  
 † **Præcūdo**, ēre; act. to coin before.  
 † **Præculco**, are; act. to tread before.  
**Præcultè**; adv. very neatly and trimly.  
**Præcultus**, a, um; part. of præcolor; broken up, and tilled the first time; also very trim and neat.  
**Præcumbo**, ēre; neut. to lie before.  
**Præcupīdus**, a, um; adj. very desirous.  
**Præcūrātio**, ōnis; f. a beseeching.  
 † **Præcurātor**, ōris; m. an harbinger.  
 † **Præcūro**, are; to regard before.  
**Præcurro**, ri, sum, rēre; act. cum acc. to run before, out-strip. \* **Aliquem ætate præcurrere**, to live before his time. \* **Amor votis suis plerumque præcurrit**, love most an end forestalls its very wishes.  
**Præcurſio**, ōnis; f. an out-running.  
**Præcurſor**, ōris; m. a fore-runner.  
**Præcurſorius**, a, um; fore-running.  
**Præcurſus**, ūs; m. a running before.  
**Præcurvus**, a, um; adj. very crooked.  
**PRÆDA**, æ; f. [ab Heb. parad, se-paravit] a prey or booty by force; gain from any fraud; spoil, pillage, meat to be devoured; also an earnest.  
 \* **Agere prædam**, to drive away plundered cattle.  
**Prædābundus**, a, um; adj. plundering, pillaging, robbing all about.  
**Prædāceus**, a, um; adj. of prey, plundering.  
**Prædamnatio**, ōnis; f. a condemning before trial.  
**Prædamnatâ spe**, there being no hopes left.  
**Prædamno**, are; act. Liv. to condemn before trial.  
 † **Prædārius**, ii; m. a free-booter.  
 † **Prædātio**, ōnis; f. a plundering.  
**Prædātini**, a, um; adj. gotten for a prey or booty.  
**Prædātor**, ōris; m. } a pillager or  
**Prædatrix**, icis; f. } plunderer.  
**Prædātōrius**, a, um; adj. of a robber or plunderer. \* **Navis prædatoria**, a pirate.  
**Prædātum**, i; n. pillage.  
**Prædātus**, a, um; adj. having pillaged, laden with spoils.  
**Prædēlasso**, are; to tire beforehand.  
**Prædensātus**, a, um; part. à prædensor; Plin. crowded very thick.  
**Prædenſo**, are; to make very thick.  
**Prædensus**, a, um; adj. very thick.  
**Prædestinatio**, ōnis; f. a determining beforehand, predestination.  
**Prædestino**, are; to determine beforehand, to predestinate.  
 † **Prædiālis**, le; adj. of a farm.  
**Prædiātor**, ōris; m. a counsellor well versed in the conveyances of lands; also a farmer.  
**Prædiātōrius**, a, um; adj. of lands.  
**Prædiātus**, a, um; adj. well landed.  
**Prædicābilis**, le; adj. to be spoken openly, cried up, which may be attributed to a subject.  
**Prædicamentum**, i; n. a predicament.  
**Prædicatio**, ōnis; f. Plin. a speaking openly, a giving out, reporting, crying up.  
 (6) M 2



Prædicativa propositio, a simple proposition.

Prædicator, ōris; m. an open reporter, a cryer up.

Prædicatum, i; n. the predicate, that which is spoken of the subject.

Prædicatus, a, um; part. published.

Prædico, are; act. accus. to speak openly, give out, report, affirm, to attribute, cry up. \* Actum est si quidem hæc vera prædicat, I am undone if all be true that she says.

\* Prædicare de suis laudibus, to brag of one's praises. \* Audes mihi prædicare id? dare you avouch that.

Prædi-co, xi, ōrum, cēre; act. cum acc. Cic. to tell beforehand, to foretel. \* Hoc primum in hæc re prædico tibi, I tell you this first and foremost. \* De quo prædiximus, of whom we spoke before.

Prædictio, ōnis; f. a foretelling.

Prædictum, i; n. a prediction.

Prædictus, a, um; part. of prædictor. foretold, prophesied. \* Prædictio, when it was already reported. \* Prædicta cœnæ horâ, at the time appointed when supper should be ready.

Prædictum, i; n. a small tenement.

Prædisco, ēre; act. to learn before.

Præditus, a, um; adj. [à datus] induced, adorned, qualified. \* Grandi vitio præditum exemplum, an example, having a great flaw in it. \* Summo magistratu præditus, impowered with the highest degree of honour. \* Præditus medicamentis, medicinal.

Prædives, itis; adj. exceeding rich.

Prædivinatio, ōnis; f. a prognosticating.

Prædivinator, oris; m. a prognosticator.

Prædivino, are; act. cum accus. Plin. to prognosticate, guess before.

Prædivinus, a, um; adj. foretelling what is to come significative of future events.

Prædium, ii; n. C. c. [à præ] a farm, manour-house and land.

Prædo, ōnis; m. Cic. [a præda] a pillager, plunderer, pirate, a robber. \* Prædo hæreditatis, an invader of another's inheritance.

† Prædo, are; to prey.

† Prædoc-eo, ēre; act. to teach before.

Prædoctus, a, um; part. à prædoceor. Cic. before instructed, being taught one's part or lesson.

Prædom-o, ui, ūm, ēre; act. Sen. to subdue before the assault.

Prædonius, a, um; adj. of a robber or plunderer.

† Prædonulus, i; m. a little thief.

Prædor, ari; dep. to rob, pillage, plunder.

Prædi-co, xi, ōrum, cēre; act. cum accus. to bring or draw before. \* Vallum oppido præducere, to draw a line about the town.

Prædulcis, ce; adj. exceeding sweet.

Præduratio, ōnis; f. a making very hard.

Prædurator, ōris; m. an hardener before.

Præduro, are; to make very hard.

Prædurus, a, um; adj. surpassingly hard. \* Prædura ætas, an age very stout and strong.

† Præelectio, ōnis; f. a choosing before.

† Præeligo, ēre; act. to choose before.

Præeminentia, æ; f. pre-eminence.

† Præemin-eo, ēre; neut. to appear high above others.

Præ-co, ire; to go before, to shew the way. \* Præire verba, to say certain words which another is to repeat after him. \* Præeunt discipulis præceptores, the masters instruct their scholars.

Præfacilis, le; adj. very easy.

Præfandus, a, um; adj. to be fore-spoken. \* Præfandi humoris efflu-vium, an involuntary discharge of urine.

Præfari; dep. infinit. à præfor. to speak before. \* Præfari divos, in the first place to invoke the gods. \* Honorem præfari, to accost one another with titles of honour.

Præfatio, ōnis; f. a preface.

† Præfatiuncula, æ; f. a little preface.

Præfatus, a, um; part. à præfor. ofore-said, having bespoken.

Præfectiani, ōrum; m. pl. apparitors, pursuivants, or serjeants.

Præfectorius, a, um; adj. having born the office of mayor or deputyship.

Præfectura, æ; f. Liv. a deputyship, a lieutenantcy, the government of a province. \* Præfectura urbis, the mayoralty.

Præfectus, i; m. Just. an officer, a governor, president, lieutenant, deputy. \* Præfectus annonæ, the clerk of the market. \* Præfectus morum, the overseer of manners, censor, preceptor or dean. \* Præfectus prætorio, the captain of the emperor's life-guard. \* Præfectus vigiliæ, the captain of the guard. \* Præfectus urbis, the mayor of the city. \* Præfectus castrorum, the quarter-master-general. \* Præfectus arcis, the constable of the castle, or lieutenant of the tower.

† Præfericulum, i; n. a great brass basin used in sacrifice.

Præ-fēro, tuli, latum, ferre; act. to prefer, set about, to manifest, make a shew of, discover. \* Facem præferre, to lead one the way. \* Præfertur opinio, an opinion is spread. \* Prætulit triumphi diem, he came the day before the triumph.

Præferox, ōcis; adj. exceeding stout.

Præferratus, a, um; part. à præferor. tipped with iron. \* Hasta præferrata, a spear with an iron head.

† Præferro, are; to tip with iron.

Præfertilis, le; very fruitful, rank.

Præfervidus, a, um; exceeding hot.

Præfestinatum, } adv. very hastily, post-haste.

Præfestinatio, ōnis; f. an hastening.

Præfestinatus, a, um; part. à præfestinor. too much hastened.

Præfestino, are; to make too much haste, hurry.

† Præfūlo, are; to buckle or button before.

Præfica, æ; f. [à præficio] the mistress mourner which began the lamentations at funerals.

Præficio, cēi, cētum, icēre; act. cum acc. & dat. Just. to set over, to appoint.

Præfido, di, sum; neut. to be very confident.

Præfigo, xi, xum, gēre; act. to stick on the end or before. \* Ferrum hastæ præfigere, to head a spear. \* Præfigunt ora capistris, they muzzle up their mouths with head-bands, having their nails stick-

ing out.

Præfiguro, are; act. to set the shape of a thing before one.

† Præfingo, ēre; to feign before.

Præfinio, ire; act. cum acc. to bound or determine before.

† Præfinitē; adv. precisely by measure.

Præfinitio, ōnis; f. a determining before.

Præfinitō; adv. with a limited stint.

Præfinitus, a, um; part. à præfinior. determined before.

Præfiscinē; adv. [à fascino] without envy be it said.

Præfixus, a, um; part. of præfigor. thrust through, headed with. \* Veru præfixum latus, thrust through the side with a spit.

† Præfl-co, ēvi, ēre; to bewail much.

Præflētus, a, um; part. à præfleo. greatly bewailed.

Præflōratus, a, um; part. à præflōror. deflowered before.

Præflōr-co, ēre; neut. to blossom before others.

Præfloresco, ēre; neut. to flourish or blossom before.

Præflōro, are; to gather the flower or blossom before it come to ripe fruit.

Præflu-o, xi, xum, ēre; neut. to flow or run before a place.

Præfocata, æ; f. a woman troubled with fits of the mother.

Præfocatio, ōnis; a choking, stopping.

Præfoco, are; to choak, stop up.

Præfodio, odi, ossum, odere; act. to dig before, bury in the ground.

Præfecundus, a, um; adj. very fruitful.

† Præfor. See Præfari.

Præformatio, ōnis; f. a forming before.

Præformatus, a, um; part. à præformor. Quint. formed before.

Præformido, are; to forbear before.

Præform-o, are; act. cum. acc. & dat. to fashion before. \* Præformare literas infanti, to set him a copy.

† Præfortiter; adv. very strongly.

Præfractē; adv. ruggedly, roughly, churlishly.

Præfractus, a, um; adj. rough, rugged, craggy, stubborn. \* Præfractæ stirpes, stumps (without tops.)

Præfrigidus, a, um; adj. exceeding cold.

Præfr-ingo, ēgi, actum, ingēre; act. cum accus. to break the end off. \* Hastas præfregissent, they had broke the heads of their spears off.

† Præfug-io, ēre; to fly away before.

Præful-cio, si, tum, cēre; act. to underprop, to fortify, make sure before.

Præfulg-eo, ēre; to shine before or beyond.

† Præfulgesco, ēre; to begin to be very bright.

† Præfulgidus, a, um; adj. to be very bright.

† Præfulguro, are; act. cum accus. to lighten before. \* Vias præfulgurat, he shines all the way over.

Præfūmigo, are; to perfume before.

Præfurnium, ii; n. [à furnus] an oven's mouth, the place to put in fuel under a still, a stove-hole.

† Præfuro, ēre; neut. Ter. to rage extremely.

Prægelidus, a, um; adj. very cold.

† Prægenitalis, le; adj. first-born.

Prægermino, are; to bud or blossom before others.



**Prægestio**, ire; to long earnestly.  
**Præ-igno**, enui, enitum, ignere; act. to beget first, to begin.  
**Prægnans**, ntis; adj. 3 art. Plin. [ab ant. geno, gigno] big with child.  
 \* **Arbor prægnans**, a tree with young fruit on't. \* **Canis prægnans**, a bitch with puppy.  
**Prægnatio**, onis; f. } Var. a breed-  
**Prægnatus**, us; m. } ing.  
 + **Præгно**, are; to be with young.  
**Prægrandis**, de; very great, too great.  
 + **Prægravatio**, onis; f. an overloading.  
**Prægravatus**, a, um; overloaded.  
**Prægravis**, ve; adj. very or too heavy.  
**Prægrav-o**, are; neut. Sen. to surcharge, to overload, to outweigh, weigh down. \* **Cum prægravaret multitudo**, the multitude pressing too hard upon him.  
**Prægræ-dior**, sus sum, di; dep. [of præ and gradior] to go before, outstrip, out-pass. \* **Gregi prægredi**, to lead the flock. \* **Prægredi nuncios**, to get before the messengers.  
**Prægressio**, onis; f. } an out-going,  
**Prægressus**, us; m. } preventing.  
**Prægressus**, a, um; part. a prægredior; Plin. going or gone before.  
**Præguâtator**, oris; m. a taster to a prince or great personage, he that takes a taste before he eats freely.  
**Præguſto**, are; to taste before. Ovid.  
**Prægutti**; pl. m. } a people of Italy.  
**Præguttiani**; m. }  
**Præhendo**, di, sum, dère; act. acc. Cic. to take, lay hold on.  
**Præhensio**, onis; f. Gell. a laying hold of, a catching.  
**Præhens-o**, are; act. cum acc. Liv. to catch at, to stick close to.  
**Præhensus**, a, um; part. of præhendor, taken, caught.  
 + **Præhib-co**, ère; to give forth.  
**Præjac-eo**; ère; neut. to lie before.  
**Præjac-io**, ère; act. to cast before.  
**Præiens**, euntis; part. a præeo. Ovid. going before. \* **Præeunte naturâ**, by the conduct of nature.  
**Præjudicatio**, onis; f. a former determination, or determination resolved upon before the trial.  
**Præjudicatum**, i; n. a prejudice.  
**Præjudicatus**, a, um; condemned or determined before. \* **Præjudicata opinio**, an opinion one's prepossessed with.  
**Præjudicium**, ii; n. a precedent in judgment, a former determination, a wrong.  
**Præjudico**, are; act. cum acc. Cic. to give sentence before trial, or hearing the cause, to give the first dispatch to a cause; neut. cum dat. Ulp. to prejudice.  
**Præjuratio**, onis; f. the taking a formal oath first.  
 + **Præjurator**, oris; m. he that is first sworn.  
 + **Præjur-o**, are; to swear first, or before others.  
**Præjuv-o**, are; to help forward, or before.  
**Prælä-hor**, plus sum, bi; dep. cum acc. Lucan. to slide before.  
**Prælamb-o**, ère; sup. car. act. acc. to lick, taste, or prick before.  
**Prælargus**, a, um; exceeding large.  
 + **Prælatura**, æ; f. the arch-deacons office.  
**Prælatus**, a, um; part. of præferor. preferred, lying before. \* **Prælatus dies**, a day too soon.

**Prælatus**, i; m. a prelate, bishop.  
 + **Prælavo**, are; to wash before.  
**Prælautus**, a, um; adj. very sumptuous.  
**Prælectio**, onis; f. a reading to others, a lecture, lesson.  
**Prælector**, oris; m. a reader to others, a tutor.  
**Prælêgo**, are; act. to give an extraordinary legacy besides the portion.  
**Præl-êgo**, êgi, ectum, êgere; act. to read to another. \* **Prælegere Campaniam**, to sail along the coast of Campania.  
 + **Præliâlis**, le; adj. of or for a war.  
**Præliâris**, re; adj. of a battle. \* **Dies præliâres**, days thought fortunate to give battle in.  
**Præliator**, oris; m. a warrior, skirmisher.  
**Prælibatio**, onis; f. a talking before.  
**Præliber**, a, um; adj. very free.  
**Prælibo**, are; to sip or pick before.  
**Prælicenter**, adv. too boldly.  
**Præligâneus**, a, um; adj. Cato. first gathered. \* **Vinum præliganeum**, wine of the first gathered grapes.  
**Præligatus**, a, um; part. a præligor. Plaut. tied before or outermost.  
**Præligo**, are; to tie before or outermost.  
**Prælino**, ère, & **Prælinio**, ire; act. to stop up, daub over, touch lightly.  
 + **Præliolum**, i; n. a small skirmish.  
**Prælior**, ari; dep. to skirmish, engage, fight, wrangle, dispute, contend.  
 + **Præliqu-eo**, ère; } neut. to be moist  
 + **Præliqueſco**, ère; } before.  
 + **Prælito**, are; act. } to sacrifice.  
 + **Prælitor**, ari; dep. }  
**Prælitus**, a, um; part. of prælinor, stopped up, anointed before.  
**PRÆLIUM**, ii; n. Liv. [ab lûn, agmen, vel à πρῶτες propugnatores] a battle, engagement, skirmish.  
 \* **Prælia latronum ludere**, to play at chess. \* **Prælium secundum facere**, to fight with success.  
 \* **Audere prælium**, to give battle.  
**Prælongo**, are; act. cum accus. Plin. to stretch out very long.  
**Prælongus**, a, um; very long or tall.  
**Prælo-quer**, cutus sum, qui; dep. cum accus. Quint. to speak before others, promise, preface.  
**Præluc-eo**, ère; to shine before, to carry a candle before; also to out-shine, excel, go beyond. \* **Bonâ spe prælucere in posterum**, to afford great hopes for the future.  
**Prælucidus**, a, um; exceeding bright.  
**Præludium**, ii; n. a flourishing before the fight, a skirmishing, pickering, a flourish of musick before the play.  
**Prælû-do**, si, tum, dère; neut. cum dat. Vir. to flourish before the fight, to make a flourish of musick before a play.  
**PRÆLIUM**, ii; n. [à præluo vel præmo] a press.  
**Prælamb-o**, are; to knock over the ribs, break one's loins; Næv.  
**Prælu-o**, ère; neut. to wash the first lather; also to run before.  
**Prælusio**, onis; f. Jun. a flourishing before the fierce on-set.  
**Prælustis**, re; adj. very bright, glistering, or famous.  
 + **Prælustro**, are; act. cum acc. Bap. to compass or go about.  
**Præmando**, are; to send before on an errand, to order beforehand.  
 + **Præmando**, ère; to chew before.  
**Præ-manibus**, at hand, in readiness.  
**Præmansus**, a, um; chewed before.

**Præmatûrè**; adv. too hastily, before due season.  
**Præmatûritas**, atis; f. untimeliness.  
**Præmatûrus**, a, um; adj. very hasty or early, too early, before the time.  
**Præmedicatus**, a, um; adj. antidoted before, having preservatives.  
**Præmedicâre**; adv. Cæſ. advisedly.  
**Præmeditatio**, onis; f. Quint. a studying before.  
**Præmeditatus**, a, um; studied before.  
**Præmeditor**, ari; dep. cum acc. to consider before, forecast.  
**Præmensus**, a, um; part. of præmetior, measured before, passed over.  
**Præmercator**, oris; m. a fore-seller of the market.  
**Præmercor**, ari; dep. cum acc. Plaut. to buy before, forestal the market. \* **Hoc illi præmercatus sum**, I bought this out of his hand.  
**Præmessum**, i; n. an offering of the first fruits to Ceres.  
**Præmê-ior**, nius sum, tiri; dep. Tibul. to measure before, pass over.  
 + **Præmêto**, ère; to reap first or before.  
 + **Præmêtu-o**, ère; to fear before the coming of an evil.  
**Præmiator**, oris; m. } a rewarder, a  
**Præmiatrix**, icis; f. } night-robber.  
**Præmico**, are; neut. to shine before or clearly.  
**Præmigio**, are; neut. to leave a house, or change dwelling before.  
**Præmin-co**, ère; neut. to excel.  
**Præminister**, a, um; ministring before.  
**Præministro**, are; to wait at the table.  
**Præmior**, ari; dep. Suet. to reward, bestow a gratuity; also to get money.  
**Præmiolus**, a, um; adj. wealthy.  
**Præmissa**, orum; pl. n. the first fruits.  
**Præmissus**, a, um; part. of præmitto sent before.  
**Præmitis**, te; adj. very mild.  
**Præm-itto**, is, issum, ittère; act. cum acc. Liv. to send or set before.  
**Præmittor**, oris, i, sus sum; pass. to be sent before. Cic. Attic. 7. 15.  
**PRÆMIUM**, ii; n. Cic. [βραβεῖον, vel a πρῶτον or proœmium] a reward, recompence, hire, wages. \* **Ego viaticum, ego etiam præmium dabo**. I'll bear your charges and pay you for your pains. \* **Sine præmio sum**, I have no money to content you with.  
**Præmôdêrans**, ntis; part. governing.  
**Præmôdûlor**, ari; to set a tune to one, to go at play before, to order.  
**Præmôdiûm**; adv. Gell. very much.  
**Præmolestia**, æ, f. an anticipating, fear of suffering.  
**Præmôlior**, iri; dep. cum acc. to draw together the materials of a building, and lay the first foundation.  
**Præmollis**, le; adj. very soft or gentle.  
**Præmollitus**, a, um; part. softened.  
**Præmoneo**, ui, itum; to give fair and timely warning, to forewarn.  
**Præmonitio**, onis; f. } a forewarn-  
**Præmonitus**, us; m. } ing.  
**Præmonitor**, oris; m. a forewarmer.  
**Præmonitum**, i; n. a forewarning.  
**Præmonitus**, a, um; part. forewarned.  
**Præmonstrator**, oris; m. an adviser before a work is done.  
**Præmonstratum**, a town and famous convent in Normandy, and another in Picardy, called Præmonstre.  
**Præmonstro**, are; act. cum accus. to foreshew, to set a thing absent before one's eyes. **Hoc ei præmon-**  
 ſtu a



it̄ra & pr̄æcipe, *shew him this, and give him these instructions before.*  
 Pr̄æmor-deo, ſum, d̄ere; act. *to bite off the top-end, forepart of a thing.*  
 Pr̄æmō-r̄ior, r̄eris vel iris, ri; dep. *to die before or sooner.*  
 Pr̄æmortuus, a, um; part. *dead before.*  
 † Pr̄æmōv-co, ēre; *to move before.*  
 Pr̄æmulfus, a, um; *made very sweet.*  
 Pr̄æmūnio, ire; *to fortify first, to provide for.*  
 Pr̄æmunītio, ōnis; f. *a fortifying before the enemy approach.*  
 Pr̄ænarro, are; act. Ter. *to tell before asking.*  
 Pr̄ænāto, are; Plin. *to swim before, run before.*  
 Pr̄ænāvīgatio, ōnis; f. *a sailing by or before.*  
 Pr̄ænāvigo, are; Plin. *to sail by or before.*  
 † Pr̄ænēco, are; *to strangle or throttle.*  
 Pr̄æneste, ēs; f. *one of the most famous cities of Italy, called Palestrina, built about fifteen hundred years before Christ.*  
 Pr̄ænēstinus, a, um; adj. *of Palestina.* \* Nux pr̄ænēstina, *a filbert.*  
 Pr̄ænīmīs; adv. Gell. *exceedingly, overmuch.*  
 Pr̄ænīt-co, ēre; neut. Apul. *to shine greatly or openly.*  
 † Pr̄ænītesco, ēre; neut. incept. *to begin to shine out.*  
 † Pr̄ænītīdē; adv. *very brightly.*  
 † Pr̄ænītīdus, a, um; adj. *very bright.*  
 † Pr̄ænōbilis, le; adj. *very noble.*  
 Pr̄ænobilior, us; adj. compar. *far more noble.*  
 Pr̄ænōmen, īnis; n. *the fore name.*  
 Pr̄æn-ōsco, ōvi, ōtum; *to foreknow.*  
 † Pr̄ænōsticum, ī; n. *a fore-knowledge.*  
 † Pr̄ænōtātus, a, um; *noted, written.*  
 Pr̄ænōtio, ōnis; f. *a foreknowing.*  
 † Pr̄ænōto, are; *to make annotations or inscriptions.*  
 Pr̄ænūbilus, a, um; adj. *very cloudy or dusky.*  
 Pr̄ænunciātīvus, a, um; adj. *forewarning.*  
 † Pr̄ænunciatrix, īcis; f. *she that brings news before.*  
 Pr̄ænuncio, are; *to foretel, to be the first messenger.*  
 Pr̄ænuncius, a, um; adj. *foretelling, bringing news first.*  
 Pr̄ænuncupatus, a, um; *forenamed.*  
 † Pr̄æobscuro, are; *to darken before, or very much.*  
 Pr̄æocc-ido, idi, cāsum, idēre; neut. Plin. *to set or go down before another.*  
 Pr̄æoccūpātio, ōnis; f. *an anticipating, a preventing an objection.*  
 Pr̄æoccūpātus, a, um; part. à pr̄æ-occupor, Cæs. *taken beforehand.*  
 Pr̄æoccūpo, are; act. cum acc. Liv. *to pre-engage, possess before, seize before another, over-reach.* \* Pr̄æoccupare partes alterius, *to do what another should do.*  
 Pr̄æopto, are; Ter. *to choose rather.*  
 † Pr̄æordinātio, ōnis; f. *the first ordinance.*  
 † Pr̄æordinātor, ōris; m. *the first ordainer.*  
 † Pr̄æordino, are; *to ordain before; Coop.*  
 Pr̄æpan-do, di, ſum, d̄ere; act. *to declare openly, to lay open before.*  
 Pr̄æparātio, ōnis; f. *a preparing.*  
 Pr̄æparātō; adv. *with preparation.*  
 Pr̄æparātōrius, a, um; *preparatory.*

Pr̄æparātus, a, um; part. à pr̄æparor, *prepared, provided.*  
 Pr̄æparātus, ūs; m. *a provision.*  
 Pr̄æparcus, a, um; adj. *overthrifty.*  
 Pr̄æpāro, are; act. cum accus. Plin. *to prepare, provide, make ready.*  
 \* Hyemi cibos pr̄æparare, *to make provision of meats for winter.*  
 Pr̄æpēdimentum, ī; n. Plaut. *a hindrance.*  
 Pr̄æpēdio, īre; act. cum accus. Ter. [à pes] *to hinder from.*  
 Pr̄æpēditus, a, um; part. à pr̄æpēdior, *hindered, intangled.*  
 Pr̄æpen-deo, di, ſum, d̄ere; neut. Propert. *to hang down before.*  
 PR̄ÆPES, gen. ētis; adj. 3 art. [à ἀγρεται, volo, vel à ἀπρηγής, ad lapsum pronus] *swift.* \* Volucres pr̄æpetes, *the birds that chase the prey.* \* Pr̄æpes adunca Jovis, *the pounced eagle.*  
 Pr̄æpēsinthus, *one of the Sporades in the Ægean sea.*  
 † Pr̄æpeto, ēre; *to go before, begin first.*  
 Pr̄æpignōrātus, a, um; part. à pr̄æpignoror, *obliged before-hand.*  
 Pr̄æpīlātus, a, um; adj. Plin. *headed with iron; also headed with balls like foils.*  
 Pr̄æpinguis, ue; adj. *very fat.*  
 Pr̄æpolleo, ēre; neut. *to be very potent, surpass and excel.*  
 Pr̄æpondēro, are; act. cum accus. *to weigh, consider, ponder before, turn the scale, prefer before.*  
 Pr̄æpō-no, fui, sītum, nēre; act. cum acc. & dat. *to set before or over, to prefer.* \* Navibus aliquem pr̄æponere, *to make one admiral.*  
 Pr̄æporto, are; *to carry before.*  
 † Pr̄æpos, gen. ōtis; adj. *very able.*  
 Pr̄æpōsitio, ōnis; f. *a setting over or before; also a preposition.*  
 Pr̄æpōsitīvus, a, um; adj. *to be set first.*  
 † Pr̄æpōsitor, ōris; m. *a comptroller, over-seeer.*  
 Pr̄æpōsitura, æ; f. *an office or charge.*  
 Pr̄æpōsitus, a, um; part. of pr̄æponor, *set over, or before, preferred before.*  
 Pr̄æpōsitus, ti; m. *a governor, officer, a provost.* \* Pr̄æpositus sacri cubiculi, *the emperor's lord-chamberlain.*  
 Pr̄æpossum, posse; verb. irreg. à pr̄æ & possum; *to be over powerful.*  
 Pr̄æpostere; adv. *preposterously, the wrong end foremost.*  
 † Pr̄æpostēro, are; *to act preposterously, or crossly.*  
 † Pr̄æpostērus, a, um; *preposterous, quite cross, backwards, contrary.*  
 Pr̄æpōtens, ntis; part. à pr̄æpossum, *very powerful, exceeding strong and considerable.* \* Opibus pr̄æpotens, *very wealthy.*  
 Pr̄æpōtentia, æ; f. *very great power.*  
 Pr̄æpōto, are; *to drink before.*  
 Pr̄æprōpēre; adv. *over-hastily, with more haste than good speed.*  
 Pr̄æprōpēro, are; *to make too much haste.*  
 Pr̄æprōpērus, a, um; adj. *over-hasty, rash, too sudden, in all haste.*  
 † Pr̄æpūd-co, ēre; neut. *to be ashamed before.*  
 PR̄ÆPUTIUM, ii; n. Liv. [ἀπόδην, ἀποπόδην] *the foreskin.* \* Pr̄æputia ponere, *to be circumcised.*  
 Pr̄æquām; adv. *in comparison of.*

† Pr̄æquēror, ris; dep. *to complain before.*  
 † Pr̄ærabīdus, a, um; *very raging.*  
 Pr̄æra-do, ſi, ſum, d̄ere; 3. cum acc. Cat. *to shave off the top.*  
 Pr̄ærancidus, a, um; adj. *very stale and distasteful, having a hogse, out of use.*  
 Pr̄ærapīdus, a, um; adj. *very swift and violent.*  
 Pr̄æreptus, a, um; part. of pr̄æripi-or, *snatched away before the time.*  
 Pr̄æripia, ōrum; pl. n. Apul. *places before the river banks.*  
 Pr̄ærip-io, ui, eptum, ēre; act. cum accus. [of pr̄æ and rapio] *to prevent, snatch away, get away, from another.* \* Confilia hostium pr̄æripere, *to forestal the enemies designs.*  
 Pr̄æro-do, ſi, ſum, d̄ere; act. cum acc. Col. *to gnaw the top, forepart, or end.* \* Pr̄ærodere hamum, *to nibble off the bait from the hook.*  
 Pr̄ærogātio, ōnis; f. Ulp. *a paying of money before it be due.*  
 Pr̄ærogātiva, æ; f. *a prerogative, advantage, priority in votes, a privilege in proposing laws.* \* Non pr̄ærogativa triumphī, *a triumph will not follow upon this.*  
 Pr̄ærogātīvus, a, um; adj. *leading, giving their votes in the first place.*  
 Pr̄ærogātus, a, um; part. à pr̄ærogor, *asked before.*  
 Pr̄ærogo, are; *to ask a man's voice or opinion before another's, to pay money before it is due.* \* Pr̄ærogare sententias, *to ask votes in the first place.*  
 Pr̄æroſus, a, um; part. of pr̄ærodor, *gnawn about.*  
 Pr̄æ-umpo, upi, uptum, umpēre; *to break off the top, forepart, or end.*  
 Pr̄æruptē; adv. *craggenly.*  
 Pr̄æruptus, a, um; adj. *broken before one, unpassable, craggy.* \* Pr̄ærupti conviviorum gurgites, *belly gods.*  
 PR̄ÆS, dis; m. [à pr̄æ, pr̄æsum vel pr̄æsto] *a surety, or security.*  
 Pr̄æsāgio, īre; *to foreknow, foresee long before, forebode.* \* Pr̄æsagiebat animus, *my mind gave me.* \* Pr̄æsagiri conjectura potest, *it may be guessed at beforehand.*  
 † Pr̄æsāgior, iri; *to guess before.*  
 † Pr̄æsāgītio, ōnis; f. *a presaging, foreboding, a guessing beforehand.*  
 Pr̄æsāgium, ii; n. *a presage, prognostication of the weather.* \* Capere pr̄æsāgium, *to prognosticate.*  
 Pr̄æsāgus, a, um; adj. *foreboding, misgiving.*  
 † Pr̄æsālus, a, um; adj. *very salt.*  
 † Pr̄æsānāſco, ēre; neut. *to be grown well before.*  
 Pr̄æsānātus, a, um; part. à pr̄æsānor, *grown well before.*  
 Pr̄æsāno, are; act. cum accus. *to cure or heal before.*  
 † Pr̄æsateo, ēre; *to be very full, to be ready to run over.*  
 Pr̄æscentia, æ; f. *fore-knowledge.*  
 Pr̄æsciendo, ēre; act. *to cut or chop off.*  
 Pr̄æsicio, īre; *to foreknow.*  
 † Pr̄æsisco, ēre; *to fore-appoint.*  
 † Pr̄æsīta, ōrum; pl. n. *prognostications.*  
 † Pr̄æsītio, ōnis; f. *a fore-knowledge.*  
 Pr̄æsītum, ī; n. *a thing foreknown.*  
 Pr̄æscius, a, um; adj. *foreknowing.* \* Cœli venturi pr̄æscius, *weather-wise.*



**Præscribo**, pſi, ptum, bère ; aſt. cum acc. & dat. Cic. to write before, write on the head, to ſet one a copy, to compoſe for one, to chalk out one's path, ſet one a law, to enjoin, to ſcore out a line or bound. \* Ipſe mihi non ſi præſcribat carmina Phœbus, Apollo himſelf ſhould not make my verſes. \* Reus accuſatori præſcribit, the defendant excepts againſt the plaintiff.

**Præſcriptio**, ōnis ; f. an order, rule, a preliminary exception before we come to the cauſe, the taking off or ſtopping a proceſs by ſome promiſed plea, an excuſe, pretence. \* Averaſa à præſcriptione rationis, contrary to all the dictates of reaſon.

**Præſcriptum**, i ; n. a rule or direction. \* Ad præſcriptum agere, to follow another's copy.

**Præſcriptus**, a, um ; part. of præſcribor, præſcribed, appointed.

**Præſec-o**, ui, tum, are ; aſt. to cut off the top, forepart, or end of a thing. \* Hoſtiæ exta præſecuit, he cut out the inwards of the ſacrifice.

**Præſectus**, a, um ; part. cut or cut off.

† **Præſed-co**, ère ; neut. to ſit above.

**Præſegmen**, inis ; n. a paring, ſhred.

**Præſegnus**, e ; adj. very ſlothful.

† **Præſemino**, are ; to ſow before, project.

**Præſens**, a conſul with Ruffinus, and another with Albinus.

**Præſens**, gen. tis ; adj. [à præ & ſum] preſent. \* Me præſente, while I was by. \* In præſens, præſentia, or præſentiarum, at the preſent. Animus præſens, having one's wits about one. \* Sermo præſens, a diſcourſe face to face. \* Venum præſens, diſpatching poiſon. \* Numen præſens, divine power ready to help. \* In rem præſentem venire, to ſurvey a thing upon the place well and cloſely. \* Præſens pecunia, ready money.

**Præſenſio** ōnis ; f. a knowing, feeling, perceiving before.

**Præſenſus**, a, um ; perceived before.

**Præſentâles**, ium ; m. life-guard men.

**Præſentâneus**, a, um ; adj. at the preſent. \* Venum præſentaneum, poiſon immediately diſpatching.

**Præſentârius**, a, um ; adj. in preſence. \* Argentum præſentarium, ready money.

**Præſentâtiō**, ōnis ; f. a preſenting.

**Præſentia**, æ ; f. preſence, a being by. \* Præſentia animi, courage, having one's wits about him. \* Præſentiam ſui facere, to make a perſonal appearance.

† **Præſentâlis**, le ; adj. preſent, ready.

**Præſentio**, ſenſi, ſentum ; to have the ſenſe before, to perceive before. \* Animo præſentire, to underſtand before.

**Præſentific-o**, ère ; to come to perceive before-hand.

**Præſentimimus**, a, um ; very effectual.

**Præſento**, are ; to preſent, repreſent, bring on before them.

**Præſepo**, is ; n. } [à ſepio] a man-  
**Præſepis**, is ; f. } ger, crib, cow-  
**Præſepium** ii ; n. } bouie, ſtall for  
 oxen, a bench to ſit and prate on ;  
 alſo ſtews ; and a jaw-bone.

† **Præſepelio**, ire ; to bury before or firſt.

**Præſe-pio**, pire ; aſt. cum acc. & dat. Cæſ. to barricade or block up.

† **Præſepolia**, æ ; f. the hollow of the

gums where the teeth ſtand.

**Præſepultus**, a, um ; buried before.

**Præſero**, èvi, itum ; to ſow before.

**Præſero**, are ; to ſhut or lock before.

**Præſertim** ; adv. [à præſerendo] eſpecially.

**Præſervio**, ire ; aſt. to do ſome ſervice before it is enjoined.

† **Præſervo**, are ; aſt. to preſerve, defend.

**Præſes**, idis ; c. [à præſideo] a lieutenant, deputy, a preſident, a defender, helper. \* Præſes limitaneus, a marqueſs. \* Præſes rerum, the governor of a ſtate. \* Locus præſes, a gariſon or fortified place.

**Præſidâlis**, le ; adj. of a preſident or governor.

**Præſidâtus**, ūs ; m. a preſidentſhip.

**Præſideo**, èdi, eſſum, idere ; neut. dat. [of præ and ſedeo] to have the rule, and protection of, to preſide over, to quarter upon. \* Vos dii qui huic urbi præſidetis, ye gods who are the particular guardians of this city. \* Qui proximum exercitum præſidebat, who was commander in chief over the laſt army.

**Præſiderâtiō**, ōnis ; f. winter coming very early.

**Præſidero**, are ; neut. [à ſidus] to be tempeſtuous and winter-like before the time.

**Præſidiâlis**, le ; adj. belonging to a lieutenant or deputy.

**Præſidiarius**, a, um ; adj. of a gariſon. \* Milites præſidiarii, ſoldiers in gariſons. \* Præſidiaria navis, a convoy.

**Præſidiâtus**, ūs ; m. a government, lieutenantcy, preſidentſhip, deputyſhip.

**Præſidium**, ii ; n. [à præſideo] a guard, defence, fort, ſafe-guard, a preſident's place, the van-guard, the out-guards of a camp. \* Stativum præſidium, a gariſon. \* In meis præſidiis verſaris, you are under my defence, I'll ſuccour you. \* Præſidio eſt ſolitudini, 'tis good to drive away melancholy.

**Præſidium**, the town of Warwick.

**Præſidius**, the colleague of Aſterius.

**Præſignifico**, are ; to ſignify before.

**Præſignus**, ne ; adj. very eminent, notable. \* Præſignis facie, excellent in feature.

**Præſigno**, are ; to mark upon the very edge.

**Præſil-io**, ui, præſultum, ire ; [of præ and ſalio] to ſpring or guff out.

† **Præſipio**, ère ; n. to be wiſe before.

**Præſius**, a city of the greater Myſia.

**Præſolutus**, a, um ; adj. perform'd before.

† **Præſpargo**, ſi, ſum, ère ; aſt. to

† **Præſpergo**, ſi, ſum, ère ; aſt. to

† **Præſpèculor**, ari ; to look before.

† **Præſpicio**, ère ; to ſee before.

**Præſtabilis**, le ; excellent, which may be performed.

**Præſtandus**, a, um ; adj. to be given, that muſt be taken upon one's ſelf.

**Præſtans**, tis ; adj. ior, iſſimus [à præſto] excellènt, excellent. \* Præſtantiffima ſœminarum, the paragon of women. \* Præſtans valetudinum, very healthy.

**Præſtantia**, æ ; f. excellency.

**Præſtatio**, ōnis ; f. a playing, ſatisfying, performing.

† **Præſtauro**, are ; to raiſe up before.

**Præſtèga**, orum ; pl. n. [à præſto, re-go] a porch, or covered portal, a cloiſter.

**Præſtergus**, a, um ; cleaned before.

**Præſt-erno**, ravi, ratum, cinere ; aſt. cum acc. to lay cuſhions and carpets ready before the gueſts come. \* Præſternes id ad quod hortaris, prepare a ſmooth way to that which you adviſe me to.

**Præſtes**, æ ; f. a name of Minerva.

**Præſtes**, itis ; c. [à ſto] a prieſt, provost, one that is ſet over others ; a file-leader.

**Præſtigiae**, arum ; f. pl. [à præſtringo] juggling tricks, deceit, legerdemain.

**Præſtigiator**, oris ; m. } a juggler.  
**Præſtigiatrix**, icis ; f. }

**Præſtigiôſus**, a, um ; adj. full of cozening tricks.

† **Præſtigitium**, ii ; n. enchantment.

† **Præſtigo**, are ; to juggle.

† **Præſtingu-o**, ère ; to dazzle.

**Præſtino**, are ; aſt. cum acc. [ab ant. ſtino, i. e. ſtatuo] to bargain for. \* Ut piſcium quicquid eſt precio præſtinem, that I may buy up all the fiſh in the market at a certain price.

**Præſtitor**, ōris ; m. a performer, giver.

**Præſtit-uo**, ui, ūtum, uère ; aſt. cum acc. [of præ and ſtatuo] to appoint before, pitch upon.

**Præſtitutiō**, ōnis ; f. an appointing.

**Præſtitutus**, a, um ; appointed, ſet.

**Præſtò** ; adv. here, upon the place. \* Præſtò adſum, I am here in preſence. \* Præſtò eſſe, to be upon the place as an advocate or help ; alſo to appear, being ſummoned.

**Præſto**, iti, itum, and âtum, are ; aſt. to excel, exceed, perform, warrant, undertake for, make good, to prevent, give, ſhew. \* Præſtare aliquem, to engage for one. \* Præſtare aliquem in loco, to make one forth coming. \* Præſtare ſidem, promiſſum, to be as good as one's word. \* Præſtare aliquem alicui negotio, to give one the charge of diſpatching a buſineſs. \* Præſtare principem, to aſt or behave himſelf like a prince. \* Præſtare culpam, to anſwer for a fault. \* Præſtare aliquem ante ædes, to lead one juſt to the door. \* Præſtare vicem alicujus rei, to ſupply the room of, or be inſtead of any thing. \* Præſtare periculum, to take the danger upon himſelf. \* Præſtare ſe incolumem, to keep himſelf in good health. \* Præſtare quod factum eſt impenſæ in bellum, to diſcharge the expence of a war.

**Præſtolans**, tis ; part. ſtaying or tarrying for. Cæſ.

**Præſtolâtiō**, ōnis, f. a tarrying.

**Præſtat** ; verb. imp. it is better.

**Præſtolor**, ari ; dep. [quasi præ oſtio expetto, vel à præſto] to tarry for, to wait.

**Præſtrictus**, a, um ; part. à præſtringor, quickly paſſed by, ſtricken.

**Præſtringo**, nxi, ſum, ngere ; aſt. to gird with binding too hard, to tie on the fore part, to dazzle. \* Aciem gladii præſtringit, he takes off the edge of a ſword. \* Præſtringere aciem ingenii, to dull the wit, to abate the acuteness of it.



Præstruētus, a, um; part. à præstruor; Liv. *built before, ready prepared.*  
 Præstruo, xi, ctum; to build well at first, stop up. \* *Fidem sibi præstruit, he gets himself credit first.*  
 \* *Aditum mortis præstruere, to block up the passage of death.*  
 Præsūdo, are, to sweat in training before battle.  
 Præsul, sūlis; m. [à præsilio, vel à solum] a governor of a church.  
 † Præsūlatus, ūs; m. prelacy.  
 † Præsulsus, a, um; adj. [à salius] very salt.  
 Præsulto, are; neut. cum dat. Liv. [of præ and salto] to prance or leap before, lead a dance.  
 Præsultor, ōris, m. the leader of a dance, the chief morrice dancer.  
 Præsultūra, æ; f. a leaping before.  
 Præsum, fui, esse, to be over. \* *Præesse quæstioni, to sit judge at a trial.*  
 Præsūmo, pſi, ptum, ēre; act. acc. Cic. to take before. \* *Præsumere partes judicis, to take upon him the part of a judge.* \* *Præsumere animos, to fancy strongly.* \* *Præsumere mollitiem, to live effeminately too soon, or early.*  
 Præsumptē; adv. precisely.  
 Præsumptio, ōnis; f. the taking up a fancy or strong conceit that a thing shall be, a preventing an objection.  
 Præsumptor, ōris; m. a presumptuous upurser.  
 Præsumptuosus, a, um; adj. Aug. presumptuous.  
 Præsumptus, a, um; [of præsumor] taken up before. \* *Opinio præsumpta, a fancy taken up before.*  
 Præluo, ēre, to sew before, or first.  
 Præsuppono, ēre; act. to presuppose.  
 † Præsurgo, ēre, to rise before.  
 Præsus, a city of Crete.  
 Præsūtus, a, um; part. à præsuor, Ovid *sewed before or about.*  
 Prætēgo, xi, ctum, to cover over.  
 Prætendo, dī, sum, ēre; act. Plin. to put a coverlet over, to put a fair outside on a soul inside, to make a fair shew of. \* *Prætendere causam, to give out that for the cause.* \* *Segeti prætereendere sepem, to border the corn with a hedge.* \* *Marti prætereendere muros, to fight within the walls.* \* *Prætendere auribus, to stop the ears.*  
 Prætēner, a, um; adj. very tender.  
 Prætensūra, æ; f. a pretending; also a garrison of soldiers.  
 Prætentiūsus, a, um; part. à prætentor, try'd before, alloy'd.  
 Prætentiūsus, ūs; m. a tryer, groping or feeling before.  
 Prætento, are, act. cum acc. & abl. Ovid. to try, or feel before, to assay. \* *Podibus prætentat iter, he treads gingerly with one foot first.* \* *Misericordiam judicis prætentare, to solicit the judge's compassion before-hand.* \* *Pollice prætentare chordas, to tune the strings with one's thumb before-hand.*  
 Prætentiūra, æ; f. a covering, a fortification. \* *Prætentiuræ, soldiers in the front or garrison.*  
 Prætentiūsus, a, um; part. of prætentor covered, put before or against.  
 Prætēnuis, e; adj. exceeding thin.  
 Fila prætēnuia, ver. fine threads.  
 Prætēp-eo, ēre, to be warm be ore.  
 PRÆTER, præp. serv. accus. Liv. besides, except, over and above, be-

yond, contrary to, above, nigh.  
 \* *Præter oculos transeunt funera, a burying goes by our eyes or in our sight.* \* *Equo serē qui homini morbi præterque vesicæ conversio, a horse has upon the point as many diseases as a man, and more, the turning of the bladder.*  
 \* *Nemo præter me, none but me.*  
 \* *Præter morem civium contrary to the custom of citizens.*  
 Prætēr; adv. Sall. moreover, furthermore, saving.  
 † Prætērago, ēre; act. to drive in.  
 Prætērbito, are; to pass beyond.  
 † Prætērcurro, ēre; to run by.  
 † Prætērcursus, a, um; part. à prætercurror; passed by, or beyond.  
 Prætērdūco, xi, ctum, ēre; act. to lead by, or before.  
 Prætērcā; adv. besides, furthermore, any more, hereafter. \* *Duo præterea tales, two more such men.*  
 Prætēreo, is, and ivi, itum, ire; act. cum accus. Ter. to go, or pass by or beyond, to surpass. \* *Hæc res me præteriit, I forgot to mention this.* \* *Me præterire, they have forgot or neglected me.* \* *Præterire non potui quin scriberem, I could not chuse but write.* \* *Præterire aliquem suffragiis, not to give one his voice.* \* *Præterire aliquem nobilitate, to be of a more noble house or family.* \* *Dies præteriit, the day is past and gone.*  
 Prætērequito, are; to ride by.  
 Prætēreundus, a, um; to be let pass.  
 Prætērfēror, latus sum, ferri; pass. Liv. to be passed by, got beyond.  
 Prætērflo, xi, ctum, ēre; neut. to flow by, pass away. \* *Sino præterfluere, I let them have their course.*  
 Prætērgeo, si, sum, gēre; act. cum acc. Lucr. to wipe or touch softly.  
 Prætērgredior, gressus sum, di; dep. to go beyond.  
 Prætērhac, } adv. Plaut. moreover,  
 Prætērhæc, } more after this.  
 Prætērinquiro, ēre; act. Am. Marc. to enquire further.  
 Prætēritio, ōnis; f. an overpassing.  
 Prætēritus, a, um; part. à prætereo, past, gone, dead, repulsed.  
 Prætērlābor, plūs sum, bi; dep. Tac. to slide by.  
 Prætērlātus, a, um; part. à præterlabor, passed by, gotten beyond.  
 Prætērluo, ēre; neut. to overflow.  
 Prætērmeco, are; neut. to pass to and fro, by, sail by.  
 Prætērmisso, ōnis; f. a passing over.  
 Prætērmi-tto, si, sum, ttere, to pass over, wave, forget. \* *Prætērmittere silentio, to let slip.* \* *Prætērmittere tempestatem, to stay till the storm be over.* \* *Hæreditatem prætermittere, to let an executorship go.* \* *Prætērmittere scelus, not to act a villainy.* \* *Prætērmittere pœnam, to pardon an offence.*  
 Prætērmontro, are; to pass by, or mind some other thing, shew otherwise than one's duty requires.  
 Prætērnāvigatio, ōnis; f. a sailing beyond.  
 † Prætērnāvigo, are, to sail beyond.  
 † Prētēro, rivi, itum, ēre; act. cum acc. to wear, fret, rub before.  
 Prætērproptēr; adv. thereabout, for another cause than.  
 Prætērquā, adv.; except, besides, but. \* *Quæ præter sapit quam placet parentibus, who is other-*

wise minded than likes her parents. \* *Foolix præterquam tulcandum quod erat, happy, save only for want of your company.*  
 Prætērrā-do, si, sum, dēre; act. Lucr. to scrape in passing.  
 Prætērvectio, ōnis, f. a sailing by, a getting beyond.  
 Prætērvectus, a, um; carried beyond. \* *Oratio prætervecta scopulos, an oration that is got clear of knotty or dangerous matter; Part. à*  
 Prætērvēho, ēre, to carry by, beyond, or over. \* *Prætērvēhi, or navibus prætervehī, to sail by.* \* *Prætērvēhere silentio, not to mention at all.*  
 Prætērverto, ēre, to get beyond, to prevent, pretend.  
 Prætērvolo, āre, to fly beyond or by.  
 Prætētia, æ; f. a small country ne far from Adria.  
 Prætēx-o, ui, tum, ēre; act. cum acc. to begin the web or work, to border with, cover, hide, alledge excuses, to rank, make. \* *Honesto nomine prætexere culpam, to set a fair name on a foul fact.* \* *Prætēxere litora velis, to spread a great fleet with sails along the coast.* \* *Difficultatis patrociniū præteximus segnitiam, we set pleas of difficulty upon our own sloth.*  
 Prætēxta, æ; f. [sc. toga] a Roman child's white gown with a list of purple, as the noblemen's children had; also a robe of state.  
 Prætēxtātē; adv. wantonly.  
 Prætēxtātus, i; m. Plin. a young gentleman.  
 Prætēxtātus, ti; m. the colleague of Atticus.  
 Prætēxtātus, a, um; adj. wearing a gown with a purple lace on it; also debauched, obscene, and sometimes chaste and honest. \* *Prætēxtatus affecula, a page of honour.* \* *Prætēxtata verba, baudry.*  
 Prætēxtum, i; n. } a colourable ex-  
 Prætēxtus, ūs; m. } cuse, pretence, cloak.  
 Prætēxtus, a, um; part. à prætegor, bordered. \* *Toga prætexta, the habit of noblemen's children till seventeen, and of city magistrates.* \* *Fabulæ, or comædiæ prætextæ, plays where the scene was Rome; and great persons represented.* \* *Prætēxtum templum Augusti nomine, a temple dedicated to Augustus.*  
 Prætētim-eo, ēre; n. dat. to fear exceedingly. \* *Sibi prætimet, he fears before-hand, lest he should miscarry.*  
 † Prætētimesco, ēre; neut. to begin to be afraid.  
 Prætēinctus, a, um; part. à prætegor, dipped or sprinkled first.  
 † Prætētingo, xi, ctum, gēre; act. cum acc. to dye or dip before.  
 † Prætērium, ii; black hellebore.  
 Prætēnd-eo, ēre; act. cum acc. Apul. to clip or shear before.  
 Prætēr, ōris; m. Liv. [à præsum vel præco] the Roman lord justice of the common pleas. \* *Prætēr Urbanus, the mayor.* \* *Prætēr provincialis, the sheriff.* \* *Prætēr fiscalis, a justice of the king's bench.* \* *Prætēr fidei commissarius, a master of the chancery.* \* *Prætēr militaris, a captain-general.*  
 Prætēria, æ; f. a pretorship.  
 Prætēria Augusta, a city of Dacia, called Braşov.



Prætorianus, a, um; adj. of the life-guard. \* Prætoriani milites, guards always attending on the general. \* Prætoriana comitia, assemblies for choosing a prætor.  
 Prætoritius, a, um; adj. of the mayor.  
 Prætorium, ii; n. the general's tent; a council of war, a court-martial; a farm or manour-house, palace or hall.  
 Prætorium, ii; n. a city of Upper Pannonia; also Coventry, or Patrington in Yorkshire.  
 Prætorius, a, um; adj. of the lord justice or general. \* Cohors prætoria, the life-guard. \* Porta prætoria, the gate for drawing out to war. \* Puppis prætoria, the admiral's ship. \* Vir prætorius, one that has been chief magistrate under the consul, either in civil or military affairs.  
 Prætorqueo, ãre; act. to wrest before or very much.  
 Prætorius, a, um; part. very much away.  
 † Prætracto, are; act. to handle before.  
 Prætrepidans, ntis; part. fore afraid.  
 † Prætrépido, are; neut. to tremble before or very much.  
 Prætrépídus, a, um; adj. trembling for fear.  
 Prætrunco, are; act. to lop away the top or fore-part, to curtail.  
 Prætruli. See præfero.  
 † Prætúneo, ãre; } to swell out  
 † Prætumescó, ãre; } very much.  
 Prætúmidus, a, um; adj. swelling out very much.  
 † Prætundo, ãre; to break in pieces.  
 Prætúra, æ; f. a mayoralty, justice-ship or generalship.  
 Prætusium, ii; n. a town of Picenum.  
 Prævalentia, æ; f. excellency.  
 Prævaleo, ãre; neut. to be of greater value, strength or power.  
 Prævaleſco, ãre; neut. to come to be too strong.  
 Præválidē; adv. very strongly or stoutly.  
 Præválidus, a, um; adj. very powerful, mighty or potent.  
 Prævallo, are; act. to make a trench, or fortify before.  
 Prævaricatio, ōnis; f. a false pleading, a betraying the cause which we undertake.  
 Prævaricator, ōris; m. he that pleads falsely, one that is fed'd on both sides, one that betrays the cause he undertakes.  
 Prævaricor, āri; dep. cum dat. to betray a cause, to plead falsely, to bring arguments that make for the adverse party. \* Prævaricari accusatori videbatur, it seemed to make for the accuser.  
 Prævarius, a, um; false, irregular.  
 Prævehor, a, um; part. à prævehor; carried or riding before.  
 Prævehó, xi, ctum, hère; act. cum accus. to carry before or first.  
 † Prævehor, i; pass. to ride before.  
 Prævello, ãre; act. to pluck before.  
 Prævēlo, are; act. cum accus. to mask, veil, cover the face.  
 Prævēlox, ōcis; adj. exceeding swift.  
 Prævēnio, ōni, ntum; act. to prevent, come or go before. \* Nuncios prævenire, to out-run the news or messengers.  
 Præventio, ōnis; f. prevention.  
 † Præventores, um; pl. m. soldiers in particular posts from the main body.  
 † Præventus, a, um; part. prevented.

Præverbium, ii; n. a preposition in composition.  
 Præverno, āre; to make a forward spring.  
 Præverto, ãre; act. } to prevent, out-  
 Prævertor, i; dep. } strip, put be-  
 fore, anticipate, obviate, to prefer before. \* Prævertere serid quod dictum est joco, to take in earnest what was spoke in jest. \* Prævertere animum, to work upon the mind, to win it. \* Prævertere aliquem præ republicā, to esteem and value a person more than the commonwealth. \* Illuc prævertamur, let's mark or observe the first. \* Mandatis rebus præverti volo, I'll do what I was bid first.  
 Prævertor, ōris, i; pass. to be done first or before any other thing, to be turned out, to be prevented or obviated.  
 Prævēt-o, ui, itum, āre; to forbid before.  
 † Prævidentia, æ; f. a foreseeing.  
 Prævideo, idi, isum, ãre; act. cum acc. to foresee at a distance.  
 † Prævi-ncio, nxi, nctum, ncere; act. to bind before.  
 Prævinctus, a, um; part. bound before.  
 † Prævio, are; to pass before.  
 Prævisio, ōnis; f. a foresight.  
 Præviso, ãre; act. to foresee, desire to see.  
 Prævisor, ōris; m. a foreseer.  
 Prævisus, a, um; part. of prævideor; foreseen.  
 Prævitio, are; act. cum accus. to corrupt, ravish, poison before.  
 Prævius, a, um; adj. [à via] going before, leading the way.  
 Præumbro, are; act. to overshadow.  
 † Prævolito, are; to fly often before.  
 Prævolo, are; Plaut. cum dat. to fly before.  
 Præū-ro, ſsi, ſtum, rere; act. to burn the top or end, to burn before.  
 Præustus, a, um; part. à præuror; burnt at the point or round about.  
 Præūt; adv. even as, like as. \* Hoc nihil est præut alia dicam, that is nothing to other things that I can say.  
 Praga, the metropolis of Bohemia.  
 Pragma, ātis; n. an act or business.  
 Pragmaticum, i; n. a publick act.  
 Pragmaticus, a, um; adj. skilful in the law.  
 Pragmaticus, i; m. an attorney.  
 Pramnium vinum, good black wine of Smyrna.  
 PRANDEO, di and sus sum, ere; neut. cum accus. victus [à πρῶν, Dor. πρᾶν, vel ἑρδῖ@] to dine. \* Prandere lusciniæ, to have nightingales for dinner.  
 Prandicūlum, i; n. } a breakfast or  
 Prandiolum, i; n. } short dinner.  
 Prandium, ii; n. [à prandeo] a dinner. \* Prandium caninum, a dry feast. \* Prandium passerinum, a poor pittance. \* Prandium statarium, a snatch and away.  
 † Prandiusculum, i; n. a small dinner.  
 Pransito, āre; to dine often, to make a short dinner of. \* Polentam pransitare, to dine upon white-pot.  
 Pransor, ōris; m. a diner, or eater of dinners; one invited to dinner.  
 † Pransorium, ii; n. a dining-room.  
 Pransorius, a, um; adj. of a dinner.  
 Pransus, a, um; part. [à prandeo]

having dined.  
 Pras, a city of Perrhœbia.  
 † Prasemus, i; m. a bream.  
 Prasia, æ; f. a place where leeks or other herbs grow.  
 Prusias, a marsh near the mountain Obelus, where the Pæones inhabit.  
 Prasii, a people of India.  
 Prasius, a, um; adj. leek-colour'd, green.  
 Prasinus, the horse of Commodus, who built a stately tomb for him in the Vaticane.  
 Prasina factio, that party in the Circensian games, who wore a green livery.  
 Prasium, ii; n. the herb horehound.  
 Prasius lapis, a green-colour'd stone.  
 Prasocurides, little green worms which eat leek-blades, &c.  
 Prasoides, a kind of topaz.  
 Prason, a kind of sea-weed as green as a leek.  
 Prassæbi, a people of Thesprotia.  
 Prassum, { i; n. } a promontory of  
 Prasum, { i; n. } Ethiopia.  
 Prastillus or Crastillus, a city of Macedonia.  
 Prasutagus, i; m. a king of the Iugeti, who made Nero heir with his daughter.  
 Pratellum, i; n. [à pratum] the herb melilot.  
 Pratenſis, e; adj. wild, growing in the fields or meadows.  
 Pratitæ or Paredoni, a people about the Hyrcanian sea.  
 † Pratosis, is; f. the standing out of the eyes.  
 Prātulum, i; n. a little meadow or clove.  
 PRATUM, i; n. [πρασον, Heb. bara, ager] a meadow, pasture.  
 Pravē, crookedly, crossly, untowardly.  
 Prāvitas, ātis; f. crookedness, crossness, forwardness, sullenness. \* Corporis pravitates, the disfigurements of the body.  
 PRĀVUS, a, um; adj. and isſimus; [à πρᾶν, præter] crooked, bowed, naughty, forward, cross, sullen, ill-condition'd. \* Pravis obnoxius, having ill qualities.  
 Praxaspes, æ; m. a nobleman of Persia, who by the king's command slew Sinerdis the brother of Cambyſes.  
 Praxeas, an heretick of Asia, who denied the distinction of persons in the Trinity, and was answered by Tertullian.  
 Praxidice, ōs; f. the mother of Crægus, who gave name to a mountain of Lycia.  
 Praxilla, æ; f. a poetess of Sicyon, who in her verses brings in Adonis asked what he left upon the earth, and answering, Solem, cucumeres, &c. mala, which seemed so absurd, that it passed into a proverb. \* Stupidior Praxillæ Adonide.  
 Praxillus, i; f. a city of Macedonia.  
 Praxilius, a, um; adj. of Praxillus.  
 Praxion, an historian who wrote of Megara.  
 Praxis, eos; f. practice, action.  
 Praxitēles, æ; m. an artist famous for graving in marble; he carved Venus at Cnidos and Cos, so excellently, that it brought abundance of people to these islands to behold them.  
 † Precabundus, a, um; much given to prayer.  
 † Prēcāmen, ſnis; n. a prayer.



**Præcandus**, a, um; to be entreated.  
† **Præcantor**; adv. by entreaty, from  
**Præcariò**; } the good pleasure of  
another.

**Præcarius**, a, um; adj. obtained by  
begging, depending on the pleasure  
of another. \* **Præcarium imperium**,  
a government during the pleasure of  
the subject.

**Præcatio**, ònis; f. a praying.

**Præcatiuncula**, æ; f. a short prayer or  
petition.

**Præcator**, òris; m. } a putter up of  
**Præcatrix**, icis; f. } prayers, a pe-  
titioner.

**Præcatorius**, a, um; adj. of prayer.

**Præcatus**, a, um; part. having prayed.

**Præcatus**, ùs; m. a prayer, a request.

**Præciani**, pl. m. a people of Aquitain.

**Præciosus**, a, um; adj. precious, dear.

**Præcis**, præci, præcem, [of the old no-  
minative præx] a prayer, petition,  
entreaty. \* **Præces dare alicui**, to  
entreat or beseech any one.

**Præcium**, ii; n. the price or value of  
any thing. See **pretium**.

**Præcivus**, a, um; adj. murrey-colour'd;  
also ruth-ripe.

**Præcius**, ii; m. a lake of Hetruria,  
called also **Prælius**.

**PRÆCOR**, àri; dep. [πρὸς βουλήν,  
vel ab Heb. barac, benedixit] to  
pray for or against, reg. acc. & dat.  
perf. to pray unto, reg. duplicem  
accus. \* **Lætia præcari alicui**, to  
wish one prosperity. \* **Alicui dira  
præcari**, to curse one. \* **Præcari  
Deos bonas præces**, to put up prayers  
to the Gods for good.

**Præcula**, æ; f. a small request.

**Prehen-do**, di, sum, dère; act. [qu.  
præhendo, vel à prendo] to catch,  
take hold of, solicit. \* **Prehendere  
dextram**, to take by the hand, shake  
hands.

† **Prehensatio**, ònis; f. a canvassing,  
or suing for voices in standing for an  
office.

**Prehensio**, ònis; f. a taking, holding  
up.

**Prehenso**, ãre; } act. to catch at. \*  
**Prehso**, are; } **Prehensare consilium**,  
to stick close in taking any counsel. \*  
**Dextram prehensare**, to get one's hand  
in promise of a voice and assistance in  
suing for a place.

**Prehensus**, a, um; } part. à prehen-  
**Prehensus**, a, um; } dor; caught,  
surprised. \* **Prehensus furti ma-  
nifesti**, caught in the very act.

**PRÆLUM**, i; n. See **prælum**.

**PRÆ-MO**, ùi, ùum, mère; act. to  
press, bear down, follow close, to bite  
in, keep close or snother, shut up,  
drive, aggravate, to insist earnestly.  
\* **Premere sulcum**, to print a fur-  
row. \* **Ab ædibus premere**, to  
thrust out of doors. \* **Imperio pre-  
mere**, to keep under. \* **Nequid con-  
sul auspicii premat**, lest the consul  
should reserve some prohibition upon  
pretence of an augury. \* **Premere  
virgulta**, to set young plants. \* **Pre-  
mere propositum**, to keep firm and  
constant to one's purpose. \* **Tumentia  
premere**, to take down swellings. \*  
**Ære alieno premi**, to be deep in  
debt. \* **Facta premunt annos**, his  
actions surpass his years. \* **Mam-  
mam premere**, to suck. \* **Vitem  
premere falce**, to prune the vine. \*  
**Premere vestigia**, to stop, stand still,  
to follow at the heels. \* **Illius ux-  
orem pressisti**, you made his wife

to serve your lust. \* **Nihil magis  
pressi**, I urged nothing with greater  
vehemency. \* **Premere fauces ali-  
cujus defensionis**, to make any one's  
defence ineffectual.

**Premor**, èris, i; pass. to be weighed  
down, to be pressed or oppressed, to  
be pinched; [met.] overborne, pressed,  
or insisted on, to be urged, to be im-  
portuned.

**Prendavesii**, a people of Dacia.

**Prendo**, ère; act. to catch. See **pre-  
hendo**.

**Prensatio**, ònis; f. a laying hold,  
canvassing.

**Prehso**. See **prehenso**, &c.

**Presbyter**, èri; m. a minister, an  
elder.

**Presbyteratus**, ùs; m. eldership, priest-  
hood.

**Presbyterium**, ii; n. an eldership,  
the assembly of elders or ministers  
and ecclesiastical officers for church  
affairs.

**Pressatus**, a, um; part. à pressor;  
trodden down, oppressed.

**Pressè**, } adv. closely, substantially.  
**Pressim**, } \* **Pressè loqui**, to speak  
much in a little.

**Pressius**, adv. more closely.

**Presso**, are; to press close or hard, to  
squeeze.

**Pressorium**, ii; n. a press for cloaths.

**Pressorius**, a, um; adj. of or for  
pressing. \* **Vas pressorium**, a vat.

**Pressura**, æ; f. a pressing or strain-  
ing.

**Pressus**, a, um; part. of **premor**;  
pressed, compact, subtil, kept close.

\* **Pressi copia lactis**, plenty of cheese.

\* **Presso gradu incedere**, to tread  
sure. \* **Quis in explicandis sen-  
tentiis pressior?** who is more close,  
solid, and substantial in laying down  
sentences? \* **Pressis modis**, leisure-  
ly. \* **Pressis manibus tenere**, to  
hold fast. \* **Pressa est insignis glo-  
ria facti**, the glory of that noble action  
was depressed.

**Pressus**, us; m. a pressing down hard.

**Prester**, èris; m. a fiery serpent; also  
a hurricane.

† **Pretior**, àri; dep. to value, prize.

**Pretiosè**; adv. richly, precious.

**Pretiositas**, àtis; f. preciousness.

**Pretiosus**, a, um; adj. precious,  
chargeable, costly. \* **Pretiosus emp-  
tor**, one that buys a thing at a dear  
rate. \* **Pretiosi saporis**, of a de-  
licate taste.

**PRÆTIUM**, ii; n. [à πρῶτον, vendo,  
vel πρῶτον, emo] price, hire, reu-  
dy money, gain; also a prize. \*  
**Homo hand magni pretii**, a man  
not much to be valued. \* **Germa-  
nico pretium fuit convertere ag-  
men**, 'twas worth Germanicus's la-  
bour to march back. \* **Corticis ad  
medicamenta est pretium**, the rind  
of it is very good in medicines. \* **Pug-  
næ pretium**, that which they fought  
for, the wager or stake. \* **Pretium fa-  
cere alicui rei**, to set a price or va-  
lue on a thing.

† **Pretius**, a, um; adj. early ripe.

† **Prex**, ècis; a prayer. See **prexis**.

**Priamèsus**, a, um; adj. of Priamus.

**Priæus**, i; f. a city of Crete.

**Priamus**, i; m. son of Laomedon, and  
king of Troy, in whose time the city  
was sacked by the Greeks.

**Priapismus**, i; m. a disease causing  
lustfulness, an extension or erection  
of the yard.

**Priapionnesus**, i; m. an island in the  
Ceramick gulf.

**Priapus**, i; m. the son of Bacchus  
and Venus, the god of gardens and  
havens.

**Priapus**, i; m. } the city of Lapsy in  
**Priapum**, i; n. } Mylia, by the Hel-  
lespont.

**Priapus**, i; m. a man's yard.

**PRIDEM**; adv. a good while since.  
\* **Non ita pridem**, not very long since.

† **Prides**, is; f. the fish prawn.

**Pridianus**, a, um; adj. of the fore-  
going day.

**Pridiè**; adv. [q. priori die] the day  
before. \* **Pridiè quam pater mor-  
tem obiit**, the day before his father  
died. \* **Usque ad pridè Cal. Maias**,  
till the last of April. \* **A pridè  
idus Sept.** on the twelfth of Sep-  
tember.

**Priene or Palathia**, a city of Ionia,  
between which and Miletus the river  
Mæander falls into the sea.

**Prienensis**, e; adj. of Priene. \* **Prie-  
nensis justitia**, righteous judgment,  
from Bias, who was born in this  
town.

**Prillapum**, i; n. a city of Macedonia.

**Prille or Aprilis**, a river and lake of  
Hetruria.

**Prima Justiniana**, a city of Macedo-  
nia called L'Ocrida.

**Primæ**, arum; pl. f. the chief prize,  
the prize. \* **Primas ferre or te-  
nere**, to bear the bell away. \* **Pri-  
mas dare or concedere**, to yield one's  
pre-eminence, precedence, or priority.  
See **primus**.

**Primævus**, a, um; adj. [à primus &  
ævum] in the flower of one's age.

**Primani**, òrum; pl. m. the soldiers  
of the first legion.

**Primarius**, a, um; adj. chief in dig-  
nity, eminent. \* **Cives primarii**,  
persons of quality.

**Primas**, àtis; m. a nobleman.

**Primatus**, ùs; m. pre-eminence, super-  
macy.

**Primicerius**, ii; m. [à primus &  
cera] the first upon the list of any  
officers; a chief secretary, a principal.

**Primigenius**, a, um; } adj. principal,  
**Primigenus**, a, um; } first-born, ori-  
ginal, primitive. \* **Pecuaria pri-  
migenia**, cattle fit for breeding. \*  
**Dies primigenius**, a birth-day.

**Primipara**, æ; f. she that is brought  
to bed of her first child.

† **Primipeta**, æ; c. one that seeks the  
first place.

**Primipilaris**, e; adj. of the first cap-  
tain of a legion.

**Primipilatus**, ùs; m. the first captain-  
ship.

**Primipilus**, i; } m. the first cap-  
**Primipilaris**, is; } tain of a legion,  
**Primipilarius**, ii; } who had the  
charge of the standard and four hun-  
dred men.

**Primipotens**, ntis; adj. of chief power.

**Primis**, } a city of Æthiopia.  
**Primis**, }

**Primiter**; adv. first of all. See **primò**.

**Primitiæ**, arum; pl. f. the first fruits,  
the handful. \* **Primitiæ vitis**, young  
vine branches.

**Primitiu**, a, um; adj. offered up at  
the first of any profit. \* **Torris pri-  
mitiu**, a brand offered up at the sell-  
ing of a coppice.

**Primitivus**, a, um; adj. primitive,  
original.

**Primitus**; adv. from the first, heretofore.

† **Pri-**



† Primivirgius, ii; m. the king's usher.  
 Primò, adv. Ter. first of all, at the first.  
 Primodùm, adv. just at the very first.  
 Primogénitus, a, um; adj. first-born.  
 Primordialis, e; adj. original.  
 Primordium, ii, n. Plin. the rise, beginning, original. \* Belli primordia, the grounds of a war.  
 Primoris, adj. def. [à primus] the foremost, utmost, uppermost. \* Primores, and primores viri, noblemen, persons of the greatest quality. \* Primores digiti, the tips of the fingers or toes. \* Dentes primores, the fore teeth.  
 Primoribus labiis gustare, to kiss the cup, touch lightly.  
 Primula, æ; f. [sc. veris] a primrose, or daisy.  
 Primulùm, adv. Plaut. at the first, by degrees.  
 Primulus, a, um, adj. Plaut. the very first. \* Primulo diluculo, at the very peep of day.  
 Primùm; adv. first of all. \* Ut primùm, as soon as ever.  
 Primus, i; m. a bishop of Alexandria, A.D. 110.  
 PRIMUS, a, um; adj. superl. à præ, prior, Cic. first, chiefest. \* A primo, from the beginning, afterwards. \* Primi juvenum, the choice and flower of the youth. \* Anni primi, the years of infancy and childhood. \* Primis labiis gustare, just to wet one's lips. \* Quæ tibi putâris prima, what you took for special good. \* Partes primæ, the pre-eminence. \* Primas agere, to have the longest part in a play. \* Primo quoque tempore, at the first opportunity. \* Primâ specie, at first. \* Primis tenebris, in the dusk of the evening.  
 Prinassus, i; f. a city of Caria.  
 Princeps, ipis, c. Cic. [à primus & capio vel caput] of highest dignity. \* Locus princeps, the uppermost place. \* Qui princeps nuncium attulit, he that brought the news first of all. \* Princeps in senatu, a president or speaker in parliament. \* Principes in acie, the soldiers in the fore-front. \* Princeps mensis, January.  
 Princeps, ipis; c. Cic. a prince or princeps; also a title of the Roman emperors.  
 Principâlis, e, adj. principal, of or for a prince; also of a principal.  
 Principâlitâs, âtis; f. principality.  
 Principâlitèr, adv. Pl. jun. principally, like a prince.  
 Principatus, us; m. Cic. prerogative, principality, and supremacy. \* Principatum sententiæ tenere, to deliver his opinion first.  
 Principia, orum; n. pl. Col. the chiefest place. \* Principia in castris, the head-quarters. \* Principia in fronte, the van-guard. \* Post principia, in the rear-guard, out of harm's way.  
 Principialis, e; adj. Lucr. of the prince, princely, chief.  
 Principiò, adv. Ter. in the beginning, at the first of all. \* Principio ut, atque, as soon as ever.  
 Principium, ii; n. Ovid. a beginning, proem, original. \* Artis principia, the principles, fundamentals, or maxims of an art.  
 Principior, ari; dep. to bear rule.

Priola, æ; f. a city near Heraclea.  
 Prior, us; adj. comparat. [à præ, vel à æpiv, prius] the former. \* Neque prius neque antiquius habuit, neither did more choicely or highly esteem it. Subst. \* Priores nostri, our ancestors or predecessors. \* Priores alicui deferre, to give the upper hand or precedence.  
 Priorsum; adv. to the former part.  
 Prisca, æ; f. and Maximilla, two false prophetesses, and whores of the heretick Montanus.  
 Priscè; adv. Cic. anciently, after the old fashion.  
 Priscianus Cæsariensis, a grammarian who flourished at Athens under Justinian.  
 Priscilla, æ; f. the wife of Aquila Ponticus.  
 Priscinus, i; m. a Roman consul.  
 PRISCUS, a, um; adj. Cic. [à æpiv prius] ancient, old.  
 Priscus, i; m. a huntsman (in Martial.)  
 Priscus Helvidius, treasurer of Achaia under Nero.  
 Priscus Panites, a sophister under Theodosius Junior.  
 Pristinus, a, um; adj. Curt. [à priscus] of former times, ancient, old.  
 Pristis, is; f. the fish grampus; also a frigate shaped like that fish.  
 Privans, ntis; adj. privative, contrary.  
 Privâcè, } adv. Cic. privately, particularly, upon one's own account, in the particular. \* Publicè privatimque alieno ære oppressus, greatly in debt, both on the private and publick score.  
 Privatio, ònis; f. Cic. a depriving, a removal. \* Doloris privatio, a freeing, or freedom from pain.  
 Privativus, a, um; adj. Gell. privative, depriving.  
 Privatus, a, um; adj. Cic. [à privus] private, particular, proper. \* Domus privata, a subject's house. \* Homines privati, men out of place or authority. \* Privati judices, inferior courts of justice.  
 Privatus, a, um; part. Ovid. of privor; deprived, bereft. \* Lumine privatus, blind. \* Stipendio privatus, having his pay stopped.  
 Privatus, us; m. Tert. property.  
 Privernum, i; n. a city of Italy.  
 Privernates, um; pl. m. the people of Privernum.  
 † Privetus, a, um; adj. private.  
 Privigna, æ; f. Cic. a step-daughter, a daughter-in-law, a daughter by a former marriage.  
 Privignus, i, m; Tert. [à præ & gigno] a step-son, or son-in-law; also a son by a former marriage.  
 Privilegiarius, a, um; adj. enjoying an immunity or protection. \* Milites privilegiarii, soldiers exempt from bearing civil charges or offices.  
 † Privilegio, are; to privilege.  
 Privilegium, ii; n. Cic. [à privus & lex] a privilege, exemption, prerogative, a particular law.  
 Prium, a river of Arabia Felix, and a mountain of the island Cæa.  
 Privo, are; act. cum accu. & abl. [à privus] to deprive. \* Ego portitorem privabo portitorio, I'll make the ferry-man go without his freight. \* Privare vitâ, to kill. \* Privandum est corpora motu, we must deprive bodies of motion.  
 Prius, adv. Cic. [à prior] before. \* Prius orto sole, before sun-rising.

\* Prius opinione adeo; I will be here before I am look'd for.  
 Priusquam; adv. Cic. before, or before that. \* Priusquam incipias consulo opus est, there is need of good deliberation before you fall on.  
 PRIVUS, a, um; adj. Liv. [ab Heb. parang, abstraxit] one's own in particular. \* Privis tunicis donati milites, the soldiers were rewarded with a coat a-piece.  
 PRO, præp. serv. abl. for, on account of, as a price or recompence; for, in favour of; for, instead of: as, the manner of, according to: before, as before a place: in a place, with respect to, in comparison of, by reason of, in defence of. \* Quisque pro se, every one his utmost. \* Pro curia, in the open senate. \* Pro tribunali, upon the bench. \* Pro meis viribus, according to my utmost strength. \* Pro castris, before the camp. \* Pro eo est ac si non adhibitus esset, it is all one as if he had not been employed. \* Pro meâ parte adjuvi, I assisted as far as it behoved me. \* Pro portione, pro ratâ portione, proportionally. \* Pro meo, tuo, suo iure, lawfully, of right, as I, &c. might very well.  
 Pro; adv. [æpiv] before, forward.  
 Pro; interj. ou! See proh.  
 Proæresus, ii; m. a young man of Cæsarea, who came to Antioch to hear Ulpianus, and became his chief scholar.  
 Proæagogium, ii; n. whoredom.  
 Proâmita, æ; f. a great aunt.  
 Proane, es; f. a city of Thessaly.  
 Proarna, æ; f. a city of the Melicenses.  
 † Proactor, } òris; m. the chief au-  
 † Proautor, } thor or ancestor. \*  
 Generis proautor, the top or head of one's family.  
 Proâvia, æ; f. a great-grand-mother.  
 Proâvius, a, um; adj. Ovid. descending from the great-grandfather.  
 Proavunculus, i; m. the great-grand-mother's brother, the great great-uncle.  
 Proâvus, i; m. Cic. a great-grandfather.  
 Proba, òrum; n. essays or shews.  
 † Proba, æ; f. a proof, sample.  
 Probâbilis, e; adj. Cic. probable. \* Probabilis orator, an indifferent good orator.  
 Probâbilitâs, âtis; f. Cic. probability.  
 Probâbilitèr; adv. Cic. probably.  
 Probâtia, æ; f. a river of Bæotia.  
 Probâticus, a, um; adj. of sheep.  
 Probatio, ònis; f. Cic. a proving, approving. \* Implere probationem, to make out fully what one intends to prove.  
 Probator, òris; m. Cic. an approver, allower, a trier.  
 Probatoriæ, ârum; f. pl. Pancir. patents for the making of officers.  
 Probatus, a, um; P. & A. Cic. proved, tried, allowed. \* Probatissima femina, a most virtuous lady.  
 Probè; adv. Cic. well, rightly, honestly. \* Tenere aliquid probè, to know any thing well.  
 Probianus, i; m. a Roman consul.  
 Probinus, i; m. a Roman consul.  
 Probitas, âtis; f. Liv. honesty.  
 Probitèr; adv. honestly. See probè.  
 Problêma, âtis; n. Cic. a problem. a question, or work propounded to an artist.  
 Problematicus, a, um; adj. of a problem.



Prōb-o, are; act. Ovid. to prove, to approve, to allow, to try, to make appear. \* Se pro cunuchō probare, to make believe he is an eunuch. \* Probare boves, to try the oxen. \* Probare se omnibus, to get the good word of all people. \* Tuo ex ingenio alienos mores probas, you measure other men's corn by your own bushel.

PROBOSCIS, ūdis; f. [ἀρ. ἔ. οὐκ.] the trunk of an elephant.

+ Probro, are; to reproach.

+ Probrōse; adv. reproachfully.

Probrōsus, a, um; adj. Cic. reproachful, defamatory, railing.

PROBRUM, i; n. Ter. [ἀρ. ἔ. οὐκ.] a reproach, scandal, dishonesty, villainy. \* Datum est probro, it was objected in reproach. \* Epistolæ plenæ probrorum, letters full of reproachful terms. \* Nemo id probro ducet Alcmenæ, nobody will scandalize Alcmena for that.

Probus, i; m. the name of several consuls; also a martyr under Gensericius; also a Roman emperor, and a grammarian who taught at Rome.

PRŌBUS, a, um; adj. Plaut. [πρῆπτος] true, right, sound, honest, good, virtuous, excellent.

+ Proca, æ; f. Cæl. a fawn.

Prociacitas, ātis; f. Cic. haughtiness, domineering, scornfulness, malapertness.

Prociaciter; adv. Liv. malapertly, scornfully.

Procas, a king of the Albani, the father of Amulius and Numitor.

+ Procastrum, i; n. the gate-house of a castle.

Prociac, ācis; adj. Ter. malapert, haughty, domineering, scornful, war-ton. \* Austri procaces, the loud rustling south winds.

Prociacens, tis; part. à procedo; Liv. going on. \* Prociacente die, towards noon. \* Prociacente tempore, in progress of time.

+ Prociacencia, ium; pl. n. the process in bones.

Prociac-do, ū, ūm, dēre; neut. Liv. to proceed, to go forth, to come towards an issue, to go on its course, to make a progress, to arrive. \* Causa prociacit, the cause goes fairly on. \* Eō insolentia prociacit, he came to that pitch of arrogance. \* Ubi plerumque noctis prociacit, when the best part of the night was spent. \* Prociacunt stipendia militum, the soldiers pay goes on. \* In philosophia prociacit, he is a good philosopher for the time. \* Ite longius prociacunt, they are at daggers drawing.

Prociaculmaticus, a, um; adj. like the cry of the boatwain. \* Pes prociaculmaticus, a foot of four short syllables, as Pēlāgius.

Prociacella, æ; f. Liv. [à procedo] a storm; also calamity. \* Prociacella patriz, a seditious incendiary.

Prociacello, prociaci, prociaculum, prociacellere; Pl. Jun. to break in pieces, to turn upside down.

+ Prociacellōsitas, ātis; f. storminess.

Prociacellōsus, a, um; adj. Liv. stormy, tempestuous.

Prociacastis, the same as Chalcidion in Bithynia.

Prociacere; adv. in length or height.

PROCERES, um; pl. m. [πρῶτεραι,

vel à πρῶται, primas teneo] brackets or corbels in building; also noble-men and governors.

Proceritas, ātis; f. length, tallness.

+ Prociaciter; adv. tally, largely.

+ Prociacero, ere, to pull in pieces.

Prociaculus, a, um; adj. somewhat tall.

PROCERUS, a, um; adj. Vir. [πρῶ-μῆκος] tall, well-grown.

Prociacessio, ōnis; f. Apul. a proceeding, success, a procession.

Prociacessus, ūs; m. Cic. a passing on, proceeding, success. \* Prociacessum habere in litteris, to be a notable proficient in learning.

Prociacestrium, ii; n. Plin. [à procedo, vel à castrum] an open place or gallery to go from one chamber to another.

Prociacirus, i, m. a clerk or scribe of a quick running hand.

Prociacidentia, æ; f. Plin. a falling downward. \* Prociacidentia sedis, the coming down of the fundament.

Prociachya, æ; f. an island of Campania.

Prociacido, di, casum, dēre; neut. [of pro and cado] to fall all along.

Prociaciduus, a, um; adj. Plin. fallen down, or apt to fall down.

Prociacico, es; act. to call forth aloud.

Prociacilius, ii; m. a learned grammarian.

Prociacis, a city of India within Ganges.

Prociacinctus, ūs; m. Quint. the military girding for a battle. \* In prociacinctu facere, to huddle a thing upon the march. \* In prociacinctu habere, to have in readiness. \* In prociacinctu stare, to stand to one's arms.

Prociacinctus, a, um; part. of prociacingo; prepared, ready. \* Clases prociacinctæ, companies ready girt to fall on, or to receive the charge.

Prociacingo, xi, ctum, gēre; act. to gird for the battle, to prepare.

+ Prociacino, ere [of pro and cano] to sing aloud.

Prociacio, ire; act. Fest. to call aloud, to disannul.

Prociacito, are, to provoke or call often.

Prociacitus, a, um; part. of prociacior; disannulled. \* Testamentum prociacitum, a will publicly declared void.

Prociaclamatio, ōnis; f. Quint. a proclamation, a public outcry.

Prociaclamator, ōris, m. a publisher.

Prociaclamare, are; act. Liv. to proclaim, cry publicly.

Prociacle, ēs; f. a city of Lydia.

Prociacles, æ; m. the brother of Eury-thenes, who all their life-time hated one another; also an historian of Carthage.

Prociacidae, a Laconian family, called also Eurytionidae.

Prociaclinatio, ōnis; f. Vitruv. a bowing forward.

Prociaclinatus, a, um; part. à prociacino; bent forward; also grown worse. \* Prociacinatam rem adjuvare, to recover a thing almost lost, to put life into a thing almost despaired of.

Prociacino, are; to bow forward.

Prociacive, is; n. Liv. the brow, or hanging over of an hill.

+ Prociacive, } adv. Gell. downward.

+ Prociacivi, } adv. Gell. downward.

Prociacivis, e; adj. Ter. down hill, ready to fall, easy. \* Impetus prociacivis undarum, the current of water in a descent. \* A labore prociacivis ad libidinem, easily rolling

from labour to pleasure. \* In prociacivi est, it is most easy and ready to be done.

Prociacivitas, ātis; f. Cic. sleepiness, proneness.

Prociaciviter, adv. pronely, down-hillward.

Prociacius, i, m. a prophet who foretold the death of Domitian; a bishop of Constantinople, and a famous mathematician.

PROCO, are, } [à precor, vel πρῶ-  
PROCOR, ari, } dos] to woo, to demand, to dally, to behold wantonly, to flatter.

Prociaceton, an anti-chamber.

Prociacconesus, an island of Prociacis, called also Neuris and Elaphonnesus, and now Marmora.

Prociacconsul, ūlis; m. Cic. a prociacconsul, the consul's deputy, the lieutenant-governor of a province.

Prociacconsularis, e; adj. Gell. of a deputy or governor.

Prociacconsulatus, ūs; m. Plin. a deputyship, or prociacconsul's office.

Prociaccopius, ii; m. an orator of Cæsarea; also a tyrant of Constantinople; and others.

Prociaccrastinatio, ōnis; f. Cic. a putting off till to-morrow.

Prociaccrastinatus, a, um; part. à prociaccrastino; put off till to-morrow.

Prociaccrastino, are; act. Cic. [à cras] to put off till to-morrow, to defer.

Prociacreatio, ōnis, f. Cic. a begetting.

Prociacreator, ōris; m. Cic. a begetter. \* Prociacreator mundi, the supreme Being.

Prociacreatrix, icis; f. Cic. a breeder, mother, dam.

Prociacreatus, a, um; part. produced.

Prociacreo, are, to beget, to raise, or cause. \* Prociacreare liberos, to have issue.

Prociacresco, ere; neut. Lucr. to grow upwards, or in length.

Prociacris, the wife of Cephalus, whom he slew with a dart, thinking she had been a wild beast.

Prociacrustes, æ; m. a famous orator in Attica.

Prociacubitor, ōris; m. Fest. he that watches, lying before the tent of an officer, or in the outworks of a camp or leaguer.

Prociacubo, are, to bow forward, lie all along, lie in the out-guards.

Prociacudo, ū, ūm, to grind, or beat out, to bring forth, coin, invent. \* Prociacudere dolos, to hatch lies.

Prociacul, adv. [à prociacello] far, afar off. \* Prociacul hinc, get you away from hence. \* Prociacul à litteris, utterly unlearned. \* Prociacul muros, a great way about the walls. \* Prociacul vero, far from being so.

Prociaculcatio, ōnis; f. Cic. a trampling down.

Prociaculco, are [à calco] to tread or trample down, contemn, despise.

Prociaculdubio; adv. without doubt.

Prociaculeius, a Roman knight, and great favourite of Augustus, who when his brothers Scipio and Muraena had lost their estates in the civil wars, divided his own patrimony between them.

Prociaculus, i; m. [à prociacul] he that is born while his father is out of the country or old.

Prociaculus, i; m. a very lascivious emperor; and other men.

Prociacumbo, ūbui, ubitum; neut. Vir.



to lie down all along, to lodge as corn.  
 \* Procumbere ad arborem, to lean against a tree. \* Procubere tecta, the houses fell down. \* Procumbere in caput, to fall upon one's head. \* Procumbere ictu saxi, to die by the blow of a stone. \* Procumbere ad genua, genibus, ante pedes alicujus, to fall down or lie prostrate at one's feet.  
 Procūpido, inis; f. desire, lust.  
 Procūrātio, ōnis; f. a stewardship, a charge, soliciting of business, an expiation.  
 Procūrātiuncūla, æ; f. a small expiation or charge, a managing of some small work for another.  
 Procūrātor, ōris; m. an attorney, solicitor, proctor. \* Procurator monetæ, the mint-master. \* Procurator regni, a governor during the prince's non-age. \* Procurator peni, the butler or catérier.  
 Procūrātorius, a, um; adj. of an attorney or proctor.  
 Procuratrix, icis; f. she that tends the business of another.  
 Procuri, pl. m. a city in Taprobane.  
 Procūro, are; act. to solicit another's business, to make much of, to expiate. \* Qui rem herilem procurat, he who looks after his master's estate. \* Procurare arbores, to dress trees.  
 Procurro, i, sum; to run abroad, to make an inroad, to lash out. \* Procurrere in occidentem, to reach as far as the west. \* In mare procurrat, it hangs over the sea. \* Procurrere vitæ spatium pede inoffenso, to spend one's whole life gloriously without the least dishonour.  
 Procursatio, ōnis; f. a picquering.  
 Procursator, ōris; m. he that picqueers.  
 Procursio, ōnis; f. a running forth, excursion, wide digression.  
 Procurio, are; to gallop out, picquer, sally frequently forth.  
 Procurior, ōris; m. a runner forth.  
 Procurius, ūs; m. a galloping abroad, a sallying out. \* Ex procurfu salire, to take one's run and leap.  
 † Procurvo, are; to bow forward, to make to bend.  
 Procurvus, a, um; adj. bowing forward, crooked before.  
 Procus, i; m. [à procor] a suitor, wooer.  
 Procymæa, æ; f. a mole, a wharf, a water-bank.  
 Procyon, ōnis; m. the little dog-star.  
 Prodeambulo, are; neut. to walk a turn or two abroad.  
 Prodeco, ii or iui, itum, ire; neut. to go forth. \* Obviam alicui prodire, to go to meet one abroad. \* Prodire in prælium, to go out to battle.  
 † Prodi-co, xi, cère; to speak more, to prate.  
 Prodictator, ōris; m. a vice-dictator.  
 Prodictus, a, um; adj. assigned, set, peremptory.  
 Prodicus, i; m. a sophister of Cos; also a physician the scholar of Æsculapius.  
 Prodigalis, e; adj. prodigal.  
 Prodigalitas, ātis; f. prodigality.  
 Prodigaliter, adv. prodigally, lavishly.  
 Prodigè, ly, excessively.  
 Prodigentia, æ; f. lavishness, profuseness.  
 Prodigialis, e; adj. sending or removing monsters; also monstrous.  
 Prodigialiter; adv. like a monster.

Prodigialiter; adv. like a monster.  
 Prodigiator, ōris; m. a soothsayer, an interpreter of monstrous and ominous accidents.  
 † Prodigiolum, i; n. a little prodigy.  
 Prodigiose; adv. monstrously, ominously.  
 Prodigiosus, a, um; adj. monstrous, ominous, portending evil.  
 † Prodigitas, ātis; f. prodigality, lavishness.  
 Prodigium, ii; n. [à prodigo] a prodigy, monster, a token portending evil. \* Loco prodigii accipere, to look upon as portentous. \* Implevit prodigium, he fulfilled the event that was foretold.  
 Prodigio, ère; act. to lavish, lash out, drive out. \* Siquid festo die prodigeris, if you spend any more than your share on holy-days.  
 Prodigus, a, um; adj. prodigal, lavish, over-free. \* Prodigus multæ herbæ, having plenty of grass. \* Prodigus arcani, that cannot keep a secret. \* Prodigæ hostiæ, sacrifices that were quite to be consumed by fire.  
 † Prodinunt for prodeunt.  
 † Prodisparo, are; act. to make loose.  
 Proditio, ōnis; f. a betraying.  
 Proditor, ōris; m. a betrayer, re-proditrix, icis; f. a dealer, discoverer.  
 † Proditōriè; adv. traiterously.  
 † Proditōrius, a, um; adj. traiterous.  
 Proditur; imperf. the report is.  
 Proditur [sc. ab illis] verb. imperf. they are coming out.  
 Proditus, a, um; part. of prodor; betrayed; also named or appointed.  
 Pro-do, didi, ditum, dère; act. to betray, to accuse, to give up, throw off, disclose, discover, delay, or put off, to deduce, deliver downward, to commit. \* Prodere exemplum, to give a precedent. \* Prodere fidem, to break one's oath. \* Fama prodit, it is reported. \* Prodere interregem, to chuse a regent. \* Ut nuptias aliquot prodat dies, that he would put off the wedding a day or two. \* Prodere dogma, to broach an opinion.  
 Prodeceo, ère; to teach publicly.  
 Prodrōmus, i; m. a forerunner. \* Prodromi, north-east winds which blow about eight days before the rising of the dog-star. \* Prodromi ficus, rath-ripe figs.  
 Produ-co, xi, ctum, cère; act. to produce, to draw out in length, to lull one on, to bring forth, to spin out, to accompany, to advance. \* Funus producere, to accompany the corps to the grave. \* Diem producere, to spend all the day. \* Memoriam alicujus monumento scriptorum producere, to lengthen one's memory by the monument of writings. \* Producere filiam, to prostitute his daughter. \* Producere aliquem spe, to feed one up with hopes. \* Producere syllabam, to make a syllable long.  
 Productè; adv. at or in length.  
 Productilis, e; drawn out at length.  
 Productio, ōnis; f. a lengthening, drawing forth.  
 Productor, ōris; m. a lengthener.  
 Productus, a, um; part. of producior; brought forth, drawn out in length. \* Productissimus, drawn out at its full length. \* Nulla sponfione pro-

ductus, induced by no fair promises.  
 Proeterna, æ; f. a city of Phthiotis.  
 Proetides, um; f. the daughters of Proetus, who preferred themselves before Juno, and were therefore punished with madness, thinking themselves to be cows.  
 Proetium, ii; n. black hellebore, bears-foot (wherewith Proetus's daughters were cured.)  
 Proetus, i; m. the son of Abas king of the Argives, turned into a stone by Perseus.  
 Profanatio, ōnis; f. a profaning, polluting, defiling that which is holy.  
 Profanatus, a, um; part. à profanor; profaned, divulged.  
 Profano, are; to profane, pollute, defile what is holy; also to publish.  
 Profanus, a, um; adj. [à fanum] profane, common, unhallowed, polluted, wicked, irreligious, not instructed in the principles of an art, not admitted to religious mysteries. \* Odi profanum vulgus, I hate the rout that are not trained up to religious poetry.  
 Profari; verb. ab inuf. profor; to speak forth, openly, or aloud.  
 Profatum, i; n. a maxim or principle.  
 Profatus, ūs; m. a pronouncing, utterance, prophesying.  
 Profectio, ōnis; f. a journey, march, voyage.  
 Profectitia dos, a portion given by one's parents.  
 Profectò; adv. truly, indeed.  
 Profecturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of proficio; about to profit.  
 Profectus, a, um; part. of proficiscor; having gone, done, or proceeded. \* Trojā profecti, those that came from Troy.  
 Profectus, ūs; m. an advancing in art; growth, strength.  
 Proferendus, a, um; part. to be brought forth, to be told abroad, to be made public, to be carried on or managed.  
 Pro-fero, ūli, latum, ferre; act. cum accus. to bring forth, to speak, pull out, enlarge, utter, to put off orderly, adjourn. \* Beneficium proferre, to bestow a benefit. \* In medium proferre, to propound. \* Nihil est quod proferas, it signifies nothing to speak against it. \* Proferre diem scripto, to put a fresher date to ---. \* Proferre gradum, pedem, passus viæ, to walk, march along.  
 Proferor, -ferri; pass. to be carried forward, to be advanced, to be spoken or declared publicly, to be produced.  
 Profectio, ōnis; f. a professing, acknowledging, the giving in what one is worth to the pretor.  
 Proffessor, ōris; m. a professor; a public reader of any art, science, or faculty. \* Agrorum professor, a professor in husbandry.  
 Proffessorius, a, um; adj. of a teacher or master.  
 Proffessus, a, um; part. of profiteor; having professed or confessed.  
 Proffestus, a, um; not festival, common. \* Dies proffesti, working-days; also the vigils of feasts.  
 Profficio, aci, ctum, icere; neut. to avail, advantage, help, to proceed, to prevail. \* Tantum excellentie proficitur, so much advantage comes by talness.  
 Proffici-icor, profectus sum, sci; dep. to go a voyage, expedition or journey,



to proceed. \* Proficisci in exilium, to go far into banishment. \* Proficisci alicundè, to have its rise from any thing. \* Proficisci obviam, to go forth to meet. \* Quo te dicam proficisci foras? whither shall I say you are gone? Proficuus, a, um; adj. profitable, useful for. Profundo, òre; act. to cleave along. Profiteor, effus sum, itèri; dep. [à fateor] to profess, make a public promise, to avow and declare openly. \* Profiteri artem, to teach publicly. \* Profiteri nomen, to enter one's name in a tax-book. \* AEs alienum profiteri, to give in a bill of our creditors or debts. \* Profiteri indicium, to confess the fact. \* Impudentiæ est profiteri quod non possis implere, 'tis a great presumption to promise what one can't perform. Profusus, a, um; part. à proflor; melted; also snuffing. Proflatus, us; m. a puffing or blowing forth, a blast. Profligator, òris; m. a riotous consumer of his estate. Profligatus, a, um; part. utterly broken in pieces, totally routed, clearly answered; (adj.) profligate. \* Profligati homines, spendthrifts. Profligo, are; act. to r.ut, break in pieces, dispatch, consume utterly. \* Profligare bellum, to put an end to a war. Profluo, are; act. to puff or blow out. \* Proflare massam, to melt down a lump. \* Proflare somnum pedore, to snore. \* Proflare iras, to rage and fume. Profluens, ntis; part. flowing. \* Profluens aqua, the current. Profluens, ntis; m. a stream, spring. Profluentèr; adv. abundantly. Profluentia, æ; f. abundance. Proflu-o, xi, xum, ère; neut. to flow forth, to spring, start out. \* Profluere ad hominum famam, to get fame, be in repute. Profluvium, ii; n. a gushing out, a flux, a looseness. \* Profluvium narium, a bleeding at the nose. Profluus, a, um; adj. flowing out. Proforem, profores, profore; verb. defect. to profit, do good. Proflugio, ūgi, itum, gère; to run away, escape. \* Conspectum civium suorum profligit, he is run from the sight of his countrymen. Proflugium, ii; n. refuge, safe retreat, sanctuary. Proflugus, a, um; adj. fled far off, banished, escaped. \* Proflugus vinculorum, broken out of prison. Profundatus, a, um; part. à profundor; founded, grounded. Profundè; adv. deeply. Profunditas, atis; f. depth. Profundo, ūdi, ūsum, undère; act. to pour out liberally, to waste idly. \* Profundere vota & preces, to put up many and earnest vows and petitions. \* Profundere verba ventis, to speak to the wind. \* Profundere sanguinem, vitam, to spend one's blood, lay down one's life. \* Profundere vires ingenii, to rally all the forces of his mind, engage 'em in the performance of any thing. Profundum, i; n. the deep, a gulf, the sea. \* Profunda terrarum, the caves and pits of the earth.

Profundus, a, um; adj. [à procul & fundum] deep, high, insatiable. \* Profundus venter, a huge paunch. \* Profunda gula, damnable avarice. † Profundus, i; m. the belly; also heaven. Profusè; adv. disorderly, prodigally, numerously, violently. Profusio, ònis; f. a shedding forth abundantly, a riotous spending. \* Sanguinis profusio, a great bleeding. Profusor, òris; m. a great spender. Profusus, a, um; part. & adj. of profundor; poured out liberally, lavished out, spent wastefully, excessive, riotous. \* Cauda profusa usque ad calces, a tail dangling down to the heels. \* Sui profusus, lavish of his own. \* Profusus gemitu murnuro, being thrown all along, or cast away, I sigh sore. Progemmo, are; neut. to bloom or shoot forth buds. Progener, èri; m. a grand-daughter's husband; also the son-in-law's father. Progeneratio, ònis; f. a breeding. Progenè-o, are; act. to breed, beget, bring forth. † Progenicùlo, are; to fall down on the knees. Progenies, ei; f. an off-spring, a progeny. \* Progenies vitis, the fruit of the vine. Progenitor, òris; m. a grandfather or ancestor. Progermino, are; neut. to sprout out. Progero, ssi, stum, rère; act. to sling, carry, or lade out. Proger-or, èris; pass. to be laded out. Progestans, ntis; part. carrying before. Pro-igno, enui, ènitum; act. to bring forth (a child, &c.) to produce. Prognariter; adv. very plainly and intelligibly; also hardly. † Prognati, orum, children. Prognatus, a, um; part. descended from, come. Progne, ès; f. the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, and sister to Philomela, turned into a swallow. Prognosis, is; f. fore-knowledge, fore-ordaining, presaging. Prognostes, æ; m. a prognosticator, foreteller. Prognostico, are; to prognosticate. Prognosticon, i; n. a token or book of presaging. Prognosticus, a, um; adj. presaging, foreknowing. Programma, atis; n. a proclamation. Progre-dior, stus sum, di; dep. [à gradior] to go forth, on, or forward, to advance, adventure. \* In adulationem progredi, to fall to flattery. \* Progredi longius, to proceed on farther in discourse. \* Digitum progredi non possunt, they cannot wag an inch farther. \* Progreditur philosophia rationibus, philosophy is handled by reason. Progressio, ònis; f. an advancing, a riding away. Progressus, a, um; part. of progredior; having advanced. \* Progressa ætate, when older. Progressus, us; m. a progress, proceeding on. \* Progressus facere, to advance well on. Progymnasma, atis; n. an essay or proof in any exercise.

Proh, interj. indign. & serv. nom. acc. vel voc. [φῶ] oh! ah! O strange! did you ever see the like! † Prohiere-s, dis; c. one instead of an heir. Prohibens ventus, a contrary wind. Prohibeo, ui, itum, ère; act. cum accus. to prohibit, forbid, keep off or from, to preserve. \* Tunc, furcifer, meis me procul prohibebis ædibus? you slave, will you keep me out of my own house? \* Prohibet dolorem dentium, it cures the tooth-ach. \* Aliquem ab injuriâ prohibere, to keep one from being wrong'd. \* Voce prohibere aliquem, not to let one speak. † Prohibeo for prohibuero. Prohibitio, ònis; f. a prohibition, forbidding. Prohibitor, òris; m. a forbiddor, defender. Prohibitorius, a, um; adj. interdictory. \* Edictum prohibitorium, a proclamation to forbid any thing. Prohibitus, a, um; part. forbidden. Prohinc; adv. from hence, thence. Projecta, orum; n. pl. balconies, bay windows, juttings forth. Projectio, ònis; f. a casting out, a jutting out of beams. Proiectitus, a, um; adj. cast out, flung away, exposed. Proiect-o, are; act. to throw down slightly upon the ground, to be trampled upon, to revile. \* Proiectare aliquem probris, to revile a person, give him sturvy language. Proiectorium, ii; n. a swingl-staff. Proiectura, æ; f. the laying of timber over the brow or coping of a wall. Proiectus, a, um; part. & adj. of projicior; cast out, thrown all along, exposed. \* Ventre projecto fuit, he had a belly strutting out. \* Ad libidinem projectissimus, very lascivious. \* In æquor projectus, lying out into the sea. \* Projecta senatus autoritas, the authority of the senate is very little regarded. \* Projecto pudore, void of all modesty. \* Projecta audacia, matchless audacity. Proiectus, us; m. a jutting out. Projicio, èci, ectum, icère; act. cum acc. to cast or sling away, to throw down or along, to bring forth hostily. \* Projicere se, to despair, to give all over for lost. \* Projicere se ad pedes alicujus, to fall flat at one's feet. \* Projicere animam, to be one's own murderer. \* Totum projicitur, the roof juts out beyond the walls. \* Virtutem patriam projecit, he is fallen much from the valour of his ancestors. \* Strato projecerat artus, he lay all along upon the couch. Proin; adv. [à proindè] and therefore, wherefore. Proindè; adv. wherefore, and thereupon, in like sort. Prolabor, plus sum, bi; dep. to slide or tumble all along on one's face. \* Prolabi ex equo, to fall from one's horse. \* Prolabi in misericordiam, to become merciful. \* Prolabi cupiditate, to err through covetousness. \* Prolabi in orationem, to slip insensibly into another subject. Prolapsio, ònis; f. a slipping, sliding.



ing, tumbling all along.

**Prolapsus**, a, um; [of prolabor] fallen down. \* **Prolapsa** huc libido, her lewdness came to this pitch.

**Prolapsus**, ūs; m. a falling down.

**Prolātatio**, ōnis; f. Tac. a delay.

**Prolātātus**, a, um; part. a prolator; delayed, enlarged.

† **Prolatibilis**, e, apt to be pronounced.

**Prolatio**, ōnis; f. a pronouncing, a delaying. \* **Finium prolatio**, enlargement of borders.

**Prolāto**, are; act. to dilate, enlarge, to defer, put off. \* **Prolatare diem ex die**, to put off from day to day. \* **Prolatare vitam**, to lengthen out life.

**Prolātus**, a, um; part. of proferor; brought forth, enlarged, delayed, adjourned, pronounced, uttered, moved. \* **Prolatus calidā irā**, very wrath. \* **Prolatæ res**, a vacation.

† **Prolēctibile**, is; n. an alluring motive.

† **Prolēctibilis**, e; adj. alluring.

**Prolēcto**, are; act. to allure, inveigle.

**Prolegomena**, orum; n. instructions premised before the body of an art.

**Prolēptis**, is; f. the preventing an objection.

**Prolēs**, is; f. [ab oleo] an offspring, the young of beasts or birds. \* **Prolēs olivæ**, the young suckers of an olive-tree.

**Prolētārius**, a, um; adj. low, vulgar, trivial. \* **Proletarii**, the commoners, or the meaner sort. \* **Proletarius sermo**, the homely speech of the vulgar.

**Prolibo**, are; act. to pour out openly in sacrifice.

**Proluc-co**, ēre; act. [à liqueo] to melt down.

**Prolūcio**, exi, estum, icere; act. [à lacio] to entice forth.

† **Proliquatus**, a, um; adj. sent or issuing out.

† **Prolitas**, ātis; f. issue.

**Prolixē**; adv. long, tediously, freely.

**Prolixitas**, ātis; f. length, liberality.

† **Prolixitudo**, inis; f. length, prolixity.

† **Prolixo**, are, to lengthen out.

**Prolixus**, a, um; adj. [à laxus] long, tedious, free, kind-hearted, sumptuous, inclined to. \* **Prolixæ abietes**, tall cedars. \* **Prolixior in Pompeium**, bearing more good-will to Pompey.

† **Prolūctio**, ōnis; f. a fore-speech.

**Prolōgium**, ii; n. a prologue, preface.

**Prolōgus**, i, m. a prologue, preface; also he that speaks the prologue.

**Prolongo**, are; act. to prolong, prologue, adjourn, delay, put off. \* **Ut prolongetur tibi dies mortis nihil recusabis**, you will do any thing to be reprieved a while.

**Prolōquium**, ii; n. a proposition, writ, warrant.

**Prolō-quor**, cūsus sum, qui; dep. to utter, speak out or plain; also to preface. \* **Quid ero apud te proloquor**, why do I stand telling you a long tale?

† **Proloquutor**, ōris; m. a speaker for others.

**Prolūbium**, ii; n. [à lubet] a propensity of will, a propense desire, an earnest inclination. \* **Prolubium subit**, I have a great mind.

**Prolūdium**, ii; n. [à ludus] a flourish before playing, a preparative,

a slight skirmish before the main engagement.

**Prōlū-do**, ū, sum, dēre; Vir. to flourish before fight or play, to make a preamble. \* **Jurgia proludere**, to cast out lesser taunts which cause fouler wrangling.

**Prolug-co**, ēre; neut. to wear mourning longer than the usual time.

**Prōlū-o**, i, tum, ēre; act. [of pro and lavo] to scour or wash clean, to cleanse. \* **Pleno se proluē auro**, he drenched himself in a whole golden goblet.

**Prōlūſio**, ōnis; f. a foining or flourishing before the combat.

**Prōlūtus**, a, um; part. of proluor; washed clean, drenched. \* **Pro-lutus multā vappā**, fox'd.

**Prolūvies**, ei, f. the off-scouring; also a looseness or flux.

**Prolūvium**, ii, n. a scouring, lavish-ness, looseness.

**Prolyta**, æ, m. a licentiate of the laws, one who has studied for four years.

**Promachidas**, an historian of Hera-clea.

**Promachus**, chi; m. a Macedonian crowned by Alexander for his great drinking; he drank three gallons of wine at one little meal, but died of it within three days.

**Prōmāno**, are; to spread abroad.

**Promatertēra**, æ; the great-aunt.

**Promathion**, ōnis; an historian who wrote of Italy.

**Promercālis**, e; adj. to be set to sale. \* **Vestes promercales**, sale cloaths. \* **Aurum promercale**, gold for sale over and above one's private use. \* **Promercalia**, things bought at advantage to be sold dearer.

**Promercium**, ii; n. a thing set out to be sold.

**Prōmercor**, ari, dep. to buy at first hand to sell again by retail.

**Promēr-co**, ēre, } to deserve a requi-

**Promer-cor**, ēri, } tal. \* **Promereri Deum**, to please God. \* **Non ita promeruiſti de me**, you have not deserved such a requital at my hands.

\* **Bene promereri de aliquo**, to lay an obligation upon one.

**Promeritum**, i, n. desert, a kindness, or obligation to gratitude.

**Promerus**, i; m. a certain courtier, accused to the king by Euripides, which so incensed him, that afterwards he set some fierce curs upon him, which killed him; whence the proverb, \* **Promeri canes**.

**Prōmētheus**, i, m. the son of Japetus and Clymene; stealing fire from heaven, to put life into the image he had made, he was chained to Caucasus, where a vulture was perpetually gnawing upon his liver.

**Promīco**, are, to spring forth; also to shine out, or appear.

**Prōmīnentia**, æ; f. a jutting out, or hanging over.

**Prōmīn-co**, ēre; neut. to stand up on high, hang over, str. t. b. forward.

\* **Prominere in memoriam & posteritatem**, to be extended to succeeding time and records.

**Prōmino**, are; to lead forth as cattle to watering.

**Promīnūlus**, a, um; adj. standing a lute out.

**Prōmisc-co**, ēre, to mingle together.

**Prōmiscuē**; adv. confusedly, with

out distinction, higgledy-piggledy.

\* **Promiscuē omnibus data**, given to all in common.

**Prōmisc-uum**, ui; n. a confused mas-ter. \* **In promiscuo esse**, to be in common.

**Prōmiscuus**, a, um; adj. promiscu-ous; miscellaneous, intermixed. \* **O-peram promiscuam dare**, to lend mutual help. \* **Divina atque hu-mana habere promiscua**, to con-found divine and human things. \* **In promiscuum usum venire**, to be brought into common use.

**Promiscē**; adv. in length, long.

**Promissio**, ōnis; f. a promising.

**Promissor**, ōris; m. a promiser.

**Promissum**, i; n. a promise. \* **Exi-gere promissa**, to require perfor-mance of promises. \* **Stare pro-missis**, to be as good as one's word.

**Promissus**, a, um; part. promised; growing or hanging down long.

**Prom-itto**, isi, issum, ittēre, act. to promise, undertake, to threaten.

\* **Promittere ad cœnam**, to promise to come to supper. \* **Promittere barbam**, to let one's beard grow long. \* **Promissi ultorem**, I promised I would be even with him. \* **Pro-mittere tela**, to cast darts. \* **Nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit**, nor doth any tree spread faster, shoot out more young sprigs.

**PRŌM-O**, pſi, ptum, ēre; act. [à pro & emō] to bring out of a store or magazine. \* **Promere consilia**, to disclose counsels. \* **Vinum promere dolio**, to draw wines. \* **Cavo se robore promunt**, they free them-selves from the hollow oak. \* **Pro-mere orationem de se**, to make an oration in one's own behalf.

**Promonia**, æ; f. a city of Liburnia.

**Promontōrium**, ii; n. [à promineo vel mons] a promontory, a brow of a hill hanging over the sea.

\* **Promontorium flectere**; to double a cape or point.

**Prōmōtio**, ōnis, f. an advancing.

† **Prōmōtor**, ōris; m. an advancer.

**Promōtus**, a, um; part. advanced.

**Prom-ōveo**, ōvi, ōtum, ōvere; act. to promote, to go onward; to pro-ceed, to put off; also delay. \* **Ni-hil promoves**, you rid no ground.

\* **Cum abunde promovisset in stu-diis**, when he had made a good progress in learning. \* **Promovere imperium**, to enlarge the empire.

† **Promptārius**, a, um; adj. of or for store.

**Promptē**, iūs, issimē; adv. actively, nimbly readily.

**Promptitudo**, inis; f. activity, nim-bleness, readiness.

**Prompto**, are, to lay open continual-ly, to disclose.

**Promptu**; abl. in readiness, at hand.

\* **Res est in promptu**, the matter is easy. \* **In promptu habere**, to have it at one's fingers ends.

**Promptuarium**, ii; n. a store-house; also a common-place-book. \* **Promptuarium navis**, the cook-room.

**Promptuarius**, a, um; adj. of or for store. \* **Cella promptuaria**, a re-pository for storing, a buttery.

† **Promptulus**, a, um, somewhat ready.

**Promptus**, a, um; adj. ior, issimus; [ol' prompti] brought forth, active, nimble, ready. \* **Manu promptus**, a man bold in action and good at his weapon. \* **Promptum est mi-**



hi, it is clear to me. \* Nec promptum est dicere, nor is it easy to tell. \* Promptus ingenio, of a ready wit. \* Prompta pericula, imminent dangers. \* Veritatis exhibendæ promptissimus, very forward to lay open the truth.  
 † Promptus, ūs; m. readiness.  
 † Promulgus, i; m. the rope with which the ship is baled.  
 Promulgatio, ōnis; f. a publishing or proclaiming.  
 Promulgator, ōris; m. Ulp. a publisher.  
 Promulgatus, a, um; part. à promulgor; published, detected.  
 Promulgo, āre; act. [à vulgus] to publish, put forth, proclaim, detect.  
 Promulsis, idis; f. [à mulsū] an antepast, a toast and wine before meals.  
 Promuntorium, ii; n. See promontorium.  
 Promuntorium Minervæ, the farthest promontory of Campania, dividing it from the Picentini.  
 † Promuræle, is; n. a counter-wall.  
 † Promurium, ii; n. the space about a wall.  
 Promus, i, m. [à promo] a steward.  
 \* Promus condus, one that takes in and gives out the provision for a family, a butler. \* Promus magis quàm condus, one that spends more than his comings-in will bear. \* Ego meo promus sum pectori, I can discover all my mind and intentions.  
 Promuscis, idis; f. the trunk or snout of an elephant. \* Romuscis muscæ, the sting of a fly. See proboscis.  
 Promutuus, a, um; adj. advanced, paid before-hand.  
 Pronaos, i, m. a church-porch.  
 Pranaus, i, m. an ancient people of Bœotia.  
 Pronastæ, ārum; pl. m. an ancient people of Bœotia.  
 Prone-cto, xi, xui, xum, clere; act. to knit on in length.  
 Pronectus, a town in Bithynia.  
 † Pronēctas, a manifest wickedness.  
 Pronēpos, ōtis; m. a great-grandson.  
 Proneptis, is; f. a great-granddaughter.  
 Prōnitas, ātis; f. propenseness, proneness, inclination.  
 Prōnōmen, inis; n. a pronoun.  
 Pronomus, i; m. a certain fidler, who wore his beard so long, that it passed into a proverb. \* Pronomi barba, a long beard.  
 Prōnūba, æ; f. a bride-maid. \* Pronuba, Juno, who was president of the married.  
 † Pronubo, ēre, to have a rule in weddings.  
 Prōnūbus, a, um; adj. à nubo; of weddings.  
 Prōnūbus, i; m. a bride-man.  
 Pronunciābilis, e; adj. that which may be expressed.  
 Pronunciatio, ōnis; f. a pronouncing, pronunciation; also an action.  
 Pronunciator, ōris; m. a pronouncer.  
 Pronunciatum, i; n. a proposition, an axiom, maxim.  
 Pronunciatus, a, um; part. pronounced.  
 Pronunciatus, ūs; m. a pronouncing.  
 Pronuncio, āre; act. cum accus. to pronounce, declare, to judge. \* Non

cujusvis est pronunciare, every body cannot determine. \* Æquam pronunciabit sententiam, he will pass right judgment. \* Pronunciare prælum in posterum diem, to bid battle the following day. \* Pronunciare militibus prædam, to promise plunder to the soldiers.  
 Pronūper; adv. very lately.  
 Prōnūrus, ūs; f. a grand-daughter-in-law.  
 Prōnus, a, um; adj. [à πρηνες, vel pro] bending forward, inclining.  
 \* Prona maria, the flat or flowing seas. \* Proniores Rhodii regis partibus, the Rhodians were more inclining to the king's party. \* Pronis auribus accipere, to hearken willingly and gladly. \* Prona dies, the day almost spent. \* Pronum ad honores iter, the ready way to come to honour.  
 Procemior, ari; dep. to preface.  
 \* Procemiatut apte, he makes fit premises.  
 PROCEMIUM, ii; n. [πρῶσιον] a prologue or preface. \* Procemia rixæ, the entrance into a quarrel.  
 Prōpāgatio, ōnis; f. a planting of young vines, an enlarging, a prolonging.  
 Prōpāgator, ōris; m. an enlarger.  
 Prōpāgatus, a, um; part. enlarged.  
 Prōpāgo, inis; f. [à πρῶγω, pango] a stock, stalk, slip, shoot or plant of a vine, a race or offspring.  
 Prōpāgo, are; act. cum accus. to couch down vines arch-wise, that they may run along to multiply, enlarge, nourish. \* Sibi victu ferino vitam propagabant, they lived upon venison. \* Propagare com-meatum, to grant longer leave.  
 Propake, ārum; f. pl. a city of Sicily.  
 Propālām; adv. openly, before all.  
 † Propālo, are, to publish abroad.  
 † Propando, ēre, to spread.  
 Propansus, a, um; part. spread a-  
 Propassus, i, m. broad, spread wide open.  
 Propassio, ōnis; f. the first passion or desire.  
 Propatruus, i; m. a great-uncle.  
 Propatulus, a, um; adj. wide open.  
 \* In propatulo, abroad.  
 PROPE; adv. [πρὸ, πρὸς] nigh, beside, almost. \* Propè est factum, it miss'd but little. \* Propè ad-  
 eit, shortly. \* Propè solus, my self and one or two more.  
 Propecto, ēre, to comb in length.  
 Propectiēm; adv. shortly, ere long.  
 Propello, ēre; act. to drive off, to keep off. \* Propellere pecus pas-tum, to drive cattle to pasture.  
 Propemodum; adv. even, almost.  
 Propen-deo, di, sum, dere; neut. to weigh down, to sway towards, to bow forward, incline. \* Propen-dere in aliquem, to bear good-will towards any one.  
 Propendo, ēre; act. to weigh and examine thoroughly.  
 Propendulus, a, um; adj. hanging down before.  
 Propensè, favourably, with good inclination.  
 Propensio, ōnis; f. i. inclinableness, propensitas, ātis; f. i. propenseness, readiness.  
 Prōpensus, a, um; P. & A. inclined, prone, ready, heavy, large, bountiful. \* Propensus in alteram par-tem, leaning to the other side.  
 \* Propenso animo, very willingly.

Prōperantèr, adv. hastily.  
 Prōperantia, æ; f. i. a hastening, bud.  
 Properatus, ūs; m. i. diling.  
 Prōperatim; i. adv. Ovid. hastily, in  
 Properatō; i. all haste.  
 Prōperatio, ōnis, f. a hastening.  
 Prōperatus, a, um; part. hastened.  
 \* Gressus properatus, a great pace.  
 Propere; i. adv. with speed, spec.  
 Propertiter; i. dily.  
 Prōpero, are; neut. [à prope vel à  
 πρῶγω, transeo] to make haste,  
 hasten any thing. \* Properare pro-  
 pero domum, I make haste to hie  
 me home. \* Properat omnia, he  
 does everything hastily. \* Pecuniam  
 properare, to gather money greedily.  
 \* Lanæ properabantur, the wool  
 was made ready in great haste.  
 Prōpertius, ii; m. the chief of all the  
 elegiac poets, born at Mevania in  
 Umbria.  
 Prōpērus, a, um; adj. hasty. \* Pro-  
 peræ literæ, a letter sent by the  
 post. \* Properæ classis dux, the  
 admiral of a fleet speedily sent out.  
 \* Properus iræ, choleric, soon  
 angry.  
 † Prōpes, ēdis; m. the cord at the  
 foot of a sail.  
 Propexus, a, um; part. of propector;  
 combed in length. \* Barba pro-  
 pexa, a long beard.  
 Prophanus, as profanus.  
 Prōphēta, æ; m. a prophet; alj.  
 Prōphētes, i. a poet.  
 Prōphētia, æ; f. prophecy.  
 Prōphēticus, a, um; adj. prophetic.  
 Prophetis, idis; f. i. a propheteſs.  
 Prōphētissa, æ, f. i. a propheteſs.  
 Prophetizo; i. to prophesy.  
 Prōpheto, are, i. to prophesy.  
 Prophylactice, ēs; f. that part of  
 physick which prevents diseases.  
 Propilo, are, to sharpen the end;  
 also to cast from one or discharge.  
 Prōpinatio, ōnis, f. a drinking to  
 one.  
 Prōpinator, ōris; a drinking to an-  
 other.  
 † Prōpinatorium, ii; n. a tippling-  
 house.  
 PROPINO, are; act. to drink to  
 one, to take an antepast. \* Pro-  
 pino tibi salutem, a good health  
 to you. \* Hunc deridendum vobis  
 propino, I put this man into your  
 hands to be laughed at.  
 Propinquē; adv. close by.  
 Prōpinquitas; ātis; f. nearness,  
 alliance.  
 Prōpinquo, āre; neut. cum dat. to  
 approach, draw nigh.  
 Prōpinquus, a, um; adj. [à prope]  
 near. \* Ex propinquo, from hard  
 by. \* Confanguinitate propinquus,  
 near allied. \* In propinquo, not  
 far off.  
 Prōpinquus, i; m. a kinsman.  
 Prōprior, ius; adj. compar. à pro-  
 prius; nigher, nigher a-kin, more  
 propitious. \* Id propius fidem est  
 or vero, that's more likely. \* Pro-  
 prius nihil factum est quam ut oc-  
 cideretur, twenty to one but he  
 had been slain.  
 † Propiter; adv. near, quickly.  
 Propitiabilis, e; adj. easily appeased.  
 Propitiatio, ōnis; f. an appealing,  
 an atoning.  
 Propitiator, ōris; m. Hier. an ap-  
 peaser.  
 Propitiatorium, ii; n. the mercy-  
 seat.



**Pröpitatorius**, a, um; adj. of atone-  
ment or reconciliation.  
**Propitiatus**, a, um; appeased.  
**Propitio**, are; act. to appease, atone,  
reconcile, to mitigate or mollify.  
\* **Propitiare solitudinem animi**,  
to make cheerful.  
**Propitius**, a, um; adj. [à propè] fa-  
vourable, reconciled.  
**Pröpius**; adv. comp. nigher. \* **Pro-  
pius abesse**, to be hard by.  
**Pröplasma**, ätis; n. a mould or model  
of an image.  
**Proplastice**, es; f. the art of making  
moulds of clay (for image-work or  
casting.)  
**Propnigëon**, i; n. an oven-lid; al-  
so the register in a bath or fur-  
nace.  
**Propætidæ**, um; f. virgins of Ama-  
thus, who despised Venus, and af-  
terwards prostituted themselves so im-  
pudently, that they were feigned to be  
turned into stones.  
**Pröpolä**, æ; m. a pedlar, a costard-  
monger, a retailer, a shop-keeper, a  
jack of all trades.  
† **Propolia**, æ; f. a pedlar's trade.  
**Pröpolis**, is; f. the suburbs at the  
entrance of a city; also the gummed  
wax of bees on all the crannies of the  
hive.  
**Propöno**, ösul, itum, ère; act. to pro-  
pose, to purpose, to set forth, set up, set  
out. \* **Propönere animo**, to ponder in  
one's mind. \* **Propönere præmium**, to  
set the prize, to stake the reward be-  
fore the contenders for it. \* **Pro-  
ponere spem**, to put in hopes. \* **Pro-  
ponere alicui conditionem**, to offer  
terms or conditions. \* **Propositum  
est mihi**, I am resolved.  
**Pröpontis**, all that sea which reaches  
from the straits of Hellespont to  
Bosphorus Thracius.  
**Proponticus**, a, um; adj. of Propontis.  
† **Pröpölor**, ari; dep. to plunder,  
ransack.  
**Proporrö**; adv. still onward, further  
and further.  
**Pröportio**, önis; f. proportion.  
**Pröportionätus**, a, um; adj. propor-  
tioned.  
**Pröpösitio**, önis; f. a proposition, an  
axiom.  
**Pröpösitum**, i; n. a purpose, intent,  
resolution. \* **In proposito perma-  
nere**, not to alter one's mind or in-  
tention.  
**Pröpösitus**, a, um; part. of proponor;  
set forth, proclaimed, purposed, of-  
fered. \* **Propositus ad imitandum**,  
designed for imitation.  
**Pröprætor**, öris; m. the vice-pretor,  
the governor's proxy.  
**Pröprië**; adv. properly, fitly.  
**Pröpriëtaris**, a, um; adj. Dig. to  
whom the property of a thing be-  
longs.  
**Pröprietas**, ätis; f. a property or  
propriety. \* **Pröprietas cœli**, the  
nature of a climate.  
† **Pröprieto**, are; to make proper, to  
appropriate.  
**PRÖPRIUS**, a, um; adj. [à prope]  
proper, fit, peculiar, one's own,  
special; also perpetual. \* **Hoc est  
epistolæ proprium**, this is proper  
to an epistle. \* **Proprium tibi hoc  
sit**, pray God continue it.  
**PRÖPTER**, præp. reg. acc. [à prope]  
for, because of; hard by. \* **Propter  
quos vivit**, by whose means he lives.  
\* **Propter dormiet**, will sleep by

his side. \* **Propter viam**, by the  
way-side.  
**Propterea**; adv. therefore. \* **Prop-  
terea quod**, because that.  
**Proptosis**, a falling of the eyes out of  
place.  
**Propudiösus**, a, um; adj. publicly  
shameful. \* **Propudiosa mulier**,  
a common strumpet.  
† **Propudiosë**; adv. shamefully.  
**Propudium**, ii; n. [à pudet] an open  
discredit or reproach; also a shame-  
ful harlot.  
**Pröpugnaculum**, i; n. a fortification,  
a fence, fort. \* **Pröpugnaculo esse  
cæteris**, to defend (or be a safeguard  
to) the rest.  
**Pröpugnatio**, önis; f. a defending,  
maintaining.  
**Pröpugnator**, öris; m. a defender,  
champion.  
**Pröpugno**, are; neut. to maintain by  
war, to fight for, defend.  
**Pröpullatio**, önis; f. Cic. verb. a  
flaving or keeping off.  
**Pröpullator**, öris; m. a flaver off.  
**Pröpullio**, önis; f. ? a driving for-  
ward, or keep-  
ing off.  
**Pröpullo**, are; to keep or flave off.  
**Pröpullus**, a, um; part. of propellor;  
kept off, driven forward.  
**Pröpylæum**, i; n. Plin. a portal,  
gatehouse; a walk or cloister before  
a church.  
**Pröquæstor**, öris; m. the vice-trea-  
surer, the deputy pay-master-general.  
**Pröquirito**, are; to cry out for help.  
**PRÖRA**, æ; f. [ῥῶρα] the prow of  
a ship. \* **Pröra & puppis rei**, the  
whole of a business.  
† **Prörectë**; adv. strait out.  
**Prörep-o**, si, tum, ère; neut. to creep  
out, to crawl along. \* **Prörepere  
in luxuriem**, to spread over rankly.  
**Pröreta**, æ; m. the boat-swain, who  
governs the head, as the pilot governs  
the stern.  
**Prörex**, ègis; m. a vice-roy.  
**Prörideo**, ère; neut. to laugh afar off.  
**Pröripio**, ui, eptum, ère; act. [of  
pro and rapio] to snatch away. \*  
**Pröripere se**, to sling away. \* **Cæ-  
tervas pröripere in cædem**, to post  
away the troops to a sore battle. \*  
**Pröripiet se libido**, his passion will  
plainly appear.  
**Pröritatio**, önis; f. a sharp humour,  
gnawing in the entrails or stomach,  
a provoking, an alluring.  
**PRÖRITO**, are; act. cum acc. [ab  
ëpic, lis] to put on, provoke; also to  
tickle or entice.  
**Prörogatio**, önis; f. a lengthening,  
adjourning, or delaying. \* **Imperii  
prörogatio**, a renewing one's com-  
mission for a longer term. \* **Pro-  
rogatio legis**, a deferring the pro-  
mulgation of a law.  
**Prörogätivus**, a, um; adj. for the  
lengthening of time, ordering to con-  
tinue long in commission.  
**Prörogator**, öris; m. a prolonger.  
**Prörogo**, are; act. to adjourn, delay,  
lengthen out. \* **Prörogare impe-  
rium in quinquennium**, to continue  
one's commission five years. \* **Pro-  
rogare alicui sumptus**, to bear one's  
charges.  
**Prörsus**, ? adv. [ῥῶσπῶ, ῥῶσῶ] quite  
**Prörsüm**, ? and clean, wholly. \* **Ni-  
hil prörsüs**, nothing at all. \* **Cur-  
sare fursüm prörsüm**, to run to and  
fro.

**Prörsus**, a, um; adj. strait. \* **Prörsus  
limes**, a bound drawn from east to  
west. \* **Oratio prörsa**, prose.  
**Pröru-mpo**, pi, ptum, mpere; act.  
to break off the length, to break thro'  
a guard, to sally out of a port, to  
disgorge, discharge. \* **Prörupit  
fons ab utrâque parte**, a fountain  
gushes out on both sides.  
**Pröruo**, ui, utum, ère; act. to tumble  
down forward, to throng one upon the  
neck of another. \* **Pröruere in ca-  
put**, to fall headlong.  
**Pröruptores**, um; m. pl. light-horse-  
men.  
**Pröruptus**, a, um; part. of prörum-  
por; broken off, running violently;  
also heady, desperate.  
**Prörutus**, a, um; part. of pröruor;  
thrown down.  
**Prösa**, æ; f. the goddess of midwives,  
worshipped that the child might be  
brought forth the right way.  
**Prösa**, æ; f. prose.  
**Pröfächium**, a river rising from mount  
Ida, and falling into the sea between  
Hellespont and Euxine.  
† **Prösaico**, are; to write in prose.  
**Prösaicus**, a, um; of or in prose.  
**PRÖSAPIA**, æ; f. ? [ῥῶσαπία]  
† **PRÖSAPIES**, ei; f. ? adnecio] a  
pedigree, lineage, descent of blood,  
race.  
† **Pröfatus**, a, um; descended of.  
**Pröscënium**, ii; n. a stage.  
**Pröschion**, a country of Ætolia.  
**Pröschölus**, i; m. an usher.  
**Prösci-ndo**, di, ssum, ndere; act. cum  
acc. to cut along, slash or gash, to  
cut up new or first, to affront; to re-  
vile, reproach, defame bitterly.  
**Pröscissio**, önis; f. a cutting up or a-  
long. \* **Pröscissio terræ**, a plough-  
ing the ground.  
**Pröscissum**, i; n. ground first broken  
up.  
**Pröscissus**, a, um; part. of pröscin-  
dor; cut or broken up; also reviled.  
**Pröscri-bo**, psi, ptum, bere; act. reg.  
acc. to set a bill on a thing to be  
sold, to set or post up. \* **Ædes prö-  
scribere**, to set a bill over a door.  
\* **Palam pröscribere**, to post up in ca-  
pital letters. \* **Pröscribere aliquem**,  
to out-law any one by posting up their  
names.  
**Pröscriptio**, önis; f. an out-law-  
ing, confiscating, banishment, at-  
tainting.  
**Pröscriptor**, öris; m. an out-lawyer,  
a banisher, a governor or judge that  
attaints malefactors.  
**Pröscripturio**, ire; neut. to have one's  
fingers itch at the confiscation and  
plundering of men.  
**Pröscriptus**, a, um; part. posted up  
for sale; also out-lawed.  
**Pröscë-o**, ui, tum, are; act. to cut or  
slice up, open, along, or forward.  
**Prösecro**, are; to sacrifice.  
† **Pröscëtio**, önis; f. a cutting up.  
**Pröscëctum**, i; n. entrails, or the  
inwards of the beast for sacrifice cut  
up and cleaned, the hailet.  
**Pröscëctus**, a, um; cut up or open.  
**Pröscëctus**, üs; m. a cutting up.  
**Pröscëctor**, öris; m. a projector,  
follower.  
**Pröscëda**, re; f. [à sedeo] a common  
harlot sitting at the door to allure  
passengers.  
† **Pröscëdamum**, i; n. unaptness for  
generation in beasts by too much la-  
bour.



Proselene, es; f. a city of Phrygia Minor.  
 Proselēnus, a, um; adj. before the moon. An epithet of Arcadia.  
 † Profelyta, æ; f. a woman proselyte, or convert to any sect.  
 Proselūtus, i; m. a stranger joined to the Jewish profession, a novice in any religion or sect.  
 Prosemīnātus, a, um; part. a prosemīnor; sown or scattered about.  
 Prosemino, are; act. cum accus. to sow along in a bed or furrow.  
 Prose-quot, quēris, cutus sum, qui; dep. to pursue, follow after. \* Prosequi domum, to follow one quite home. \* Grate pieque prosequi, to behave one's self thankfully and kindly. \* Dictis prosequi, to lay down at large in a relation. \* Prosequi amore, odio, honore, verbis, to love, hate, honour, chide. \* Prosequi funus, to accompany the corpse to church. \* Versu prosequi pastua, to write pastorals in verse.  
 Proserpina, æ; f. the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, ravished to hell by Pluto.  
 † Proserpināca, æ; f. male-knot-grass.  
 Proser-po, phi, ptum, pēre; neut. to creep forward.  
 Proseucha, æ; f. } an oratory, a hut  
 Proseuche, es; f. } by the road-side made use of by beggars.  
 † Proseuchor, ari; dep. to ask alms.  
 Proscia, arum; pl. f. } the entrails  
 Proscies, ei; f. } of the beasts for sacrifice.  
 Proscium, ii; n. a piece of meat for sacrifice. See prosectum.  
 Prosilio, ui, ii and iui, ultum, ire; neut. [of pro and salio] to spring forth from. \* Prosilire in altitudinem, to grow high (of trees.)  
 Prostitens, ntis; part. standing out.  
 Proslambanomenos, a-re (in music.)  
 Prosoc-er, eri; m. my wife's grandfather.  
 Prosoer-us, ūs; f. my wife's grandmother.  
 Prosdia, æ; f. melody, the law of verse, setting of tunes.  
 Prosoditæ, a people of Marmarica.  
 Prosoptis, an island of Nilus.  
 Prosoptis, is; f. the great clot-bur.  
 Prosoptis, i; n. } a little island of  
 Prosoptum, i; n. } Africa, before Carthage.  
 Prosoptoria, æ; f. Quint. a personating an unreasonable creature, or any absent person; or feigning it to speak.  
 Prosoptator, ōris; m. a protector, foreseer.  
 Prosoptē; adv. considerately.  
 Prosoptio, are; dep. to stand looking on afar off, to foresee.  
 Prosoptus, ūs; m. a prospect, foresight, a sight afar off. \* In prosoptum populi producere, to bring into the view of the people.  
 Prosoptulor, ari; dep. to scout.  
 PROSPER, a, um; adj. } [ἀσπερ-  
 PROSPERUS, a, um; adj. } οφ(α),  
 utilis] prosperous, successful, benign, flourishing. \* Prospera frugum, cherishing the corn.  
 Prosper, ri; m. a bishop of Rhegium, who wrote against the Pelagians.  
 Prosperātus, a, um; adj. made prosperous.

Prosperē; adv. prosperously, luckily.  
 Prospergo, ēre; act. [of pro and spargo] to sprinkle all over.  
 Prosperitas, ātis; f. prosperity, felicity, good success.  
 Prosperio, are; act. to bring one happiness, to make one prosperous. \* Amicum prosperabo, I'll set my friend up a man.  
 † Prosperor, ari; pass. to be prosperous, or enjoy good success, to flourish, be in a happy condition.  
 Prosperrimus, a, um; most fortunate.  
 Prosperus, a, um; part. a prospergor; besprinkled.  
 Prospicienter; adv. providently, warily.  
 Prospicientia, æ; f. providence, foresight.  
 Prospicio, icis, exi, ectum, icere; act. [of pro and specio] to view afar off, discover, descry. \* Conjecturā prospicere, to guess that a thing will come to pass. \* Ego jam prospiciam mihi, I will now provide for myself. \* Prospicere senectutem, to come in ken of old age.  
 Prospicue, with foresight, providently.  
 † Prospicus, i; m. he that beholds afar off.  
 Prospicius, a, um; adj. standing forth in sight.  
 Prospiro, are; to exhale, breathe out.  
 Prostatia, æ; f. pre-eminence.  
 † Prostatērius dies, the day when they offered sacrifice for wine.  
 Prosternidium, ii; n. a petrel for a horse.  
 Prosterno, rāvi, rātum, ernere; act. cum accus. Ovid. to lay flat on the ground, overthrow. \* Abjicere se atque prosternere, to be utterly destroyed. \* Prosternere in terram vineas, to plant vine-cuttings.  
 Prosthesis, is; f. an addition to the beginning of a word.  
 Prosthula, æ; f. Fest. a common strumpet.  
 Prosthulum, i; n. a common harlot; also the stew.  
 Prostituo, ui, utum, uere; act. [of pro and statuo] to prostitute, set forth, to abuse. \* Prostituere pudicitiam, to abandon modesty. \* Prostituere vocem foro, to let one's eloquence out for money, to plead for any cause right or wrong.  
 Prostitutus, a, um; part. a prostitutor; prostituted, common.  
 Prost-o, iti, itum, are; neut. to stand or be set out to sale or hire. \* Prostat venalis, it is to be sold. \* Anguli prostantes, corners standing out.  
 Prostratio, ōnis; f. an extreme weakness, a laying flat, prostration.  
 Prostratus, a, um; part. of prosternor; prostrate, laying flat, debauched, destroyed.  
 Prostopæa, æ; f. a city of Sicily.  
 Prosub-igo, egi, actum, igere; act. to heat up before him. \* Pedes prosubigit terram, he paws the earth with his foot. \* Prosubigere fulmina, to forge thunder.  
 † Prosubulæ, arum; pl. f. the knags of an hart's horns near the forehead, brow-antlers.  
 † Prosubula, æ; f. a leaping forth.  
 Prosum, prodes, profui, prodesse, to profit, advantage, do good. \* Mul-

tum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, it much helped to the agreement of the state.  
 † Prosumia, æ; f. a little bark or ferry-boat.  
 † Prosupero, are; neut. Sipont. to abound, to have more than enough.  
 Prosus, a, um; adj. strait on. \* Tunica prosa, a shag-coat. See prorsus.  
 Prosymne, part of Argos.  
 Prosymnia, Juno so called from Prosymne.  
 Protagoras, æ; m. an Abderite, the son of Menander, and scholar of Democritus.  
 Protagorides, æ; m. an historian of Cyzicus.  
 Protarchus, i; an historian of Trallis.  
 Protasis, is; f. a proposition; also the first part of a comedy.  
 Protaticus, a, um; adj. of a protasis.  
 Prote, es; f. an island in the Ionian sea.  
 Proteas, æ; m. a very great drinker of Macedonia.  
 Protectio, ōnis; f. protection, defence.  
 Protector, ōris; m. a protector, defender.  
 Protectum, i; n. the jutting out of a house where it joins to another.  
 Protectus, ūs; m. a covering over.  
 Protectus, a, um; part. of protegor; covered over, defended; also very close and reserved. \* Protector omni ratione, far stronger than reason.  
 Protē-go, xi, ctum, gere; act. to protect, cover over, shield. \* Protegere crimen, to cloak a fault, conceal it.  
 † Protēla, æ; f. a caution.  
 Protelo, are; act. cum acc. to keep or slay off, to pelt away. \* Protelare dictis, to make one stand off with high words.  
 Protēld; adv. immediately, readily.  
 Protelum, i; n. [à telum, vel à τῆλα longē] pursuit, a thrusting forward, a team of oxen; also help, encouragement. \* Protelo ducere, to draw jointly.  
 Protēndo, di, sum and tum, dēre; to stretch out at length, adjourn.  
 † Protēnatus, a, um; adj. rescued.  
 Protēsus, a, um; part. of protēno.  
 Protentus, i; dor; stretched forth, adjourned.  
 † Protentio, ōnis; f. a proposition.  
 Protēnus; adv. a great way off.  
 Protermino, are; to enlarge the bounds.  
 Pro-tero, trivi, tritum; to stamp down all along, trample under foot.  
 Proterreo, ēre; to fright or scare away.  
 Protervē; adv. wantonly, forwardly.  
 Protervia, a kind of sacrifice wherein all that was left of the banquet was burned.  
 Protervia, æ; f. wantonness, sauciness, malepertness.  
 † Protervio, ire; to be wanton.  
 Protervitas, ātis; f. rudeness.  
 Proterviter; adv. wantonly, rudely.  
 Protervus, a, um; adj. à torvus; wanton, rude, unlucky, obsequious.  
 Protervus Africus, the rough south-west wind.  
 Protēsilaus, the son of Iphiclus, one of the Grecian princes, who was told by the oracle that he should die first at the Trojan war, yet would go,



go, and was accordingly killed by Hector.

Protesilaus, a, um; adj. of Prote-silaus.

Protesileum, i; n. a city in Cher-sonesus.

Protestantes, ium; m. pl. protestants.

Protestatio, ōnis; f. a protestation, or declaring in open court against an usurpation, or for one's right.

† Protestator, oris; m. a protester.

Protestor, ari; dep. to declare in court against an injury, or for one's right; also to beseech or call upon.

Proteus, i; m. a sea god who turned himself into all shapes; hence the proverb, \* Proteo mutabilior.

Prothenor, oris; m. one of the five Boetian captains who went to the Trojan wars.

Protheus, i; m. a Grecian captain, who went from Magnesia to Troy.

Prothingi, m. pl. a people of Scythia.

† Prothymē; adv. readily, freely.

Prothymia, æ; f. readiness, freeness.

Prothyrides, um; pl. f. the coins or corners of a wall, cross-beams.

Prothyrum, i; n. a porch.

† Protinam; adv. forthwith.

Protinus; adv. [à tenus] immediately, next; along its way, continually, thereupon, at the same time, under the same journey. \* Protinus virilem togam, immediately upon their man's gown.

Protoapostolus, i; m. a chief doctor in the Greek church.

Protocollum, i; n. the register in printing.

Protophages, is; m. the first of a family, one that pretends himself to be so.

Protophages, æ; m. a famous painter of Caenus; and others.

Protophages, æ; f. the daughter of Deucalion; also the daughter of Erechtheus.

Protollo, ere; act. to lift up, to defer beyond the set time, to advance.

Protomartyr, ris; m. the first martyr, St. Stephen.

Protomystra, æ; m. a chief priest, a bishop.

Protōno, are; to thunder forth.

Protonotarius, ii; m. a protonotary, a principal secretary.

Protopirus, i; he that makes the first essay.

Protoplastus, i; m. the first man formed of the earth, Adam.

Prototomus, i; m. the top of the leek-sprouts cut for salads.

Prototypographus, i; m. the chief printer.

Prototypon, i; n. the first pattern.

Prototypus, a, um; adj. of the first pattern.

Protractus, a, um; part. of protra-hor; drawn out.

Protractus, ūs; m. a fourtrait.

† Protrād-o, idi, ere; act. cum accus. to deliver from one to another.

Protra-ho, xi, ūm, hēre; act. cum accus. to draw, drag, or hale out, to protract, prolong, drill out.

Protrepticus, a, um; adj. hortatory.

Protrimentum, i; n. minced meat.

Protritus, a, um; part. of proteror; trampled under foot, worn away.

Protropi; pl. m. a people of Apulia.

Protropum, i; n. wine distilling from untrod and unpressed grapes.

Protrū-do, fi, ūm; to thrust forward.

Protubero, are; neut. to bud or blossom, to swell out.

Protuli. See profero.

Proturbo, āre; act. cum accus. to rout, drive out, drive away. \* Ab solio proturbare, to dethrone.

Protus, i; m. one of Phocis, who built Massilia.

Protutela, æ; f. an under-wardship or tutorship.

Protypum, i; n. a pattern for moulds.

Provectus, a, um; part. & adj. of provehor; put forth, advanced. \* Provectus equo, riding forth. \* Ætate provectus, well stricken in years.

Provehor, i; pass. to be advanced. \* Provehit longius in scribendo, to run out farther in writing than one intended. \* Ubi sumus in altum provecti, when we were got far into the main sea. \* Eorum usque ad extremum spiritum provecta est prudentia, their wisdom continued to the very last.

Provehit studiosos, he promotes industrious scholars.

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governing provinces.

Provincialis, is; m. a provincial, chief of an order.

Provinciatum; adv. from one province to another.

† Provinco, ere; act. to overcome.

P. ōvindēnia, æ; f. a star near to Virgo.

Provisio, ōnis; f. a foreseeing or taking care of.

Provi-lo, fi, ūm, sere; act. cum acc. to go to take care, to look after a thing, to go to see or view.

Provisor, ōris; m. a provider, purveyor.

Provisus, a, um; part. of provideor; foreseen, provided.

Provisus, ūs; a providing.

Proviso, ere; to survive, live after some great danger or trouble.

Provocatio, ōnis; f. a provoking, challenging, desying, appealing.

Provocator, ōris; m. a challenger; also an applier.

Provocatorius, a, um; adj. of or belonging to challenging.

Provocatus, a, um; part. of provocor; provoked, challenged. \* Provocatus beneficio, having received a kindness from you first.

Provo-co, are, atum; act. cum accus. to provoke, challenge, call forth, appeal. \* Provocare injurias, to offer the first wrong. \* Provocare literis, to oblige one to write by sending letters first.

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by. \* Proximum vino gustu, *tasting much like wine.*  
 Prudens, itis; adj. [qu. providens] *prudent, discreet, advised, understanding, skilful, upon advice, with deliberation, for the nounce.* \* Juris prudens, *one well versed in the law.* \* Prudens agricolationis, *skilled in husbandry.*  
 Prudenter; adv. *discreetly, advisedly.*  
 Prudentia, æ; f. *prudence, discretion, wisdom.* \* Juris civilis prudentia, *the knowledge of the civil law.*  
 Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, a Spaniard who complained that he spent his youth in incontinency, and who, when he was fifty-seven years old, wrote an ecclesiastical history in verse.  
 PRUINA, æ; f. [à peruro, vel à αἰσίνδς, matutinus] *a frost, the rime upon the ground.*  
 Pruinōsus, a, um; adj. *frosty.*  
 PRUNA, æ; f. [à peruro, vel à αἰσίν, ignis] *a burning coal.*  
 Prunella, æ; f. *the herb self-heal.*  
 Prunellus, i; f. [à prunus] *a bullate-tree.*  
 + Prunelli, òrum; *small musbrooms.*  
 Prunēolus, i; f. *a bullate or sloe-tree.*  
 Prunētum, i; n. *an orchard of plum-trees.*  
 Prūneus, a, um; adj. *of a plum.*  
 Prunia, a monastery where the emperor Lotharius spent the rest of his life after his resignation.  
 Prunium, i; n. } *a little plum.*  
 Prunellum, i; n. }  
 Prunecolum, i; n. }  
 PRUNUM, i; n. [αἰσίνδς] *a plum, a sloe.* \* Pruna Damascena, *damask-plums.* \* Pruna Hispanica, *common damsons.* \* Pruna cerea or ceriola, *wheaten plums.* \* Pruna asinina, *horse-red plums.*  
 Prunus, i; f. *a plum-tree.* \* Prunifolvetres, *bullate-trees.*  
 Pruriginōsus, a, um; adj. *itching, full of the itch.*  
 Prurigo, inis; f. *a pricking or itching, the itch.*  
 Prurio, ire; act. [qu. peruror] *to itch.* \* Prurire in pugnam, *to be very desirous to fight.* \* Pruriunt dentes, *I could willingly eat something.*  
 Pruritus, ūs; m. *the itch.*  
 Prusa, æ; f. *a city of Bithynia.*  
 Prusias, æ; f. *a city of Bithynia.*  
 Prusiacus, a, um; adj. *of Prusa.*  
 Prusias, æ; m. *a king of Bithynia.*  
 Prussia, æ; f. *a country adjoining to Poland.*  
 Prymnas, æ; m. *the fourth king of Corinth.*  
 Prymnesia, æ; f. *a city of Ionia.*  
 Prymnēstium, ii; n. [à αἰσίνδς, puppis] *the cable by which the ship is fastened to the shore.*  
 Prymno, ūs; *a sea nymph.*  
 Prytan-eum, ei; n. *the Athenian tower where judicatures were held, and the hall of publick entertainment for the officers.* \* In prytaneo ali, *to be a pensioner of the state, and have one's diet allowed in the publick hall.*  
 Prytanis, one of the council of fifty, a chief officer in the Athenian state.  
 Prytanis, a river of Pontus.

## P ante S.

P. S. in medals, &c. for plebiscitum, posuit ſibi, or publica salus.  
 Placum, i; n. *a promontory of Crete.*  
 PSALLO, ere; neut. [ψάλλω] *to sing to an instrument.*  
 Psallicitharista, æ; m. *a singer to the harp.*  
 Psalma, atis; n. *a lesson to be sung to a musical instrument.*  
 Psalmist-a, æ; m. } *a psalmist, composer of lessons;*  
 Psalmist-es, æ; m. } *a singer of psalms.*  
 Psalmōdi, òrum; m. pl. *the choristers on both sides.*  
 Psalmōdia, æ; f. *psalmody, a singing or playing together.*  
 Psalmographia, æ; f. *the writing of psalms or songs.*  
 Psalmographus, i; m. *a writer of psalms.*  
 Psalmus, i; m. *a psalm or song made of or unto God.*  
 Psalterium, ii; n. *a psaltery, an instrument resembling an harp; also a libel.*  
 Psalt-es, æ; m. *a musician, organist.*  
 Psaltia, æ; f. *a minstrel.*  
 Psaltius, ii; m. *a musician.*  
 Psamāthe, es; f. *a town and fountain by Thebes; also a sea nymph, and the daughter of Crotopus king of Argos, who bore Linus to Apollo.*  
 Psammenitus, i; m. *a king of Egypt, who being vanquished by Cambyles, killed himself by drinking bulls blood.*  
 Psammetichus, i; m. *a king of Egypt, from whose cruelty two hundred thousand of his subjects fled into Æthiopia.*  
 Psammis, a king of Egypt.  
 Psammites, a king of Egypt.  
 Psammus, a king of Egypt.  
 Psaphis, a city of the Oropii.  
 Psaph-o, onis; m. *a Libyan, who taught the birds to say, Psapho is a great god, and so was deified by the people; hence the proverb, \* Psaphonis aves.*  
 Psapho, a country beyond Æthiopia.  
 Psēcas, adis; f. *a drop of rain, a grain of gold found among sand; also a tire-woman.*  
 Psema, atis; n. *the dust of melted and flaked brass.*  
 Psephisina, atis; n. *a decree.*  
 Psephi, a people of Taurinia.  
 Pseudacanthus, i; m. *wild carrots or Dutch brank urfine.*  
 Pseudacōrus, i; m. *yellow flower-de-luce.*  
 Pseudanchūsa, æ; f. *wild bugloss.*  
 Pseudapostolus, i; m. *a false apostle.*  
 Pseudartace, a hill near Scythia.  
 Pseudisōdōmon, a building with stone of an unequal thickness.  
 Pseudobunium, ii; n. *the herb S. Barbara, or winter-cresses.*  
 Pseudocato, onis; m. *a false Cato.*  
 Pseudoche-us, i; m. *one that makes no bones of a lye.*  
 Pseudodictanum, i; n. *bastard-dittany.*  
 Pseudographia, æ; f. *a counterfeit writing.*  
 Pseudolus, i; m. *a false servant, a cheat.*  
 Pseudomartyr, ris; m. *one that gives his life in confirmation of a falsehood.*  
 Pseudomelanthium, ii; n. *cockle*

or cornrose.

Pseudomoly, bastard moly, or ladies cushion.  
 Pseudonarcissus, i; m. *the yellow daffodil, or crow-bills.*  
 Pseudonardus, i; f. *spike, lavender.*  
 Pseudonymus, having a false name.  
 + Pseudoporticus, ūs; m. *a false porch.*  
 Pseudoprophēta, æ; m. *a false prophet.*  
 Pseudosphēce, es; f. *a kind of wasp flying alone.*  
 Pseudothyron, i; n. *a back-door, secret wicket.*  
 Pseudenses, æ; m. *a king of Egypt.*  
 + Psidracium, ii; n. *a little pimple.*  
 Psilas, Bacchus, so called at Amyclæ.  
 Psile, es; f. *an island about Ephesus.*  
 Psilis, a river of Bithynia.  
 Psilocitharista, æ; c. *a harper that plays without singing.*  
 Psilothrum, i; n. *a depilatory ointment; also tetterberry.*  
 Psilum, i; n. *one of the mouths of Danubius.*  
 Psimada, a small country of Mauria.  
 Psimythium, ii; n. *ceruse, or white lead.*  
 Psithium, ii; n. [sc. vinum] *wine made of raisins.*  
 Psittace, es; f. *a city of Tygris.*  
 Psittaceus, a, um; adj. *of or like a parrot.* \* Psittaceus color, *a poppen-jay green.*  
 PSITTACUS, i; m. [ψιττακός] *a parrot.*  
 Psitulcis, an island of India called Palso Scillustis.  
 Psōphis, a city of Peloponnesus in Arcadia, called before Phegia.  
 Psōra, æ; f. *the itch or mange, a dry scab or scurf, a galling, fretting, or wild itching of the skin; also the patroness of scabs (in Erasmus.)*  
 Psoricus, a, um; adj. *stabby, scurvy, itchy, mangy.*  
 Psorophthalmia, æ; f. *an itching scurveness of the brows.*  
 Psyche, es; f. *the soul.*  
 Psychia, æ; f. *one of the Cyclades called also Amorgus.*  
 Psychomachia, æ; f. *a war between the soul and body.*  
 Psychomant-eum, ei; n. *the circle wherein conjurers call up spirits.*  
 Psychotrophon, i; n. *betony.*  
 Psychrolutres, æ; m. *a lover of swimming or bathing in cold water.*  
 Psychrus, chri; m. *a very cold river of Thrace, causing the sheep that drink of it to bring forth black lambs.*  
 Psydracium, ii; n. *a blister full of yellow matter.*  
 Plylli, òrum; pl. m. *a people of Libya, said to handle serpents, and kill them with their breath.*  
 Pyllichus, chi; m. *a large deep bay of Libya, of three days sail.*  
 Pyllion, ii; n. *sea-bane.*  
 Pyllium, ii; n. *the city Picello in Bithynia.*  
 Psyra, æ; f. *an island in the Ægean sea producing no wine, which caused the proverb, \* Psyra Bacchum, sc. non producit.*  
 Pythia, æ; f. [ψυθία, vitis] *a raisin grape, which made excellent raisin wine.*  
 Pythium vinum, *raisin wine.*  
 Pyttalia, æ; f. *a small island between Salamis and Piræus.*



## P ante T

**Parmica**, æ; f. sneezing-wort.  
**Ptelea**, æ; f. an ancient name of Ephesus.  
**Pteleum**, ei; n. a town in Thessaly and Messenia.  
**Pterōia**, æ; m. [ἀ πτερόν, ala] a dog's name, Swift, or Tempest.  
**Ptera**, a very strong city of Cappadocia, taken and razed by Cyrus.  
**Pteris**, f. fern, the herb of maid.  
**Pteromata**, um; n. pl. the side walls of a church or other great building.  
**Pterophorus**, a country of Scythia, from whence the custom of wearing feathers in the hats is said to come.  
**Pteros**, an island in Arabia Felix.  
**Pteroti calices**, eared cups.  
**Pterum**, a promontory of lower Mysia.  
**Pterygium**, ii, n. a rising of the corners of the eyes, or of the flesh below the nails with pain.  
**Ptisana**, æ; f. ptisan, or barley water.  
**Ptisaniarium**, ii; n. a cup for barley water.  
**Ptisiana**, æ; f. a city of Mauritania Tingitana.  
**Ptochotrophium**, ii, n. a spittle or hospital.  
**Ptoembari**, a people of Africa, said to have no other king save a dog, whom they observed very carefully, taking his motions and nods for commands.  
**Ptolemæum**, æi; n. a certain school at Athens.  
**Ptolemæus**, ei; m. Ptolemy, the name of several kings of Egypt, taking their names from Ptolemæus the son of Lagus, a common soldier under Alexander; and the name of several other men.  
**Ptolemæis**, Idis, f. the name of four cities, one in Æthiopia, another in Cyrenaica, the third in Phœnicia, and the fourth in Egypt, by Nilus.  
**Ptolemæis**, a certain old woman who all her life time was in some law suit or other, whence came the proverb, \* *Lis Ptolemæica*.  
**Ptoſis**, is; f. a case, a fall; also a disease in the eye-lid.  
**Ptoſus**, i; m. a mountain of Boeotia, where there was an oracle of Apollo, to which the Thebans resorted.  
**Ptua**, æ; f. a city of Armenia Minor.  
**Ptyas**, adis, f. a green-coloured adder spitting venom into man's eyes.  
**Ptychia**, æ; an island by Corcyra.  
**Ptychicus**, i; m. an inhabitant of Ptychia.  
**Ptynx**, gis; f. a ravenous bird, enemy to the eagle.

## P ante U.

**PU**, in old authors, for pupilla.  
**Puani**, ōrum; pl. m. a city of Arabia Felix.  
**Pubeo**, ēre; neut. to be flourishing, ripe, to be downy or mossy.  
**Puber**, ēris; adj. ripe in years, grown and flourishing. \* *Pubera folia*, downy and mossy leaves.  
**+ Pubero**, are; neut. to grow ripe.  
**+ Puberalco**, ēre; in years.  
**Pubertas**, ātis, f. the flourishing or ripeness of age, the space from twelve or fourteen to eighteen.  
 \* *Uvæ pubertas*, the prime of a ripe grape.

**PUBES**, is; f. [ῥῆς] the mark of ripeness of age, in men commonly rising at fourteen, in women at sixteen; also a band or train of youths in their prime. \* *Pube tenus*, up to the wrist.  
**Pubesco**, ēre; neut. to bloom, or put forth the sign of ripeness of age, to flourish.  
**Pubis**, o; adj. ripe in years.  
**Publia**, æ; f. mother of Chrysoſtom, banished by Julian the apostate.  
**Publianus**, a, um; adj. characterized by Publius.  
**Publica**, æ; f. a common harlot.  
**Publicanus**, i; m. a farmer of the taxes, a publican.  
**Publicatio**, ōnis, f. a confiscation, a publishing, or publication.  
**Publicè**; adv. publicly, or openly.  
 \* *Publicè dare sumptus*, to allow maintenance from the public stock.  
 \* *Publicè aliquem deportare*, to convey one into banishment by public order of the state. \* *Publicè venire*, to come as an ambassador from the whole city. \* *Haud citè mali quid ex hoc sit ortum publicè*, it will be long enough ere this man be guilty of treason against the state.  
**Publicitū**; adv. publicly; from, by, or to the people or state. \* *Publicitū interest*, it concerns the common good.  
**Publicus**, a, um; adj. public, of the state. \* *Iter publicum*, the king's highway.  
**Publico**, āre; act. to publish, divulge. \* *Homines publicare*, to confiscate men. \* *Libros publicare*, to put forth books. \* *Meretrix se publicat*, sets herself to open sale.  
**Publicola**, æ; m. a courier of the multitude, a flatterer of the common people.  
**Publicola**, the surname of Publius Valerius, the first consul with Brutus after the expulsion of the kings.  
**Publicum**, i; n. the common good; the open street. \* *Carere publico*, not to stir abroad, to keep within doors. \* *Teneri publico*, to be bound to pay tax, tribute or assessment to the common treasury. \* *Publicum agere*, to collect the tribute. \* *Non hoc impendit publicum*, this cup of wine shall cost no tribute.  
**PUBLICUS**, a, um; adj. [à populus] public, common. \* *Fides publica*, a pass or protection. \* *Bono publico*, for the benefit of the state.  
**Publius**, ii; m. the name of several Romans.  
**Publius and Laberius**, two poets familiar with Julius Cæsar.  
**Publius Decius Mus**, a consul in the Latin war, who freely gave his life for the good of the army; and a son of his who imitated his father, in his fourth consulship.  
**Publius Rutilius**, he died suddenly at the hearing of the news of his brother's losing the consulship which he sought for.  
**Pucalia**, æ; f. a city in Spain.  
**Pucinus**, a, um; adj. Plin. of turpentine. \* *Pucinum vinum*, spruce-wine.  
**Pudēfacio**, ēre; act. to put to shame.  
**Pudēſio**, iēri; neut. to be put to shame.  
**Pudēfactus**, a, um; part. shamed.  
**Pudendus**, a, um; adj. shameful, to be ashamed of.

**Pudenda**, ōrum; n. pl. the privy parts.  
**Pudens**, ntis; adj. modest, having some shame in him.  
**Pudenter**, ius, iſſimè, adv. modestly, with shamefacedness.  
**PUDET**, puduit, or puduitum est, ēre; verb. imp. reg. gen. cum acc. to be ashamed. \* *Nos pudet quia cum catenis sumus*, we are ashamed because we have chains upon us. \* *Sunt quos infamiae neque pudeat neque tædeat*, some are neither ashamed nor aggrieved at their discredit. \* *Nonne esset puduitum*, were it not a great shame.  
**+ Pudibundè**; adv. shamefacedly.  
**Pudibundus**, a, um; adj. shamefaced.  
**Pudicè**; adv. chaste, modestly, virtuously.  
**Pudicitia**, æ; f. a Roman goddess.  
**Pudicitia**, æ; f. chastity, modesty.  
**+ Pudicitius**; adv. comp. more chaste.  
**Pudicus**, a, um; adj. chaste, virtuous.  
**Pudor**, ōris, m. shame, shamefacedness, modesty. \* *Malus pudor*, too much bashfulness. \* *Pudor patris*, a being ashamed to look one's father in the face. \* *Nostrum vulgat clamore pudorem*, with out-cries he discovers our foul misarrriage.  
**Puella**, æ; f. a grown maid, damsel, wench.  
**Puellaris**, e; adj. of a maid.  
**Puellariter**; adv. like a young wench.  
**+ Puellarius**, a, um; adj. of maids.  
**Puellasco**, ēre; neut. to grow wanton and effeminate.  
**+ Puellatoricè**; adv. childishly.  
**+ Puellatorius**, a, um; adj. childishly, maidenly. \* *Tibia puellatoria*, a shrill pipe.  
**Puellula**, æ; f. a little girl.  
**Puellus**, i, m. a little boy.  
**PU-ER**, eri; m. Liv. Ter. [παῖς, Heb. bar, filius] a boy under seventeen; also a servant. \* *Pueri regii*, pages of honour. \* *Excedere ex pueris*, to be past a boy.  
**Puera**, æ; f. a girl.  
**Puerasco**, ēre; neut. to grow a boy.  
**Puerculus**, i, m. a little boy.  
**Puerilis**, e, adj. of a boy, childish. \* *Puerile est*, 'tis very silly and idle.  
**Puerilitas**, ātis, f. childishness. \* *Puerilitatis formulam audire*, to hear the manner of training children.  
**Pueriliter**; adv. childishly. \* *Pueriliter declamare*, to make a childish declamation.  
**Pueritia**, æ; f. childhood, also  
**+ Puerities**, ei; f. chastity. \* *A pueritia sua*, from his childhood.  
**Puerpera**, æ; f. [à pario] a child-bed-woman.  
**Puerperium**, ii; n. a child-bearing; also the child newly born.  
**Puerperus**, a, um; adj. helping delivery.  
**Puerula**, æ; f. a little girl.  
**Puerulus**, i; m. a little boy or child.  
**+ Puerus**, i; m. a boy or servant. \* *I puer, pulsa, go, sirrah*, and knock soundly.  
**PUGIL**, ilis; c. [μυρτα] a fighter at cuffs, cudgels or whirbats; a champion.  
**Pugilatio**, ōnis; f. an exercising of skill at blows.  
**Pugilatus**, ūs; m. the exercise of shewing skill at weapons, or strength at dry blows, champion-ship.

+ Pugi-



Pugilicè; adv. *champion-like*. \* Vallet pugilicè, *he is in high plight like a champion*.

Pugilicus, a, um; adj. *of or like a champion*.

+ Pugillar, } aris; n. *a manual*;

+ Pugillare, } *note-book*.

Pugillares, ium; m. pl. *note-books*.

Pugillaris, e; adj. *of the quantity of a handful, as much as one can hold in his hand*.

+ Pugillatorium, ii; n. *a fencing-school*.

Pugillatōrius, a, um; adj. *fit to be struck with the hand*. \* Follis pugillatōrius, *a great porch-ball*.

+ Pugillo, ōnis; m. *a fencer*.

+ Pugillo, are; } *to fight like*

Pugillor, ari; dep. } *a champion at fistfights*.

Pugillum, i; n. } [a pugnus] *a hand-*

Pugillus, i; m. } *ful, a little fist*.

Pugilo, are; } *to fight like a chain-*

Pugilor, ari; } *pion at fistfights*.

Pugio, ōnis; m. [a pugio] *a dagger or hanger*. \* Pugio plumbeus, *a weak argument*. \* A pugione, *a sword-bearer*.

Pugiunculus, i; m. *a little dagger, a poniard, dag, stiletto*.

Pugna, e; f. [a pugnus] *a fight, a battle, quarrel, disputation; also a rape*. \* Pugnam facere, *to engage in battle*. \* Pugnam committere, *to join battle*. \* Edere pugnam, *to cause quarrelling and fighting, to set together by the ears*. \* Venit res ad pugnam, *they proceed to blows*.

Pugnacitas, atis; f. *stoutness, a great forwardness to fight*.

Pugnaciter; adv. *stoutly, swiftly*.

Pugnaculum, i; n. *a fortress*.

Pugnans, ntis; adj. *repugnant*. \* Pugnancia loqui, *to speak contraries*. \* Sententiae pugnantes, *contradictory propositions*.

+ Pugnatiola, e, f. *a little skirmish*.

Pugnator, ōnis; m. *a fighter*. \* Gallus pugnator, *a game-cock*.

+ Pugnatoriola, e; f. *a little fight*.

Pugnatorius, a, um; adj. *fit for fighting*.

Pugnatur; verb. imp. *there is fighting*. \* Gladiis pugnatur acutis, *they are at sharps*.

Pugnatus, a, um; part. *fought*.

Pugnax, acis; adj. *stout, standing to it stoutly in fight, stubborn, quarrelsome, contrary*. \* Pugnax oratio, *a thundering oration*.

+ Pugneus, a, um; adj. *of the fist*.

+ Pugnacula, e, f. *a little skirmish*.

+ Pugnitus; adv. *with the fist*.

Pugno, are; neut. Liv. [a pugna] *to fight, strive, contend, to dispute, endeavour, disagree*. \* Pugnare pugnam, *to fight out an engagement*. \* Haec pugnant secum, *these things contradict one another*. \* Ex equo pugnare, *to fight on horseback*. \* Pugnaveris, *you will get the mastery*. \* Pugnatum senectute, *it does not agree with old age*. \* Illud video te pugnare, *I see you contend about that*. \* Hoc pugnatur, *the debate is about this*.

PUGNUS, i; m. Plaut. [pūg] *the clinched fist*. \* Certare pugnis, *to box*. \* Facere pugnum, *to clinch the fist*.

Pulchellus, a, um, adj. *pretty fair*.

PULCHER, a, um; adj. [πολυχαρής, περικαλῶν; vel a πολυχρῶος, multorum colorum] *fair, beautiful, excellent, good, brave, gallant, valiant, wise*. \* Hoc facinus pulchrum est, *this is a fine act indeed*. \* Pulcher liber, *a well-pen'd piece*.

Pulcheria, e; f. *a pious empress who left all her goods to the poor*.

+ Pulchralia, ium; pl. n. *junkets*.

Pulchrè; adv. *bravely, fairly, handsomely, finely, soundly*. \* Pulchrè notus, *well-known*. \* Tibi pulchrè est, *you are warm enough*.

+ Pulchresco, ère; neut. *to grow fair*.

Pulchritudo, inis; f. *comeliness, handsomeness*.

Pulchrum, i; n. *a promontory of Africa*.

Pulgiūm, ii; } [βλαχῶν] *pennyroyal*;

Pulejūm, i; n. } *also sweetness of discourse, favouriness*.

PULEX, icis; m. [φύλλα] *a flea*.

Pulicaria, e; f. *flea-bane*.

Pulicaris, e; adj. *of a flea*.

+ Pulicinus, a, um; adj. *of a flea*.

+ Pulicōsitas, atis; f. *abundance of fleas*.

Pulicōsus, a, um; adj. *abounding or over-run with fleas*.

Pullaceus, a, um; adj. *of a dark brown*. See pullus.

Pullāria, e; f. [sc. manus] *the right hand*.

Pullāriæ, arum; pl. f. *some small islands of Istria*.

Pullārius, ii; m. *a poulterer; a sort of soothsayers among the Romans, who divined of good and bad success by the pecking of fowl; a breeder of colts*.

Pullārius, a, um; adj. *of chickens; also of bardashes*.

Pullaster, ri; m. *a cockerel*.

Pullastra, e; f. *a pullet*.

Pullatio, ōnis; f. *a rearing of chickens*.

Pullātus, a, um; adj. *clad in mourning*. \* Pullati or turba pullata, *the meaner sort of people wearing gray or dark-colour'd cloaths*. \* Circulus pullatus, *the silly ignorant company*.

Pullescens, ntis; part. a pullesco, *beginning to be a chicken*.

Pullesco, ère; neut. *to shoot forth a tender sprig*.

Pulletra, } e, f. *a pullet, young*

Pullitra, } *hen*.

Pullicēnus, i; m. *a chicken newly hatched*.

Pulligo, inis; f. *a brownness or darkness of wool*.

+ Pullinārius, ii, m. *a poulterer*.

Pullinus, a, um; adj. *of a colt or chicken*. \* Dentes pullini, *colt's teeth*.

Pullicies, ei; f. } *a brood of chickens or other*

Pullitēs, } *fowl, a young race of bees*.

Pullulasco, ère; } *to sprout or shoot*

Pullūlo, are, neut. } *out, to spread*

Pullulus, i, m. *a foal, chicken, a little sprout or sucker growing under the old stock*.

PULLUS, i; m. Plin. [πῶλος] vel a puellus] *the young of any tame beast or bird; also a bardash*. \* Equi pullus, *a colt*. \* Asini pullus, *an ass colt*. \* Aquilæ pullus, *an eaglet*. \* Gallinæ pullus, *a chicken*. \* Apum pulli, *young bees*. \* Arborum pulli, *the*

*suckers of trees*. Ranæ pulli, *young frogs*.

PULLUS, a, um; adj. [αεὶός] *black, dark-colour'd, mourning*.

+ Pulment-ar, aris; n. *pot-herb*.

Pulmentar-is, e; adj. *of boiled wheat or gruel*.

Pulmentār-um, ii; n. *gruel*.

Pulmentum, i; n. [a puls] *gruel, pap, hasty-pudding, any thing made of corn and water or milk boiled, buttered-wheat, a piece of meat or fish, pleasant food*. \* Pulmenta laboribus empta, *food made pleasant by a stomach got by labour*.

PULMO, ōnis; m. Plin. [πνεύμα, vel a pello] *the lungs, or lights; also a senseless fish, yet giving notice of a storm to come*.

Pulmonaria, e; f. *lung-wort, sage of Jerusalem*.

Pulmōnārius, a, um; adj. *of the lungs, pursey, short-winded, broken-winded*.

Pulmōneus, a, um; adj. *like the lungs, light, swelling*.

Pulmunculus, i; m. *a piece of flesh like the lungs*.

Pulpa, e; f. [a palpo] *the fleshy or brawny part of the body, the soft substance of any fruit or flesh*.

Pulpamentum, i; n. *collops, a dainty bit*.

+ Pulpido, inis; f. *a roll of bread*.

PULPITUM, i; n. [βολῆς, vel a palpo] *a scaffold upon the stage where the actors were, a pulpit, a desk, a balcony*.

Pulpo, are; neut. [a sono] *to cry like a vulture*.

+ Pulpōsus, a, um; adj. *brawny, fleshy*.

PULS, pultis, f. [πολτός] *hasty-pudding, paste*. \* Puls frumentacea, *frumenty*.

Pulsatilis, e; adj. *beating*. \* Vena pulsatilis, *the pulses*.

+ Pulsatilla, e; f. *black hellebore*.

Pulsatio, ōnis; f. Ter. *a beating or knocking, a playing on an instrument*.

Pulsator, ōnis; m. Plaut. *a striker*.

\* Citharæ pulsator, *a toucher of the lute*.

Pulsatus, a, um; part. *beaten, stricken, played on, stamped, pounded*.

+ Pulsim; adv. *in a beating manner*.

Pulso, are; act. cum acc. [a pello] *to knock, beat, strike, play on an instrument*. \* Pulsant pectus meum, *they grate me*.

+ Pulsula, e; f. *a blister upon one's foot by too hard walking*.

Pulsus, ūs; m. Plin. *a beating, a pulse*.

Pulsus, a, um; part. *of pello; smitten, driven away, played upon*.

Pultarium, ii; n. *a pottinger*.

Pultarius, ii; m. *a pipkin*.

Pulticula, e; f. *pap or gruel*.

Pultificus, a, um; adj. *whereof gruel is made*.

Pultriphagus, a, um; adj. *eating pap or gruel*.

Pulto, are, *to knock often, to rap*.

+ Pulver, eris; m. *dust*. See pulvis.

Pulverārius, a, um; adj. *of dust*.

\* Pulveraria theca, *a sand box*.

Pulveratio, ōnis, f. *a covering with light and loose mould, a dissolving to dust or powder*.

+ Pulverescō, ère, *to become dust*.

Pulverēus, a, um; adj. *dusty, small as dust, covered with dust*.

+ Pulverizo, are; act. *to powder*; Pulverō,



**Pulvĕro**, āre; to lay dust upon. \* *No lo hic pulveret, there shall no dust be raised to hinder you.*  
**Pulvĕrosus**, a, um; adj. full of dust.  
**Pulvĕrulentus**, a, um; adj. dusty, bedusted, very dusty.  
**Pulvillus**, i; m. [a pulvinus] a cushion.  
**Pulvinar**, āris; n. a cushion, pillow a pallet on which an image was exposed; also a temple, and a garden.  
**Pulvinarium**, ii; n. the pallet on which an image was exposed; a shrine or altar.  
**Pulvinatus**, a, um; adj. Col. standing up round like a cushion.  
**† Pulvinitorius**, ii; m. a garden-bed.  
**Pulvinulus**, i; m. a little cushion, or bed in a garden.  
**Pulvinus**, i; m. Col. [a pulvis vel pelis] a bolster or pillow, a couch or cushion; a bed in a garden, a green to lie on, a high walk or terrace; also a shelf or sand-bank in the sea.  
**PULVIS**, ōris; c. Liv. [a Πηλός, lutum] dust, powder, spice, a place of exercise, the lists, a horse-race. \* *In suo pulvere currere, to fight on his own dunghill.* \* *Citra pulverem, with ease.*  
**Pulvisculus**, i; m. } fine dust or sand.  
**Pulvisculum**, i; n. } \* *Rem auferat cum pulvisculo, let him sweep dust and all.*  
**PUMEX**, icis; c. Plin. [a spuma, vel a πτυμα, spuo] a pumice-stone. \* *Lævius pumice, exceeding smooth.* \* *A pumice aquam quærere, to seek relief from one that is hard-hearted.*  
**Pūmicatio**, ōnis; f. a polishing.  
**† Pūmicator**, ōris; m. a polisher, he that rubs off hair with a pumice-stone.  
**Pūmicatus**, a, um; part. [a pumicor] polished, smoothed.  
**Pūmiceus**, a, um; adj. of or like a pumice, dry, hollow.  
**Pūmico**, āre; act. acc. to smooth or polish with a pumice, to rub off hair.  
**Pūmicōsus**, a, um; adj. full of pumice-stones; also dry and hollow like a pumice.  
**Pūmilio**, } ōnis; m. a dwarf.  
**Pūmilo**, }  
**† Pūmilius**, ii; m. a dwarf.  
**PUMILUS**, a, um; adj. [a πρυμν, pugnis] dwarfish.  
**† Pūndā**, æ; f. a thrust or stab; also revenge.  
**† Pūncariola**, æ; f. a little skirmish.  
**Pūncim**; adv. with a prick or thrust.  
**\* Pūncim petere**, to stab, to run at, or make a thrust.  
**Pūncio**, ōnis; f. a pricking, a stitch.  
**Pūnciuncula**, æ; f. a little prick with a needle, pin, or bodkin.  
**Pūncio**, āre; to point.  
**Pūncium**, i; n. } [a pūngo] a point.  
**Pūncus**, i; m. } little, an indivisible mite, a prick or thrust, a moment. \* *Omne tulit punctum, (Hor.) he carried every voice.* \* *Pūncum junci, the picked top of a bulrush.*  
**Pūncūra**, æ; f. a pricking.  
**Pūncus**, a, um; part. of pūngor; pricked, vexed, stung; also pricked down.  
**Pūncus**, ūs; m. a pricking or sticking. \* *Oculi punctu eruti, eyes picked out.*  
**† Pūngito**, āre; to prick often.

**PUNGO**, pūpūgi or pūnxi, punctum pūngere; act. cum accus. [πύγνω] to prick, sting, vex. \* *Pūngit me rursus, I am troubled again.*  
**Pūnicans**, ntis, adj. ruddy, reddening.  
**Pūniceus**, a, um; adj. scarlet, light-red.  
**Pūnico**, āre; to paint the face.  
**Pūnicus**, } a, um; adj. Carthagi-  
**Pūnicanus**, } nian or African, red as scarlet; \* *Pomum Pūnicum, a pomegranate.* \* *Fides Pūnica, falsehood.* \* *Fenestræ Pūnicæ, wooden windows with close joints.*  
**Pūnio**, ire; act. [a pœna] to punish. \* *Capite pūnire, to behead.*  
**Pūnior**, iri; pass. to be punished.  
**† Pūnitio**, ōnis; f. a punishing.  
**Pūnitor**, ōris; m. a punisher.  
**Pūnitus**, a, um; part. a punior; punished.  
**Pūpa**, æ; f. a girl, baby.  
**Pūpilla**, æ; f. the ball or apple of the eye; also an orphan girl.  
**Pūpillaris**, e; adj. of a ward.  
**† Pūpillāritas**, ātis; f. nonage.  
**Pūpillo**, āre; neut. to cry like a peacock.  
**Pūpillus**, i; m. a fatherless boy.  
**PUPPIS**, is; f. Vir. [a πῆμα, dii tutelares ad puppim] the poop, or stern of a ship; also the whole ship; and the government of a state. \* *Sedebamus in puppi, we were of the council of state.*  
**Pūppius**, ii; m. a tragical poet.  
**Pūpula**, æ; f. the apple of the eye.  
**Pūpulum**, i; n. a city on the south side of Sardinia.  
**Pūpulus**, i; m. a very little boy.  
**PUPUS**, i; m. [βουπαις] a little boy, a puppet.  
**Pure**; adv. purely, cleanly, perfectly, without limitation or condition.  
**Pūrgabilis**, e; adj. to be cleansed.  
**Pūrgāmen**, inis, n. } the off-scouring  
**Pūrgamentum**, i, n. } or draught in channels or privies. \* *Pūrgamenta interdum creat terra pro frugibus, sometimes the earth brings forth rubbish instead of good corn.*  
**Pūrgatio**, ōnis; f. Cels. a cleansing, expiation, a purge, excuse. \* *Pūrgationes foeminarum, womens terms.*  
**Pūrgator**, ōris; m. a purger, cleanser.  
**Pūrgatorium**, ii; n. purgatory.  
**Pūrgātorius**, a, um; adj. of purging.  
**Pūrgatus**, a, um; part. purged, excused.  
**Pūrgito**, āre; to cleanse much.  
**PURGO**, āre; act. cum accus. Cic. [qu. pus vel purum ago] to purge, cleanse, excuse. \* *Pūrgare rationes, to clear the accounts.* \* *Pūrgare alvum, to take a purge.* \* *Pūrgare pisces, to wash and scale fishes.* \* *Pūrgare fastidium, to cure the weakness of the stomach, to remove squeamishness and loathing of victuals.*  
**Pūrificatio**, ōnis; f. a purifying; also the purification or candlemas-day.  
**† Pūrificatorium**, ii; n. a cleanser.  
**Pūrifico**, āre; act. to purify, cleanse.  
**Pūritas**, ātis; f. pureness, cleanness.  
**Pūritēr**; adv. purely, clearly.  
**PURPURA**, æ; f. Cic. [λεπτοπύρα] purple; also the purple-fish; the robe of Roman magistrates; magistracy, dignity.  
**Pūrpuraceus**, a, um; adj. of purple.  
**Pūrpurans**, ntis; bleeding, or bloody.

**Pūrpurariæ**, islands in the Atlantick sea, about the Fortunate ones.  
**Pūrpurarius**, a, um; adj. of purple.  
**\* Officina pūrpuraria**, a shop to dye purple in.  
**Pūrpurasco**, ēre; neut. to grow purple-coloured.  
**Pūrpuratus**, a, um; clad in purple.  
**\* Pūrpuratus pater**, a cardinal.  
**Pūrpuratus**, i; m. a prince in rich purple robes.  
**Pūrpureus**, a, um; adj. purple-coloured. \* *Pūrpurei tyranni, tyrants clad in purple.* \* *Mare pūpureum, the sea reflecting the red sun-beams.*  
**Pūrpurissatus**, a, um; part. painted red.  
**Pūrpurisso**, āre; to paint red or carnation-colour.  
**Pūrpurissa**, æ; f. } Spanish red  
**Pūrpurissum**, i; n. } paint.  
**† Pūrpurites**; a reddish marble of Egypt.  
**Pūrpuro**, āre; neut. to be of a deep red, to dye of that colour.  
**Pūrulentē**; adv. filthily, with much corrupt matter.  
**† Pūrulentia**, æ; f. corruption or matter.  
**Pūrulentus**, a, um; adj. full of corrupt matter, filthy.  
**Pūrum**, i; n. the open air.  
**PURUS**, a, um; adj. Liv. [Heb. phar] pure, clean, clear, unmixed, without exception. \* *Pura vestimenta, plain garments without gold or welt.* \* *Purum argentum, plate not engraven.* \* *Pura hasta, a truncheon without a socket of iron.* \* *Purus putus, unmixed, pure and tried.* \* *Puræ genæ, cheeks without hair.* \* *Pura charta, clean paper not yet wrote on.*  
**PUS**, ūris; n. Cels. [πύς] corruption, matter. \* *Movere pus, to draw a sore.* \* *Maturare pus, to bring a sore to a head.*  
**† Pusa**, æ; f. a wench or girl.  
**† Puscus**, ei; m. a little boy.  
**Puscius**, a famous martyr under the king of Persia, having been the overseer of all his artificers.  
**Pūstillānimis**, e; adj. } cowardly,  
**Pūstillānimus**, a, um; } faint-hearted, low-spirited.  
**Pūstillānimitas**, ātis; f. faint-heartedness, cowardice.  
**Pūstillānimitēr**; adv. cowardly.  
**† Pūstillulus**, a, um; exceeding small.  
**Pūstillum**, i; n. a little.  
**Pūstillus**, a, um; adj. [a pusio] little, small, base, faint. \* *Pūstillus homo, a pitiful fellow.*  
**† Pūstinus**, a, um; adj. little, small.  
**Pūstio**, ōnis; m. [a puer] a little child, bardash.  
**† Pūstiola**, æ; f. a little girl.  
**† Pūstunculus**, i; m. a very little boy.  
**Pūstula**, æ; f. Cels. [a pus] a blister, wheal.  
**Pūstulatus**, a, um; adj. Cels. rising up in blisters. \* *Argentum pūstulatum, embossed plate.*  
**Pūstulosus**, a, um; adj. full of blisters.  
**Pūstula**, æ; f. Cels. [a pus] a blister, push, also St. Anthony's fire, and small risings in loaves while a baking.  
**Pūstulatus**, } a, um; adj. full of blis-  
**Pūstulosus**, } ters, blains, wheals.  
**† Pūstus**, i; m. a boy.  
**Putā**; adv. [a puto] suppose, for instance.



**Putā,** æ, f. Hor. [*πρόβα*, *præputiā*] a little girl; a little strumpet.  
**Putāmen,** inis; n. Cic. a shell, pruning; the rind, cup.  
**Putatio,** ōnis; f. Cic. a pruning; also credit, worthiness.  
**Putativē;** adv. Hier. in opinion or fancy.  
**Putativus,** a, um; adj. Tert. imaginary, supposed.  
**Putator,** ōris; m. Plin. a pruner, vine-dresser.  
**Putatorius,** a, um; adj. Ulp. of or for pruning.  
**Putatus,** a, um; part. pruned, dressed.  
**Puteal,** ālis; n. Cic. [*ἀ puteus*] the cover of a well; also the seat of a great officer or judge; an expiatory altar for places struck with thunderbolts; the court of common-pleas at Rome.  
**Puteālis,** e; adj. Col. } of a well.  
**Puteanus,** a, um; adj. } \* Aqua puteana, Plin. well-water.  
**Putearius,** ii; m. Plin. a borer, or digger of wells.  
**PUTEŌ,** ēre; neut. Hor. to sink.  
**Puteoli,** ōrum; m. pl. a town in Italy, called Puzzuolo.  
**Puteolani,** the people of Puzzuolo.  
**Pateoli,** ōrum; pl. m. places of sulphurous waters.  
**Puteolus,** i; m. a little well or pit.  
**Putesco,** ēre; neut. to grow rank.  
**PUTEUS,** i; m. Plin. [*ἀ πότες*, *potus*, vel *ἀ βάθος*, *profundum*] a well or pit.  
**Puticuli,** ōrum; pl. m. the common burying-place without the Esquiline gate by Rome.  
**Putidē;** adv. Cic. rankly, affectedly, odiously.  
**Putidissimulus,** a, um; adj. Cic. somewhat rank, or affected more than ordinary or should be.  
**Putidulus,** a, um; adj. dim. a putidus; somewhat rank or affected, odious.  
**Putidus,** a, um; adj. Cic. [*ἀ puteo*] rank, stale, affected. \* Oratio putida, an oration too much larded with quaint phrases. \* Vereor ne putidum sit, I am afraid it will be altogether unnecessary and displeasing.  
**Putissimus,** a, um; adj. superl. a putus; most accurate.  
**Putitus,** i; m. a fool.  
**PUTO,** āre, act. Cic. [*ἀ πρὸς*, *exploro*, vel *ἀ putus*] to prune, to count, debate and sum up, think, cast in one mind, cast up, consider. \* Putare rationem, to make out a reckoning. \* Putare aliquo in numero, to have in some esteem. \* Recte putas, you are in the right.  
**Putor,** ōris, m. Stat. [*ἀ puteo*] a sink, rankness. \* Nancisci putorem, to have a sinking smell.  
**Putorius,** ii; m. a fitcher.  
**Putredo,** inis, f. rottenness.  
**Putrefacio,** ēci, aum, acēro, act. cum accus. to make rotten, or putrify, dissolve.  
**Putrefactio,** ōnis, f. putrefaction.  
**Putrefactus,** a, um; part. putrefied.  
**PUTREO,** ēre, neut. [*ἀ πρὸς*, *putreo*] to rot or be rotten.  
**Putresco,** ēre, neut. to grow rotten.  
**Putrido,** āre, to make rotten.  
**Putridus,** a, um; rotten, perished.  
**Putrilago,** inis; f. a putrefying disease.

**Putrilentia,** æ; f. rottenness.  
**Putris,** e, adj. rotten, light or brittle. \* In venerem putris, a goatish leacher. \* Putre solum, light earth dropping presently into dust.  
**Putror,** ōris, m. rottenness.  
**Putus,** a, um; adj. [*ἀ purus*] tried, unmixed. \* Argentum purum putum, pure fine silver without dross. \* Putissime orationes, very clean and elegant orations. \* Purus putus est ipse, 'tis the self same person.  
**Putus,** i; m. a wanton boy or minion.

## P ante Y.

**Pyania,** sacrifices among the Athenians.  
**Pychon,** a cubit.  
**Pycnosis,** a thickening, stopping.  
**Pycnostylon,** n. a cloister or other place full of pillars.  
**Pycnus,** i; m. a river of Crete.  
**Pyctia,** æ; m. a champion, a Pyctes; } game-cock.  
**Pyctacium,** ii; n. Lampr. a schedule.  
**Pyctomachus,** i; a fighter at hand-cuffs.  
**Pydes,** a city and river of Pisidia.  
**Pyenis,** a city of the Colchi.  
**Pyga,** æ; f. a buttock.  
**Pygela,** æ; f. a city of Ionia.  
**PYGMÆUS,** i; m. [*πυγμαῖος*] a pigmy or dwarf.  
**Pygmæi,** mountainous Indian dwarfs said to have continual wars with the cranes.  
**Pygmæus,** a, um; adj. of the Pygmæi.  
**Pygmalion,** ōnis; m. the son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido, who slew Sichæus for his money; also the son of Cilix, who begat Paphus on an ivory statue.  
**Pyla,** æ; f. a port or gate, a straight or narrow passage.  
**Pylacæum,** i; n. a city of Phrygia.  
**Pylades,** the sure friend of Orestes, who proffered to lay down their lives for one another.  
**Pylæ,** a city of Cappadocia, and mountains of Æthiopia.  
**Pylæmenes,** a Paphlagonian captain slain by Menelaus at the Trojan war.  
**Pylæus,** i; m. a mountain of Lesbos.  
**Pylagora,** æ; f. Ceres, so called.  
**Pylène,** ēs; f. a city of Ætolia.  
**Pyleon,** i; n. a city of Thessaly.  
**Pylora,** æ; f. an island of Persia.  
**Pyloros,** a city of Crete.  
**Pylorus,** i; m. the nether orifice or mouth of the stomach, the maw-gut.  
**Pylus,** a city of Messenia, Arcadia and Elis, all three subject to Nestor.  
**Pyllus,** a, um; adj. of Pylus.  
**PYRA,** æ; f. [*πύρα*] a funeral-pile, a bonfire.  
**Pyracmon,** ōnis; m. one of Vulcan's servants.  
**Pyracmos,** i; m. one slain by Ceneus.  
**Pyræa,** æ; f. part of Thessaly.  
**Pyraemes,** a king of Eubœa.  
**Pyræi,** pl. m. a people of Dalmatia.  
**Pyrælis,** idis, f. a fire-fly, a candle-fly.  
**Pyramea arbor** [*ἀ Pyramus*] a mulberry-tree.  
**Pyramidæus,** a, um; adj. rising up with a spire or steeple-wise.  
**Pyramides,** um; pl. f. Egyptian buildings like spire steeples, being a vain ostentation of their wealth.

**PYRAMIS,** idis; f. [*Πυραμῖς*] a pyramid, obelisk, steeple.  
**Pyramus,** i; m. a young man of Babylon, in love with Thisbe, whom he appointed to meet without the city; but she being frightened by a lion, ran away and left her scarf behind, which he found, and thinking she had been slain, killed himself; she returning, and finding him dead, fell upon the same sword under a mulberry tree, which turned the berries from white to red ever since, as the poets say.  
**Pyramus,** i; a river which runs through the streights of mount Taurus and Cilicia.  
**Pyrauder,** ri; m. a treasurer of Athens, stoned by the people, because in the time of war he delivered out corn too sparingly; an historian.  
**Pyraus,** i; m. a Trojan slain by Ajax; also a city of Phthia.  
**Pyrausta,** æ; a fire-fly.  
**Pyreicus,** i; m. a famous painter.  
**Pyren,** ēnis; m. the kernel of an olive, cherry-stone, &c. also a precious stone.  
**Pyrenæa,** æ; f. a city of Locris.  
**Pyrenæa Venus,** or Templum Veneris, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, Capo de Creuz.  
**Pyrene,** } the greatest mountain  
**Pyrenæus,** } of Spain, dividing it  
 from France, from the middle of  
 which they say both seas may be  
 seen.  
**Pyrenæus,** a, um; adj. of Pyrene.  
**Pyrethrum,** i; n. bartram, or bastard-pellitory.  
**Pyretum,** i; n. a place where grain grows.  
**Pyretus,** i; m. a burning fever.  
**Pyrganum,** a sea-town of Tuscany.  
**Pyrgenses,** ium, pl. people of Achæa.  
**Pyrgi,** ōrum, pl. m. } a city of He-  
 truria.  
**Pyrgenses,** ium, pl. } the people of  
 Pyrgites, tum, pl. m. } Pyrgi.  
**Pyrgion,** a city of Crete.  
**Pyrgitæ,** arum; pl. m. the Cretans.  
**Pyrgo,** ōnis, f. the nurse of Priamus's children.  
**Pyrgobatis,** a house built like a tower.  
**Pyrgopolinices,** is; m. a great heifer, all-man-sir.  
**Pyrgus,** i; m. Hor. a tower, dice-box, a ballot-box; also a troop of horse.  
**Pyrgus,** i; m. a city of Marmarica, called also Barda.  
**Pyrimons,** ōntis, f. the city Spyer in Germany.  
**Pyriasis,** is; f. a plaister to assuage the burning of a fever; also a black precious stone very much heated by rubbing.  
**Pyrimalum,** i; n. a pearmain.  
**Pyriind-us,** } i; f. cities of Caria.  
**Pyri-us,** }  
**Pyrites;** m. a thunder-stone, a wperas-stone, a fire-stone.  
**Pyro;** f. the name of a sea-nymph.  
**Pyrobolus,** i; m. } a grenade.  
**Pyrobolum,** i; n. }  
**Pyrocorax,** ācis; m. a crow with red feet and bill.  
**Pyrodes,** the son of Cilix, who is said to be the first that struck fire with a flint.  
**Pyrois,** ōntis; m. one of the horses of the sun; also the planet Mars.  
 + Pyro-



† *Pyrola*, æ; f. the herb winter-green.  
*Pyromantia*, æ; f. divination by fire.  
*Pyron*, an historian, who thought that after forty days Adam entered into paradise again.  
*Pyronæa*, æ; f. a city of Locris.  
*Pyrophlegethon*, a fiery river in hell.  
*Pyropus*, i; m. a carbuncle-stone.  
*Pyroticum medicamentum*, Jun. a caustic.  
*Pyrpile*, ês; f. an island in the Ægean sea, where fire is supposed to be first found, and is thought to be the same as Delos.  
*Pyrria*, æ; f. the wife of Deucalion, who with her husband, after the flood, is said to restore mankind, by throwing stones over their heads; also a city of Caria and Ionia; also an island about Mæotis devoured by the sea.  
*Pyrria*, } Thessaly, so called from  
*Pyrria*, } Deucalion's wife.  
*Pyrriæi*, a people of Æthiopia.  
*Pyrriand-er*, ri; m. a notable crafty sycophant.  
*Pyrriandricus*, a, um; adj. of Pyrriander.  
*Pyrrias*, æ; m. a merchant of Ithaca, who took pity of an old man, and bought him of the pirates; together with some barrels of pitch which belonged to him; and to requite him, the old man discovered abundance of money hid among the pitch; whereupon he grew rich, and sacrificed an ox in gratitude to him, which occasioned the proverb, \* *Nemo bene merito bovem immolavit præter Pyrriam*.  
*Pyrrihicharius*, ii; m. a soldier dancing in armour.  
*Pyrrihiche*, ês; f. a dancing in armour.  
*Pyrrihichius*, ii; m. a foot consisting of two short syllables, as *bônus*.  
*Pyrrihus*, a city of Laconia.  
*Pyrrihidæ*, the kings of the Molossi, so called from Pyrrihus.  
*Pyrriho*, ônis; m. a certain painter, who afterwards turned philosopher.  
*Pyrrihopæcilus*, marble of which the Egyptians made their obelisks, dedicated to the sun.  
*Pyrrihus*, i; m. a king of Epirus, slain by the fall of a tile at his taking of Argos; also the son of Achilles, called otherwise Neoptolemus; also the twenty-eighth king of Macedonia, and the son of Dædalus, who, as Aristotle says, first invented painting in Greece.  
*Pyrum*, i; n. [à *Πῦρ*, ignis] a pear.  
 \* *Pyrum amerinum*, a winter or St. Thomas's pear. \* *Pyrum crustum*, a St. James's or Catherine pear. \* *Pyrum hordearium*, a musk-pear. \* *Pyrum volenum*, a warden-pear. \* *Vesci pyris*, to feed on pears.  
*Pyrus*, i; f. a pear-tree.  
*Pythia*, æ; f. an island before Smyrna.  
*Pythagoras*, æ; f. a philosopher of Samos, the first author of metempsychosis, or the passing of the soul into other bodies.  
*Pythagoræus*, a, um; adj. of Pythagoras.  
*Pythagoricus*, } thagoras.  
*Pythaula*, æ; f. a song to Apollo.  
*Pytharmus*, i; m. an historian of Ephesus.  
*Pytheus*, i; m. an exceeding rich man in the time of Xerxes.  
*Pythia*, æ; f. the priestess of Apollo.

*Pythia*, orum; n. games instituted in honour of Apollo, for killing the serpent Python.  
*Pythias*, a Pythagorean, the friend of Damon.  
*Pythicus*, a, um; adj. of the serpent Python.  
*Pythius*, } pent Python.  
*Pythionices*, a conqueror at the Pythian games.  
*Pythis*, a famous painter.  
*Pythius*, Apollo so called from the serpent Python.  
*Pytho*, a city of Phocis.  
*Pythodorus*, i; m. a famous carver.  
*Python*, ônis; m. a serpent of a wonderful bigness, bred of the corruption of the earth after Deucalion's flood, slain by Apollo; also a spirit of prophecy, and one possessed therewith.  
*Python*, a most eloquent orator of Byzantium.  
*Python*, } a place in Asia, where  
*Pythonescome*, } the flocks at their first coming meet together, tearing her in pieces that comes last.  
*Pythonicus*, a, um; adj. possessed with an evil spirit of soothsaying.  
*Pythopolis*, a city of Caria; and another of Mysia in Asia.  
*Pythionissa*, æ; f. a woman possessed with an evil spirit of soothsaying.  
 † *Pytilissare*, to go on tiptoe, stretching one hand forward and the other backward.  
*Pytisma*, } âtis; n: a spitting  
*Pytilisma*, } cut.  
*Pyxacantha*, æ; f. the box-tree.  
*Pyxidatus*, a, um, made box-wise.  
*Pyxidicula*, æ; f. a little box.  
*Pyxirates*, the river Euphrates, so called about the head.  
*Pyxis*, a city of the Oenotrii.  
*PYXIS*, idis; f. [Πύξις] a box; also the hollowness in which the knuckle-bone turns. \* *Pyxis nautica*, the mariner's compass.  
*Pyxites*, a river in Themiscyrena by Trapezus.  
*Pyxus*, untis, a city in Sicily.

## Q ante U.

**Q** Abbreviat. for quantus, quare, quandoque, quartus, qui, quintus, &c.  
*Quà*; adv. [à quis] which way, by what method or way, on which side, as, as far as, how, both, partly. \* *Qua terra*, qua aqua, what by land, and what by sea. \* *Qua gratia*, qua de causa, wherefore. \* *Qua est impudentia*; how strangely impudent is he? \* *Non quâ filius alicujus*, sed quâ homo æstimatur, he is not considered as the son of such a person, but only as a man.  
*Quacunque*; adv. by whatsoever way.  
*Quadantenus*; adv. in some measure, to some degree.  
*Quadi*, a people of Germany.  
*Quadra*, æ; f. [à quatuor] a trencher, a quarter, a square, a quarry. \* *Quadra placentæ*, a cheese-cake. \* *Alienâ vivere quadrâ*, to live upon another.  
*Quadrâgênarius*, a, um; adj. of forty, forty years old.  
*Quadrâgeni*, æ, a; adj. forty. \* *Quadrâgena annua*, forty thousand sesterces per annum.

*Quadrâgêsima*, æ; f. the fortieth part, also Lent.  
*Quadragesimalis*, e; adj. of Lent, or the fortieth.  
*Quadrâgêsimus*, a, um, the fortieth.  
*Quadrages*; adv. forty times.  
*Quadrâginta*; adj. pl. indec. forty.  
*Quadrangularis*; } adj. four-  
*Quadrangulus*, a, um; } corner'd.  
 † *Quadrângulâtus*, a, um; adj. made with four corners.  
*Quadrans*, ntis; m. [à quartus] a Roman coin, the fourth part of the as, near the value of our halfpenny, made of brass or lead, with the picture of a ship or frigate on it, whence we read of quadrans ratitus; or because it was the wherry-man's fare; it was also the price of bathing, publicly paid to the keeper of the bagnio; the fourth part or quarter of any number, measure, weight, whence we render it a quartern, and a farthing. \* *Quadrans assis*, three ounces. \* *Quadrans pedis*, three inches. \* *Quadrans operæ*, the fourth part of a day's work.  
*Quadrantal*, âlis; n. a cubical vessel of a solid foot; the amphora, containing about ten English gallons or eight congii.  
*Quadrantâlis*, e; adj. a span or four fingers long.  
*Quadrantâria*, æ; f. a common harlot.  
*Quadrantârius*, a, um; adj. of or worth a farthing.  
*Quadrantâta terræ*, a farthing-deal of land.  
*Quadrarius*, a, um, four-square.  
 † *Quadrassis*, is; f. four pound weight.  
*Quadrata*, a place in Rome against Apollo's temple; also Rome itself, so called, a city of Italy; and other places.  
*Quadrâtârius*, ii; m. a stone-cutter.  
*Quadrâtum*; adv. in a square form.  
*Quadrâtum*, i; n. a square.  
*Quadrâtura*, æ; f. a squaring.  
*Quadratura lunæ*, the half moon.  
*Quadratus*, i; m. a bishop of Athens; also a Roman historian, who wrote fifteen books in the Ionick dialect, reaching to the thousandth year after the building of the city.  
*Quadratus*, a, um; A. & P. square, or squared. \* *Saxum quadratum*, free-stone. \* *Corpus quadratum*, a middle-size. \* *Quadratum agmen*, battel-array. \* *Quadrati boves*, strong well-made oxen.  
*Quadriceps*, gen. ipitis; adj. 2 art. having four heads.  
 † *Quâdricornis*; adj. with four horns.  
 † *Quâdricussis*; f. forty pound weight.  
*Quadrîdens*, gen. dentis; adj. 3 art. having four teeth or tines.  
 † *Quadrîduânus*, a, um; adj. of four days.  
*Quadrîduennis*, e; adj. of four days continuance.  
*Quâdriennis*, e; adj. of four years.  
*Quâdriennium*, ii; n. [à quatuor & annus] the space of four years.  
*Quadrifariâ*; adv. in four parts, four ways.  
*Quadrîfidus*, a, um; adj. [à findo] cleft into four parts.  
*Quadrîfluvius*, a, um; adj. running in four veins or streams.  
*Quadrîforis*, e; adj. having four gates or a square hole.  
*Quadriformis*, e; adj. of a four-fold form.  
*Quadrîfrons*, ntis; adj. having four foreheads,



foreheads, an epithet of Janus.  
**Quadriga**, æ; f. [à quatuor & jū-  
 gum] a chariot or coach with four  
 horses.  
**Quadrigæ**, arum; pl. f. a team of  
 four horses.  
 † **Quadrīgāmus**, i; m. a man four  
 times married.  
**Quadrīgārius**, ii; m. a charioteer.  
**Q. Cl. Quadrīgārius**, an ancient Ro-  
 man historian.  
**Quadrīgārius**, a, um; adj. of a cha-  
 rioteer.  
**Quadrīgātus**, a, um; adj. having the  
 stamp of a chariot on it.  
**Quadrīgēmīnus**, a, um, fourfold.  
 † **Quadrīgēnārius**, a, um, of forty.  
**Quadrīgūla**, æ; f. a little chariot  
 with four pitiful horses.  
**Quadrījūgis**, e; } adj. [à qua-  
**Quadrījūgus**, a, um; } tuor & jū-  
 gum] drawn by four horses. \* Qua-  
 drijugi and quadrijuges, four horses  
 in a chariot.  
**Quadrīlātērus**, a, um, of four sides.  
**Quadrīlibris**, e; adj. of four pounds.  
 † **Quadrīlinguis**, e, of four tongues.  
**Quadrīmānus**, a, um, of four hands.  
**Quadrīmātus**, ūs; m, the age of four  
 years. \* Quadrīmatum agere, to  
 be four years old.  
 † **Quadrīmēmbri**, re; adj. of four  
 parts or members.  
**Quadrīmēnsis**, e; } adj. of  
**Quadrīmēnstruus**, a, um; } four  
**Quadrīmēstris**, e; } months.  
**Quadrīmōdus**, a, um, of four ways.  
**Quadrīmūlus**, a, um; adj. almost  
 or but four years old.  
**Quadrīnus**, a, um; adj. [ab annus]  
 four years old.  
**Quadrīnalis**, e; adj. of four years.  
**Quadrīgēnārius**, a, um; adj. of four  
 hundred.  
**Quadrīngēni**, } æ, a; adj. pl. four  
**Quadrīngēni**, } hundred.  
**Quadrīcēni**, }  
**Quadrīgēntēnus**, } a, um; adj.  
**Quadrīgēntēsīmus**, } the four hun-  
 dredth.  
**Quadrīgēnti**, æ, a; adj. [à quatuor  
 & centum] four hundred.  
**Quadrīgēntiēs**; adv. four hundred  
 times.  
 † **Quadrīgēntūplus**, a, um; adj.  
 four hundred fold.  
 † **Quadrīnoctium**, ii; n. the space of  
 four nights.  
 † **Quadrīnodus**, a, um; adj. of four  
 knots.  
**Quadrīnus**, a, um; adj. four. \*  
 Quadrīni circuitus febris, a quar-  
 tan ague.  
**Quadrīpartilis**, e, divided into four,  
 quartered.  
**Quadrīpartio**, ōnis; f. a quartering.  
 † **Quadrīpartior**, iri; dep. to quarter,  
 or divide into four parts.  
 † **Quadrīpartitō**; adv. in four parts.  
**Quadrīpartitus**, } a, um; adj. divi-  
**Quadrīpartitus**, } ded into four.  
 † **Quadrīpūctālis**, e, of four points.  
**Quadrīrēmīs**, is; f. a galley with  
 four benches of rowers.  
 † **Quadrīrotis**, e; adj. having four  
 wheels.  
 † **Quadrīscōco**, are, to cut in four parts.  
 † **Quadrīsyllabus**, a, um; adj. of  
 four syllables.  
**Quadrīviālis**, e; adj. of four ways.  
**Quadrīvium**, ii; n. [à via] a place  
 where four ways meet, as Carfax in  
 Oxford.  
**Quadr-o**, āre; [à quadra] act. to

square, make fit; neut. to fall out  
 even, to hit. \* Quoniam ita tibi  
 quadrat, because you think it fitting.  
 \* Quadrare in aliquem, or ad ali-  
 quid, to agree or suit exactly with.  
**Quadrūla**, æ; f. a little square.  
 † **Quadrūlātus**, a, um; adj. square.  
**Quadrūm**, i; n. a square, quarry. \*  
 In quadrūm redigere sententias, to  
 frame sentences to a just number of  
 well-ranked words.  
**Quadrūpēdāns**, ntis; part. à qua-  
 drupēdo; going on four feet. \*  
**Quadrupedāns** tonitus, a noise made  
 by the trampling of horses.  
 † **Quadrupedāria**, æ; f. a carrying on  
 a four-footed beast.  
**Quadrūpēdo**, are; neut. to gallop.  
**Quadrūpēdus**, a, um; adj. standing  
 or going on four feet.  
**Quadrūpes**, gen. ēdis; adj. [à qua-  
 tuor & pes] four-footed, crawling  
 upon all four. \* Quadrupedem  
 constringere, Ter. to tie the neck and  
 heels.  
**Quadrūpes**, ēdis; m. and f. a  
 horse.  
**Quadruplātor**, ōris; m. an informer  
 who is to have the fourth part of a  
 confiscated estate.  
**Quadruplex**, icis; adj. four-fold.  
**Quadruplicātio**, ōnis; f. an increas-  
 ing to a four-fold sum.  
**Quadruplicatō**; } adv. in a fourfold  
**Quadruplō**; } proportion.  
 † **Quadrupliciter**, four several ways.  
 † **Quadruplic-o**, āre; act. acc. to in-  
 crease four-fold.  
**Quadrupl-or**, āri; dep. to play the  
 informer; likewise to be amerced to  
 pay a four-fold restitution.  
**Quadruplum**, i; n. four times so  
 much.  
**Quadrūplus**, a, um; adj. four-fold.  
**Quadrurb-s**, is; f. the city Athens.  
**Quadrus**, a, um; adj. four-square.  
**Quadrussis**, is; f. four pound weight.  
**Quadrus**, a, um; adj. four-fold;  
 four-square.  
**Quæ**, the fem. gender of qui, who,  
 which. \* Quæ tua est humanitas,  
 such is your goodness.  
**Quæritābundus**, a, um; adj. seeking  
 narrowly.  
**Quæritō**, are; act. to search narrowly  
 for, to ask earnestly after.  
**QUÆ-RO**, sivi, itum, rere; act.  
 acc. [à χρῆμα careo, vel ab Heb.  
 kara vocavit] to ask, to search, seek  
 for, to get, to question, controvert,  
 bring into trial, to wish for in a  
 slighting way. \* Victum quærere  
 manibus, to earn one's living by  
 labour. \* Quæritur inter medi-  
 cos, the question among physicians  
 is. \* Quære qui malit, a rude  
 and unmannerly refusal. \* Quæ-  
 rere invidiam ex re aliqua alicui,  
 to cause any one to be envied by  
 others. \* Quærere rem mercatu-  
 ris faciendis, to get an estate by  
 merchandizing. \* Quærere om-  
 nes ad unum exemplum, to mea-  
 sure all by the same standard. \*  
 Quærere sitim, to endeavour to be  
 athirst. \* Quærere somnum, to  
 cause to sleep.  
 † **Quærens**, ntis; part. of quæro;  
 praying.  
**Quæritō**, ōnis; f. a search, an exa-  
 mination.  
**Quæritō**, āre; [à quæro] to desire  
 often.  
**Quæstor**, ōris; m. a judge upon

life and death, an examiner, a mar-  
 shal.  
**Quæsitum**, i; n. a question, or de-  
 mand; also a thing gotten.  
**Quæsitus**, a, um; A. & P. ior, iſſi-  
 mus, [of quæror] sought for, ob-  
 tained; also exquisite, great. \*  
**Quæſitor** adulatio, more neat and  
 handsome colloquing.  
**Quæſtus**, ūs; m. a seeking.  
**Quæſo**, quæſumus, verb. defect.  
 [pro quæro] I pray, we pray. \*  
**Quæſo** vos, or à vobis, I beseech  
 you.  
 † **Quæſtarius**, ii; m. an inquisitor,  
 examiner.  
**Quæſticulus**, i; m. small gain or  
 profit.  
**Quæſtio**, ōnis; f. [à quæro] a ques-  
 tion, proposal of a doubt, searching,  
 a case brought to trial, a putting  
 upon the rack. \* Ne mihi quæ-  
 ſtioni ſit, left I be put to find him  
 out. \* Eſſe, or verſari quæſtione,  
 to be debated, not to be agreed on.  
 \* Habere quæſtionem de re ali-  
 qua, to examine a thing thoroughly.  
**Quæſtionārius**, ii; m. an examiner,  
 an executioner.  
 † **Quæſtionor**, ari, to ask a ques-  
 tion.  
**Quæſtiuncula**, æ; f. a little, short or  
 easy question.  
**Quæſtor**, ōris; m. [à quæro] a trea-  
 ſurer; also a judge upon life and  
 death.  
**Quæſtōrium**, ii; n. the treaſurer's  
 place where his office was kept, the  
 exchequer.  
**Quæſtorius**, a, um; adj. belonging to  
 the treaſure or treaſury.  
**Quæſtōrius**, ii; m. he that exerciſeth  
 any craft or gain.  
**Quæſtuōs-e**, ius, iſſimē; adv. gain-  
 fully.  
**Quæſtuōſus**, a, um; adj. gainful,  
 greatly thriving. \* Quæſtuōſiſſima  
 falſorum commentariorum domus,  
 a house driving great trade, or mak-  
 ing great profit of forging and falſi-  
 fying bills and bonds. \* Ager quæſ-  
 tuōſus, he that plays the tiller well.  
**Quæſtura**, æ; f. the treaſurer's place  
 and office.  
**Quæſtus**, ūs; m. [à quæro] gain,  
 profit. \* Quæſtus habent malo  
 loqui melioribus, they make a pro-  
 fit of railing againſt their betters.  
 \* Is quæſtus eſt multis, this is the  
 trade of many.  
**Quālibet**, } adv. by any way.  
**Quālibet**, }  
**Quālis**, e; adj. [à qua] ſuch as, of  
 what ſort, what, even as.  
**Qualiſcunque**, qualecunque; adj.  
 3 art. à qualis & cunque, whatſo-  
 ever, of what ſort ſoever.  
**Qualiſlibet**; adj. [à qualis & libet]  
 whatſoever.  
**Qualiſquālis**; adj. 3 art. whatſoever  
 it be.  
**Qualitas**, ātis; f. quality, or condi-  
 tion, nature of.  
**Qualiter**; adv. like as. \* Qualiter  
 qualiter, after what manner ſoever.  
**Qualitercunque**; adv. after what  
 manner ſiever.  
**QUALUS**, i; m. } a pannier, basket,  
**QUALUM**, i; n. } or tray.  
**QUAM**; adv. & conj. [à qui] how,  
 than, as it were, as. \* Doctior  
 quā aetate, more learned than is  
 uſual at his age. \* Pridiē quā  
 abiit, the day before he went. \* Sep-  
 timo



timo quàm abiit die; seven days after he went. \* Quàm mox, immediately. \* Quàm brevissimè potero, in as few words as I can. \* Quàm velit sit potens, let him be as mighty as he pleases. Quàmdiù; adv. as long as, how long? Quàmduùm; adv. how long since? Quàmlibet; adv. although, as you will. Quamobrem; adv. wherefore. Quàmplurimò; adv. as dear as may be. Quàmplurimus, a, um; very much. Quàmpridem; adv. how long since? how long before? Quàmprimùm; adv. with the very first, speedily, as soon as. Quamvis; conj. although. QUANDO; adv. [ὅταν, ὅτε] whence, since, seeing that. \* Quando gentium, when. Quāndocūque; adv. sometimes. Quādoquidē; adv. since that, for as much as. Quāndūdū; adv. how long since? Quāquam; conj. although, however. Quanti, for how much. \* Quanti quanti, for how much soever. \* Quanti veheret interrogavi, I asked him what he must have for the carriage. Quantillò; adv. for how little. Quantillum, i; n. how little. Quantillus, a, um; adj. how very little. Quantispēr; adv. for how little a time. Quantitas, ātis; f. [à quantus] quantity, multitude, greatness, extent. Quantò; adv. how much. Quantopere, adv. how exceedingly. Quantulum, i; n. how little. Quantulus, a, um; adj. how little. Quantul-uscūque, acūque, umcūque; adj. how little soever. \* Quantulumcūque id est, as little as 'tis. Quantuluslibet, as little as may be. Quantum, i; n. how much. \* Quantum maximum, so far as possible. \* Quantum in me est, quantum possum, as far as I am able. \* Quantum queo [cito] as fast as I can. Quantumcūque, how much soever. Quantumvis; adv. altho', however. Quantus, a, um; adj. [à quam] how great, as big as. \* Quantum est hominum, all men that are. \* Tumor quantus maximus esse potest, as great a swelling as may be. \* Parit ova quanta anferes, it lays eggs as big as goose eggs. Quant-uscūque, acūque, umcūque; adj. how great soever. Quantuslibet, alibet, umlibet; adj. how great soever. Quantusquantus, a, um; adj. how great soever. Quant-uisvis, avis, umvis; adj. as much or great as you will. \* Quantivis pretii, worth any money. Quanvis; conj. although. \* Quanvis sordidus, though never so base. \* Quanvis calidè facere, to act never so much like a knave. Quāpropter; adv. wherefore. Quāquā; adv. by what way soever. Quāquaversum; adv. every way. Quāre; adv. [quā re] wherefore, why, to the end that.

Quari, a people of Gallia Narbonensis. Quariates, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, called also Carvaræ, whose metropolis is Avignon. Quartadecimānus, i; m. a soldier of the fourteenth legion; also those that would keep the passover on the fourteenth day of the moon in March. Quartāna [febris] a quartan ague. Quartānarius, ii; m. he that has a quartan ague. Quartani, orum; pl. m. soldiers of the fourth legion. Quartānus, a, um; adj. of the fourth, quartan. Quartārium, ii; n. a quarter. Quartārius, ii; m. a quart; also a quarter of a pound. Quartatus, a, um; adj. of the fourth part, quartered. Quartata verba, faint words whereof the fourth can scarce be heard. † Quartatio, ōnis; f. an adding a fourth part. Quarticeps, gen. ipis; adj. 3 art. having four heads or parts. † Quarto, are, to quarter or take the fourth. Quartò; adv. fourthly. Quartum; adv. the fourth time. Quartumviri, orum; m. four joint-officers. Quartus, a, um; adj. [à quatuor] the fourth. Quartusdecimus, a, um; adj. the fourteenth. Quasi; adv. [à quam & si] as if, as if it were. \* Quasi tu dicas, your speech implies as much. \* Hora quasi septima, about seven a clock. Quāfillāria, æ; f. a basket-wench. Quāfillārius, a, um; adj. of a basket. Quāfillārius, ii; m. a basket-maker. Quāfillum, i; [à qualus] a wicker basket. Quāfillus, i; basket. Quāisābundus, a, um, shaking much. Quāisatio, ōnis; f. a shattering. \* Terræ quāisatio, an earthquake. Quāisatus, a, um; part. à quāssor; shattered. \* Quāisata respublica, a common-wealth sorely afflicted. † Quāssim; adv. shakingly. † Quāssito, are, to shake often. Quāssio, are; act. acc. [à quatio] to quash, brandish, shake, shatter. \* Tussis frequens quāssavit me, I was often visited with a violent cough. Quāssus, a, um; part. of quāssor; shaken. \* Quāssa vox, a low voice. Quāssus, ūs; m. a shaking. Quāisfacio, ēre; act. acc. to cause to shake and tremble. Quātēnus; adv. how far, in as much as, seeing that, to the end that. Quater; adv. four times. Quāterdecies; adv. forty times. † Quāterdēni, æ, a; adj. four together. Quāternārius, a, um; adj. of four foot wide. Quāterni, æ, a; adj. pl. by four and four. Quāternio, ōnis; m. a composition or collection of four, a quarter. † Quāternitas, ātis; f. quaternity, four persons. Quātinus; adv. as quatenus, q. v. Quā-tio, ūs, ūm, tere; act. acc. [τρί-βάσσω, κνδάζω] to shake, batter, brandish, vex. \* Quātere terrore populos, to put the people into a terrible fright. Quati-or, eris; pass. to be shaken,

brandished, thrown out. \* Quati-  
tur foras; he shall be thrown out of  
doors. \* Quāteri ægritudine, to  
have a sharp fit of sickness. Quatriduo; adv. within four days. Quatriduum, ii; n. the space of four days. \* Quatridui navigatio, four days sail. Quātuor, i; adj. indec. [τέσσαρα] four. Quātuordecies; adv. fourteen times. Quātuordecim; adj. indec. fourteen. Quātuorvirātus, ūs; m. the office of chief scavengership. Quātuorviri, orum; pl. m. the chief scavengers or overseers of the highways. † Quaxillum, i; n. a little wicker basket. † Quaxo, are, to cry like a frog. † Quaxum, i; n. the croaking of a frog.

## QU ante E.

QUE, conj. copulat. and is added to the end of another word, [καὶ, καὶ, τε] and, also, but, although, &c. It is also used enclitically at the end of words, as absque, &c. Queis or quis, for quibus. See qui. Quemadmodum; adv. as, how. QU-EO, ivi, itum; verb. neut. [ἵσ-τω, ἔω] to be able. \* Non queo, I cannot. † Querarium, ii; n. a costard. Quercerus, a, um; adj. quaking, quivering. \* Quercera febris, a violent fever. See querquerus. Quercetum, i; n. a grove of oaks. Quercus, a, um; adj. of oak, oaken. Quercula, æ; f. oak of Jerusalem. Quercula minor, germander. Querculānus, a, um; adj. of oak. QUERCUS; ūs; f. [à κρηὶς galla, vel à κέρχω exaspero] an oak. \* Quercus civilis, a crown of oak, branches given him that saved a citizen. Quērēla, æ; f. a complaint or moan. \* Querela temporum, a speaking against the present government. \* Habere querelam, not to be very well liked or taken. Quērēlor, ari; dep. to complain, lament. Quērēbundus, a, um; adj. wailing. Quērēmōnia, æ; f. a complaining. † Quērētatio, ōnis; f. a pitiful complaining. Quērītōr, ari, to keep a pitiful complaining or heavy chiding. Quernus, a, um, of an oak, oaken. QUEROR, questus sum, quēti; dep. acc. [ab Heb. kara, clamavit] to complain, lament, to warble. \* Amīkōs queritur factus, she laments the loss of her young ones. \* Apud populum questum est, he made his moan to the people. Querquēdula, æ; f. a teal. Querquēra, æ; f. a cold fit. QUERQUERUS, a, um; adj. [à κρηκω tremo, vel à κρηκωδς, asper] quivering, cold. Querquetulanus, a, um; adj. of oak-groves. \* Querquetulanæ viræ, the same as hamadryades. Querquētum, i; n. a grove of oaks. Quērūlor, ari; dep. to complain. Quērulus, a, um; adj. complaining, lamenting, founding shrill. Questus, a, um; part. of queror; complaining or complained of. Questus, ūs; m. a complaint or moan.



## QU ante I.

**QUI**, quæ, quod; gen. cuius, dat. cui; pronom. relativ. *who, which, that, what a one.* \* Nec sum tam insolens, qui Jovem esse me dicam, nor am I so stately as to call myself Jupiter. \* Quem te appellem? *what shall I call you?*

**Qui**; adv. *wherewith, how, why, from whence, would to God.* \* Qui minus, *why not.*

**QUIA**; adv. [Heb. ki] *because, for as much as.*

**Quianam**; adv. *wherefore?*

**Quiane**, *what because?*

**Quicquam**, cuiusquam, *any thing.*

**Quicque**, *any thing, every thing.*

**Quicquid**, *whatsoever.*

**Quicum** for cum qui, *with whom.*

**Quicunque**, quæcunque, quodcunque, *whosoever, whatsoever, of what quality soever, every one.*

**Quid**; neut. gen. of quid, *what, wherein, why, how.* \* Quid mulieris uxorem habes? *what kind of a wife have you got?* \* Quid id fit hominis? *what kind of a fellow is that?* \* Quid pater, vivitne? *what's become of my father, lives he?* \* Quid mecum est tibi? *what have I to do with you?* \* Quid illi fiet? *what will become of him?* \* Quid faciat aliud? *what can he do besides?* \* Quid quæris? *what will you have else?* \* Quid multa? *what need there any more be said?*

**Quidam**, quædam, quoddam; pronom. à qui & dam; *some one, something.*

**Quidem**; adv. [à quiddam] *indeed, truly.* \* Et quidem, *yea and that.* \* Ne quidem, *no not, not so much as.* \* Quidem certe, *at least.* \* Quidem profecto, *in good faith.*

**Quidnam**, gen. cuiusnam, *what.* \* Quidnam ille commotus venit? *what is the matter he is in a passion?*

**Quidni**; adv. *what else, why not?* \* Quidni ego fleam, *what should I do but weep?*

**Quidpiam**, cuiuspiam, *something.*

**Quidque**, cuiusque, *every thing.*

**Quidquid**, *whatsoever.*

**Quidvis**, gen. cuiusvis, *any thing.*

**Quidum**; adv. *how so?*

**QUIES**, etis; f. [ἡσυχία, vel à ἡσυχαι, quiesco] *rest, repose, sleep, stillness from wind.* \* Dura quies, *death.* \* Quietēs avium, *rusts.* \* Quietēs ferarum, *dens of wild beasts.* \* Quies doctrinarum, *a ceasing from study, a throwing one's looks aside.*

**Qui-escō**, ēvi, etum, escēre; neut. *to rest, to be still, pacified, be orderly, to sleep, to be silent or dead, to be content.* \* Quiesce hanc rem modò petere, *do but forbear this request.* \* Quibus poterat quiesci si hic quiesceret, *which might have been acquiesced in, had he been quiet.* \* Quiescant rem adduci ad interregnum, *let it be brought to an interregnum.*

**Quietē**; adv. *quietly, without disturbance.* \* Quietissimè se receperunt, *they withdrew themselves without the least noise.*

+ **Quieto**, are; act. *to quiet, pacify.*

**Quietorium**, ii; n. *a dormitory.*

**Quietus**, a, um; adj. -ior, issimus; [à quiesco] *quiet, peaceable, calm, content, asleep.* \* De isthoc quie-

tus esto, *trouble not yourself about that.* \* Male quietus, *a male-content.* \* Animus quietus, *a mind free from anxiety.*

**Quilibet**, quælibet, quodlibet or quidlibet, gen. cuiuslibet; *every one, any body or thing, obscure, of no account.*

**Quiloa**, a fair city in Africa, taken by the Portuguese, A. D. 1505.

**Quimatus**, ūs; m. [à quinque] *the age of five years.*

+ **Quimus**, a, um; adj. *five years old.*

**QUIN**; adv. [Heb. kim] *why not, but that, nay but.* \* Quin lono hic habitat, *yes here dwells a pander.* \* Quin monuisti rectè, *truly you advised me right.* \* Quin negem? *why should I not deny it?* \* Quin nolo mentiare, *nay, I would not have you lye.* \* Hic non est locus, quin tu alium quæras. *cui centones farcias, here you can do no good, e'en go seek some other person to put your tricks upon.* \* Quin taces, *why don't you hold your peace?*

**Quinarius**, a, um; adj. *of five.*

**Quināvicenāria** lex, a Roman law, forbidding to lend money to a son under twenty-five years of age during his father's life.

**Quincupēda**, æ; f. *a perch of five feet.*

**Quincuncialis**, e; adj. *of five inches or ounces.* \* Quincuncialis ordinum ratio, *the planting trees checker-wise.*

**Quincunx**, eis; m. [à quinque uncie] *five ounces; also five trees or more, so set together that a regular angularity and thorough prospect is left on every side; also a measure holding somewhat above half a pint.* \* Quincunx usura, *five in the hundred.*

**Quincupēdal**, ālis; n. *a rule of five feet long.*

**Quincuplex**, gen. icis; } adj. *five-*

**Quincuplus**, a, um; } *fold.*

+ **Quindēcēremis**, is; f. *a galley with fifteen seats of rowers.*

**Quindēcies**; adv. *fifteen times.*

**Quindēcim**; indecl. *fifteen.*

**Quindēcimviratus**, ūs; m. *the office of the quindēcimviri.*

**Quindēcimviri**, orum; pl. m. *fifteen commissioners, overseers of the Sibylline oracles.*

+ **Quindēnārius**, a, um; adj. *of fifteen.*

**Quindēni**, æ, a; adj. *fifteen.*

**Quinetiā**; adv. *moreover, over and above all that.*

**Quingēnārius**, a, um; adj. *of five hundred, five hundred years old.* \* Lanx quingenaria, *a dish of five hundred pound-weight, or holding five hundred pints.*

**Quingeni**, æ, a; adj. pl. *five hundred.*

+ **Quingentārius**, a, um; *of five hundred.*

**Quingentēsīmus**, a, um; adj. *the five hundredth.*

**Quingenti**, æ, a; adj. [à quinque & centum] *five hundred.*

**Quingentiēs**; adv. *five hundred times.*

**Quingentilibrālis**, e; adj. *of five hundred pounds.*

+ **Quingentuplus**, a, um; adj. *five hundred times as much.*

**Quini**, æ, a; adj. *five.*

**Quinimō**; adv. *yea, so much as, but rather.*

+ **Quinio**, ōnis; f. *the five or cinque*

*in dice.*

+ **Quinisc-o**, ēre; neut. *to nod or shake the head.*

**Quinquagēnārius**, a, um; *of fifty, fifty years old.* \* Grex quinquagenarius, *fifty head of cattle.* \* Urna quinquagenaria, *an urn of fifty pints.*

**Quinquagēni**, æ, a; adj. pl. *fifty.* \* **Quinquagenæ** materiæ, *timber fifty feet long.*

**Quinquagēsiēs**; } adv. *fifty times.*

**Quinquagēsīmus**, a, um; adj. *the fiftieth.*

**Quinquaginta**; adj. indecl. *fifty.*

+ **Quinquangulus**, a, um; adj. *five-corner'd.*

**Quinquātria**, orum; } *the feasts of*

**Quinquatriæ**, arum; } *Minerva, in*

**Quinquatrus**, uum; m. } *honour of her*

*birth-day, kept five days together about the 19th of March, when school-masters were paid their salary.*

**QUINQUE**, indecl. πέντε, vol quin al' ἐνέ, & unum [præter 4] *five.*

**Quinque Ecclesiæ**, a city in Hungary, called by the Turks Peischchen, and by the Germans Funfkirchen.

**Quinquēfolium**, ii; n. *cinquefoil.*

+ **Quinquēgenus**, gen. eris; adj. 3 art. *of five kinds.*

**Quinquēlibrālis**, e; adj. *weighing five pounds.*

**Quinquēmeſtris**, tre; *of five months.*

**Quinquēnervia**, æ; f. *small plantain, ribwort.*

**Quinquēnnalis**, e; adj. *returning every five years, enduring five years.*

**Quinquēnnis**, e; adj. *of five years, five years old.*

**Quinquēnnium**, ii; n. [à quinque & annus] *the space of five years.*

**Quinquēpartitō**; adv. *in five parts.*

**Quinquēpartitus**, } a, um; *divided*

**Quinquēpertitus**, } *into five parts.*

+ **Quinquēplīco**, are; *to multiply by five.*

**Quinquērēmis**, is; f. *a galley with five benches of oars.*

**Quinquertio**, ōnis; m. *he that plays the five Olympick prizes.*

**Quinquertium**, ii; n. [ab ars] *the five principal exercises at the Olympick games.*

**Quinquēviri**, ōrum; pl. m. *five joint-commissioners.*

**Quinquēvirātus**, ūs; m. *the office of five commissioners.*

**Quinquies**; adv. *five times.*

+ **Quinquinnatus**, ūs; *the space of five years.*

+ **Quinquīnus**, a, um; adj. *of five years.*

+ **Quinquipunctālis**, e; adj. *of five points.*

**Quintadecumani**, orum; *soldiers of the fifteenth legion.*

**Quintani**, orum; *soldiers of the fifth legion.*

**Quintānus**, a, um; adj. *the fifth.* \* **Quintana** porta, *a row in the Roman leaguer, behind the general's quarters, where stood the jugglers and such as brought commodities to sell.*

**Quintianus**, a noble young man who ran at the emperor Commodus with a naked dagger, saying, *The senate sent it him; but he was taken by the soldiers, and suffered for his madness.*

+ **Quinticeps**, ipis; *the fifth head or part.*



Quintilia, æ; f. the mistress of the poet Licinius.  
 + Quintilia, æ; f. a bloom or blossom.  
 Quintiliānus, i; m. Quintilian, a famous rhetorician of Spain, who taught at Rome under Galba and Domitian; he had a grandfather of the same name, whose those declamations are said to be that go under Quintilian's name.  
 Quintilis, is; m. the fifth month, beginning the year with March, called afterwards Julius, in honour of Julius Cæsar, by a law which the consul Antoninus made.  
 + Quintinæ, arum; f. blossoms.  
 Quintius, a surname among the Romans.  
 Quintò; } adv. fifthly.  
 Quintum; }  
 Quintuplex, gen. icis; } adj. five-  
 Quintuplus, a, um; } fold.  
 Quintus, a, um; adj. [à quinque] the fifth.  
 Quintus, i; m. a surname of divers Romans.  
 Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus or Ovicula, a very prudent Roman general, who overcame Hannibal by nothing more than abstaining from fighting; from whence he had the surname of Cunctator.  
 Quintusdecimus, a, um; adj. the fifteenth.  
 Quintussis; f. five pound weight.  
 Quinus, a, um; adj. five by five.  
 Quipotè; adv. how is it possible.  
 Quippe; adv. [à quid] in as much as, truly, that is to say, because. \* Quippe qui, as being one that.  
 Quippequia; } adv. because.  
 Quippequod; }  
 Quippiam for quidpiam, any thing.  
 Quippini; adv. why not, why should I otherwise.  
 Quirinālia, um; pl. n. the day on which they sacrificed to Romulus.  
 Quirinālis, e; adj. of Romulus. \* Collis Quirinalis, a hill in Rome where there was a temple of Romulus.  
 + Quirinor, ari; to make a soldier.  
 Quirinus, i; m. a name of Romulus.  
 Quiris, itis; f. a spear or javelin.  
 Quiritatio, ōnis; f. } an exclaim-  
 Quiritatus, ūs; m. } ing, mourn-  
 ing, shrieking.  
 Quirites, tum and ium; pl. m. the Romans.  
 Quiritius, a, um; adj. of the Roman citizens.  
 Quirito, are; } [à Quirites] to cry  
 Quiritor, ari; } and call out upon  
 the fellow citizens and countrymen  
 for aid and help; to shriek, exclaim,  
 complain, grunt like a boar.  
 QUIS, quæ, quid or quod, [Heb. mi, tis] who, some one, how great, so great. \* Quis illæc est mulier? what woman is that? \* Quis est omnium? who is there in the world?  
 Quisnam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam? who or what?  
 Quisquam, gen. cuiusquam, any body. \* An quisquam gentium est æque miser? is there any body so miserable? \* Quisquam unus, any one.  
 Quisque, quæque, quodque, every one. \* Vix decimus quisque, hardly one in ten. \* Tertio quoque die, every third day. \* Pro se quisque, every one according to his part, or what his share was.

QUISQUILIAE, arum; f. [Heb. kajh] sweepings, whistlings, ends of broken sticks, riff-raff, refuse.  
 Quisquiliata vestis, a scarlet garment.  
 Quisquiliū, ii; n. the scarlet berry, alkermes.  
 Quisquis, quicquid, whosoever, whatsoever; habet tantum nom. acc. & abl.  
 Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, any one, any thing.  
 Quiza, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis, and a haven of Carmania.

QU ante O.

Quò; adv. by how much, whither.  
 Quò; conj. to the end that, for which reason, whereupon, to what end or purpose.  
 Quoad; adv. whilst, untill, how long, as long as. \* Quoad facere possum, as far as I can effect. \* Quoad longissimè potest mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis, as far back as I am able to remember.  
 + Quoadusque; adv. untill, untill that.  
 Quocirca; conj. wherefore, therefore.  
 Quocum, with whom.  
 Quocunque; adv. whithersoever.  
 Quod; n. of qui; which. \* Quod ad me scribis, as to that you send me word of. \* Quod nunquam ferè, which is very seldom. \* Quod idem, that which.  
 Quòd; conj. [à qui] because, as for, soasmuch as. \* Nihil est quod gaudeas, you have no reason to rejoice. \* Quod quia, but because.  
 Quodammodo; adv. after a sort.  
 Quodcunque; adj. whatsoever.  
 Quodpiam; adj. any thing.  
 Quodvis, any thing, what you will.  
 + Quoi for cui.  
 Quominus; adv. that not. \* Per te factum quominus tristis sim, you are the cause that I am not dejected.  
 Quomodo; adv. how, as. \* Quomodo nunc est, as the case stands with him.  
 Quomodocunque; adv. howsoever.  
 Quomodonam; adv. how I pray?  
 Quonammodo; adv. how?  
 Quondam; adv. [à quidam vel à quum] heretofore, once, at any time, at length.  
 Quoniam; conj. [à quum & iam] because that. \* Quoniam quidem, since that.  
 Quopiam and quoquam; adv. any whither.  
 Quoque; conj. also, likewise, truly.  
 Quoquò; adv. whithersoever.  
 Quoquomodo; adv. howsoever, in any wise, always. \* Quoquomodo potes, if you can any way.  
 Quoquoversus; } adv. towards every  
 Quoquoversum; } coast.  
 Quorsum; adv. [quò versum] whither, to what end or purpose.  
 Quot; adj. indecl. [ὅσκι] how many, as many as. \* Quot calendis, every first day of the month. \* Quot libet passuum millia, how many miles soever.  
 Quotannis; adv. [ab annus] every year.  
 Quotcunque; indecl. how many soever.  
 Quotēni, æ, a; adj. how many?

Quotennis, e; how many years old?  
 Quotidiāno; adv. every day.  
 Quotidianus, a, um; adj. of every day. \* Formæ quotidianæ, ordinary beauties.  
 Quotidiè; adv. [qu. quoto die] every day.  
 + Quotidio, are; to continue daily.  
 Quoties; adv. how often, as often as.  
 Quotiescunque; adv. how often soever.  
 Quotieslibet; adv. as often as one will.  
 Quotlibet; ind. how many soever.  
 Quotmensibus; adv. monthly.  
 Quotquot, as many as. \* Quotquot annis, every year that comes.  
 Quotūmus, a, um; adj. what (in order.) \* Quotumæ ædes? how many houses off?  
 Quotūplex, gen. icis; adj. how many fold, of how many sorts.  
 + Quotūplas, a, um; adj. how many?  
 Quotus, a, um; what (in number.) \* Hora quota est? what's a clock?  
 Quotuscunque, quotacunque, quotumcunque; adj. as many as ever.  
 Quotusquisque, quotaquæque, quotumquodque; adj. à quotus & cunque; one of how many. \* Quotusquisque præfert utili honestum? who in this world prefers conscience before interest? \* Quotaquæque res evenit prædicta ab astrologis, of the many things the astrologers foretell, how few come to pass.  
 Quovis; adv. any whither. \* Quovis gentium, any whither in the world.  
 Quousinam; adv. as far as.  
 Quousquam; adv. how long.

QU ante U.

QUUM; adv. [ὅταν, vel à qui] when, whereas, although, since that. See cum.  
 Quumprimū; adv. so soon as ever.  
 + Quir; adv. why. See cur.

R ante A.

R. C. abbreviat. for Romana civitas.  
 R. D. for regis domus.  
 Raba, a city by the gulf of Ionia.  
 Rabathmona, æ; f. a city of Palestine, now called Arcopolis.  
 Rabbatammana, æ; f. a city of mountainous Arabia.  
 Rabbi; indecl. [Heb.] master.  
 Rabbinus, i; m. a rabbin, or Hebrew doctor.  
 Rabduchi, serjeants, headles.  
 + Rabia, æ; f. rage, madness.  
 Rābidè; adv. madly, furiously.  
 Rābidus, a, um; adj. mad, enraged.  
 RABIES, ei; f. [à rabio, vel à sono] rage, fury, madness (of dogs.) \* Edendi rabies, an unbridled appetite.  
 + Rābio, ire; to be mad, to rage.  
 Rābiōsè; adv. madly, ragingly, furiously.  
 Rābiōsulus, a, um; wild, snappish.  
 Rābiōsus, a, um; adj. mad, furious, angry, full of rage. \* Signi rabiosi tempora, the dog-days.  
 C. Rābirius, a Roman knight; also a poet.



- a poet who wrote, in a lofty style, the war between Antonius and Octavius.
- RABULA**, æ; m. [à ravus, vel Heb. rev, litigavit] a jangler, a barrater; also a glutton.
- Raduscula uva**, [à ravus] a tawny kind of a grape.
- Racemarius**, a, um; adj. bearing a single, thin, or straggling bunch.
- Racematio**, ònis; f. Col. a gleaning of grapes.
- Racematus**, a, um; having bunches.
- Racemifer**, a, um; adj. bearing and bringing forth clusters.
- † **Racemor**, ari; to glean or gather grapes.
- Racemosus**, a, um; full of clusters.
- RACEMUS**, i; m. [à pàz acinus] a cluster of grapes, and a bunch of other fruits or berries.
- Racha**, [Heb.] a term of reproach.
- Racilla**, a woman killed with her husband by the fall of the house, upon their wedding-night.
- Radians**, ntis; part. glittering.
- Radiatio**, ònis; f. a glancing or casting of beams.
- Radiatus**, a, um; part. à radior; having beams of brightness. \* Rota radiata, a wheel with spokes. \* Radiatum insigne dici, the sun.
- Radicatus**, e; adj. radical, natural.
- Radicatus**, a, um; part. rooted.
- Radicesc-o**, ère; to put forth a root.
- Radiculus**; adv. from the root, unto the root, utterly. \* Radiculus erore, to pluck up by the roots.
- Radicor**, ari; dep. to take root.
- Radicosus**, a, um; adj. having many roots.
- Radicula**, æ; f. a little root or radish, fullers-weed.
- Radio**, are; neut. to shine, glance, cast beams like the sun.
- Radiolus**, i; m. a small shuttle; also a little long olive.
- † **Radiolus**, a, um; adj. long like a rod or sun-beam.
- Radiosus**, a, um; adj. casting great and thick beams.
- RADIUS**, i; m. [pàssow] a ray, a sun-beam, geometer's rod, a weaver's shuttle; the spoke of a wheel, a strike; also a long olive; also the bigger arm-bone.
- RADIX**, icis; f. [pàz] a root, a radish, a primitive word, the foundation or principle of any thing, the foot or basis of a hill. \* Radix dulcis, liquorice. \* Radices agere, to take root. \* Virtus altissimis definit radicibus, virtue never to be rooted up.
- RADO**, à, sum, [pàssow, vel à pàssow scindo] to shave, scrape, to grate, cut, fly swiftly. \* Radere iter liquidum, to cut the air. \* Radere littora, to coast along. \* Radere aures, to offend or grate the ears. \* Radere terram, to scrape in the dust (as poultry).
- Rādula**, æ; f. [à rado] a joiner's plane, a bread-grater.
- Rādulanus**, a, um; part. shaven, scraped off.
- Rage**, the town and castle of Nottingham.
- Raia**, æ; f. [à rado] a ray, scate, or thornback.
- † **Ralia**, æ; f. a veil, a thin garment.
- Rallum**, i; n. [à rado] a paddle or plough-staff.
- Rāmāle**, is; n. a dead bough cut from a tree.
- Ramalia**, òrum; n. Palm-sunday.
- Ramentum**, i; n. [à rado] a shaving or scraping, a chip. \* Aurum in fluminum ramentis invenitur, gold is found in lumps of sand in rivers.
- Rāneus**, a, um; adj. of a branch.
- Ranex**, icis; m. [à ramus] burstiness, the falling of the bowels into the cod; also the guts, and the yard.
- Rāmicōsus**, a, um; adj. bursten.
- Ramises**, a king of Egypt, in whose time Troy was taken.
- Ramnes**, Roman knights.
- † **Rāmōsitas**, ātis; f. fulness of branches.
- Rāmōsus**, a, um; adj. having many boughs or branches.
- Rāmūlōsus**, a, um; adj. having many little branches, sprigs or sprouts.
- Rāmulus**, i; m. a small bough or sprig.
- RAMUS**, i; m. [Heb. amir] a bough or branch. \* Ramus montis, the arm of a mountain. \* Desfringere arboris ramum, to break off a bough in such a man's ground before witness, which was to give notice that he was the right owner, and would make good his title to it by law.
- Rāmusculus**, i; m. a little bough or branch.
- RANA**, æ; f. [à sono, vel ab Heb. ranan exclamavit] a frog. \* Ranæ mutæ, frogs of Seriphus. \* Ranæ ruberæ, paddocks. \* Rana piscatrix, the frog-fish.
- RANC-EO**, ère; neut. [à pàssow corumpo, vel à rāyān rancor] to be stale, mouldy, or rotten; to have a hogge.
- Rancesc-o**, ère; neut. to grow stale, begin to grow strong.
- Rancidē**; adv. stasely, strongly, with a hogge.
- Rancidulus**, a, um; adj. a little mouldy, stasish, not over-fresh. \* Rancidulum os, a sinking mouth.
- Rancidus**, a, um; adj. stale, mouldy, having a hogge, rank. \* Rancidus aspectus, a dark colour.
- Ranco**, are; [à sono] to cry like a tyger.
- Rancor**, òris; m. rankness, rottenness, mouldiness, staleness, sourness.
- † **Ranculus**, a, um; somewhat rotten.
- † **Ranella**, } æ; f. a little frog.
- Ranula**, }
- † **Ranctum**, i; n. a place where frogs are.
- Rānunculus**, i; m. [à rana] a little frog; also the herb crowfoot.
- Rapa**, æ; f. a rape, turnip. See rapum.
- Rapacia**, } òrum; pl. n. rape-
- Rapicia**, } leaves.
- † **Rapacidæ**, arum; m. thieves.
- Rāpācitas**, ātis; f. a ravening, extortion, pillage.
- † **Rāpāciter**; adv. ravenously.
- † **Raparium**, ii; n. a place where rapes grow.
- Rāpax**, gen. ācis; adj. 3 art. ravenous, greedy, covetous, devouring, swift.
- Raphaninus**, a, um; adj. of a radish.
- Raphanitis**, idis; f. a kind of flower-de-luce.
- RAPHANUS**, i; m. [pàssow] a radish.
- Raphia**, a city of Palestine.
- Rapicius**, a, um; adj. of a rape or turnip.
- Rāpide**; adv. hastily, swiftly.
- Rāpiditas**, ātis; f. hastiness, swiftness, violence.
- Rāpidus**, a, um; adj. sudden, swift, hasty, violent.
- Rāpiendus**, a, um; part. fut. in dus à rāpior; to be snatched up.
- Rāpina**, æ; f. [à rāpio] rapina, pilage, ravishing.
- Rāpina**, æ; f. [à rapum] a rape-bed or turnip-bed.
- † **Rāpinātor**, òris; m. a ravishing.
- † **Rāpinōsus**, a, um; full of rapine.
- RAP-IO**, ui, tum, ère; act. acc. Cic. [à pàssow] to snatch, take away hastily, hale, draw, allure, to ravish. \* Rapere ad pœnam, to carry to execution. \* Rapere colorem, to take a colour quickly. \* In jus rapere, to arrest one. \* De luce rāpi, to die. \* Naribus odorem rapere, to scent quickly. \* Rapere aliquem in invidiam, to cause a person to be hated. \* Rapere in peiorem partem, to take a thing in the worst sense.
- Rapistrum**, i; n. wild mustard.
- † **Rapo**, ònis; m. a ravenous glutton.
- † **Rapo-caulis**, rape-cole.
- † **Rapsellum**, i; n. a little rake.
- Raptatus**, a, um; part. à rāpio; snatched away hastily.
- Raptim**; adv. speedily, swiftly, in post-haste.
- Raptio**, ònis; f. a ravishing.
- Rapto**, are; act. to snatch away suddenly or hastily. \* In crimina aliquem raptare, to charge any one with faults.
- Raptor**, òris; m. a ravisher, or violent taker, a seizer upon.
- Raptum**, i; n. a thing taken away by force. \* Vivitur ex rapto, they live by stealing.
- Raptum**, a promontory of Æthiopia.
- Raptura**, æ; f. } a taking by
- Raptus**, ūs; in. } force.
- Raptus**, a, um; part. of rāpior; taken away by force, ravished. \* Oculi male rapta, boisterous kisses.
- Rapulum**, i; n. a little rape or turnip.
- RAPUM**, i; n. [pàssow] a rape or turnip; also an excrescence from the root of trees. \* Rapum sylvestre, rampions.
- Rapunculus**, i; m. a wild rape.
- Rarassa**, a city of India within Ganges.
- Rārē**, ius, issimē; adv. rarely, thinly.
- Rārēfāc-io**, ère; act. to make thin.
- Rārēfactio**, ònis; f. a making thin, rarefaction.
- Rārēfio**, èri; to be made thin.
- Rārētēr**; adv. seldom.
- Rarentus**, a city of Italy.
- Rārēsc-o**, ère; neut. to grow thin. \* Rarescit miles, the files are thin by reason of so many being killed. \* Rarescunt colles, the hills begin to disappear.
- Rāria**, a field in Eleusine, where Triptolemus is said to have sown the first corn.
- Raripilus**, a, um; having thin hairs.
- Rāritas**, ātis; f. thinness, seldomness. \* Raritas dictorum, the few elegant phrases and witticisms in an oration.
- Rāritudo**, īnis; f. thinness. \* Raritudo terræ, lightness of mould.
- Rarō**; adv. seldom, rarely.
- † **Raro**,



+ Rāro, are; act. to make thin.  
 RARUS, a, um; act. adj. ior, iſſimus; [ἀραιός] thin, ſeldom, not often, rare, unuſual. \* Rarus potu, not uſing to drink much. \* Cribrum raram, a coarſe or wide ſieve. \* Racemi rari, a few ſcattering cluſters of grapes. \* Facie rarus, a very beautiful man.  
 + Rāsāmen, inis; n. ſhavings.  
 Rāsilis, e; adj. ſhaved, or which may be ſhaved.  
 + Rāsilitēr; adv. ſhavingsly.  
 + Rāſim, ſhaven-like; adv.  
 Raſis, a great philoſopher, and phyſician of Africa.  
 Rāsito, are, to ſhave often or cloſe.  
 + Rāſo, are, to ſcrape or ſhave often.  
 Rāſor, ōris; m. a ſcraper, ſhaver.  
 + Raſorium, ii; n. a barber's ſhop.  
 Rāsorius, a, um; adj. of or for ſhaving. \* Culter raſorius, a razor.  
 + Raſta, æ; f. a Dutch mile.  
 Raſtellum, i; n. a little rake.  
 Raſtrum, ii; n. (pl. hi raſtri and hæc raſtra) a rake or harrow.  
 Rāsūra, æ; f. a ſhaving or ſcraping.  
 Rāſus, a, um; part. of rador; ſhaven, ſmoothed, cleaned. \* Raſus limā liber, a book well burniſhed.  
 Rāta, æ; f. [à reor] a rate, or proportion in a lot.  
 Ratæ, arum; f. the town Leicester.  
 Ratiaria, æ; f. a barge or lighter.  
 Ratiarius, ii; m. the maſter or owner of a veſſel.  
 Ratiatum, a city of the Lemovices.  
 + Raticula, æ; f. a little boat.  
 Ratificatio, ōnis; f. a ratifying.  
 Ratifico, are, to ratify, confirm.  
 Rātio, ōnis; f. [à reor] reaſon, regard, reſpect, an account, or reckoning, a way, faſhion, form, a rule, counſel, buſineſs, value. \* Rationem habere, to have to do with, to regard. \* Multam rationem obtinent venti, the winds carry a great force. \* Conſtat ratio, the account holds. \* Rationem commodi ducere, to have regard to profit. \* Propter rationem belli, by reaſon of the war. \* Veſtram nequeo ſatis mirari rationem, I cannot enough admire at the courſe you take to bring it about. \* Rationes Gallie procurare, to be governor or deputy of Gaul. \* Ad noſtrorum temporum rationem vetus, ancient in comparison of the times we live in.  
 + Rātiocinabilis, e; adj. reaſoning.  
 Rātiocinatio, ōnis; f. a reaſoning, diſputing, or ratiocination.  
 Rātiocinativus, a, um; of reaſoning.  
 Rātiocinātor, ōris; m. a reaſoner, caſtler of accounts.  
 Rātiocinium, ii; n. a reckoning or accounting.  
 Rātiocinor, ari; dep. to reaſon, prove and conclude by reaſon, account.  
 + Rātiōnābilis, e; adj. reaſonable.  
 + Rātiōnābiliter; adv. reaſonably.  
 Rātiōnāle, iſ; n. the breaſt-plate of the Jewiſh high-prieſt.  
 Rātiōnalis, iſ; m. a privy-counſellor, the emperor's receiver.  
 Rātiōnarium, ii; n. a book of accounts and reckonings, a regiſter.  
 Rātiōnarius, a, um; adj. of accounts or reckoning.  
 Rātiōnātor, ōris; m. an accountant, auditor.  
 + Rātiōnārius, ii; m. a keeper of accounts.  
 RATIS, iſ; f. [à rado, vel rēu]

fluo] a raft, a ſlight ſhip, dogget-boat, an oar.  
 Ratisbona, æ; f. the city Regenspurg in Bavaria.  
 Rātītus, a, um; adj. ſtamped with the figure of a ſhip.  
 Ratiuncula, æ; f. [à ratio] a reaſon of little effect, a ſmall reckoning.  
 Rātus, a, um; adj. iſſimus, firm, conſtant, ſtable. \* Ratum habere, to confirm. \* Ratum facere, to ratiſy. \* Preces ratæ, prayers that are heard. \* Ratum eſt mihi, I am reſolved upon it.  
 Raucā, æ; f. [à ravus] a worm breeding in the roots of trees.  
 + Raucē; adv. hoarſely.  
 Raucēdo, inis; f. a hoarſeneſs.  
 Raucēo, ēre, to be hoarſe.  
 Raucēſco, ēre; neut. to grow hoarſe.  
 + Raucidulus, a, um; adj. ſomewhat hoarſe.  
 Raucioſus, a, um; adj. giving a hoarſe ſound. \* Raucioſi leones, roaring lions.  
 Raucitas, atis; f. hoarſeneſs.  
 RAUCUS, a, um; adj. [à ſono] hoarſe, alſo loud. See ravus. \* Conſentus rauci, unpleaſant muſick. \* Niſi ipſe rumor jam raucus erit factus, unleſs the report had already ceaſ'd; unleſs there had been no more talk about it.  
 + Raudus, a, um, imperfect, unwrought.  
 + Rauduſculus, a, um, brazen, of braſs.  
 Rāvenna, æ; f. a city of Gallia Togata, ſuppoſed to be built preſently after the conſuſion of tongues.  
 Ravennates, the people of Ravenna.  
 + Ravīatus, a, um; adj. made hoarſe.  
 Ravidus, a, um; adj. brown-coloured. \* Oculi ravidī, grey eyes.  
 Ravio, iſ; neut. to rave, to cry till one be hoarſe.  
 RAVIS, iſ; f. [βρυχός, vel à ſono] hoarſeneſs. \* Ad ravim poſcere, to call for a thing till one's throat be ſore.  
 Ravius, a lake in Ireland called Erne.  
 Rauraci, a people of Ger-  
 Raurici, many, near the  
 Rauriaci, Helvetii.  
 RAVUS, a, um; adj. [χαρπυός] ruſſet gray, dull, blunt, dry.

## R ante E.

RE, præp. [à retro per apoc. vel à rēu] in compoſ. ſignificat  
 \* Retro, ut reſpicio, to look back.  
 \* Rurūm, ut repuerasco, to grow a child again. \* Contra, ut re-  
 luctor, to ſtruggle againſt. \* Super, ut redundo, to overflow. \* Longē, ut removeo, to put away at a diſtance. \* Aliquando regat, ut re-  
 tego, to uncover. \* Aliq. intendit, ut remacreſco, to wax very lean.  
 \* Aliq. nil mutat, ut ſupinus, re-  
 ſupinus, with the face upward.  
 Note, ante vocales et h interponitur d, as in redamo, redeo, redimo, redoleo, redundo, redhibeo.  
 Readopto, are; act. to adopt again.  
 Reædifico, are; act. to reſtore and build again. \* Reædicare meritum, to get into favour again.  
 Reālis, e; adj. [à res] real, true.  
 Reālitās, atis; f. reality.  
 Reāliter; adv. really, according to the truth.  
 Reapſe; adv. [qu. re ipſa] in truth, in very deed.  
 Reaſūmo, ēre; to take again.  
 Rāte, a town of the Sabines.

Reatinus, a, um; adj. of Reate.  
 + Reātūra, æ; f. a being arraigned.  
 Reātus, ōis; m. guiltineſs, a being called in queſtion.  
 Rēbellatio, ōnis; f. a rebelling.  
 Rēbellātor, ōris; m. } a rebel.  
 Rēbellatrix, icis; f. }  
 Rēbellio, ōnis; f. a rebellion, riſing againſt.  
 Rēbellis, e, [à bellum] rebellious.  
 Rēbellium, ii; n. a rebellion.  
 Rēbello, are; neut. to rebell, riſe againſt. \* Rēbellat vulnus, the wound grows bad again.  
 + Rēbito, ere; neut. to return.  
 + Rēboātus, ōis; m. a bellowing and ſounding again.  
 Reboo, are; neut. to bellow and ſound again; to echo back.  
 + Rebrachiatorium, ii; n. a liſt about a monk's arm.  
 Rebullio, ire, to boil up. \* Spiritum rebullire, to give up the ghoſt.  
 Recalcitro, are; act. acc. to wince or kick backward.  
 Recalco, are; act. acc. to trample upon, tread under foot.  
 Recalco, ēre; to be hot again.  
 Recaleſco, ēre, to grow hot again.  
 Recalſacio, ēre, to make hot again.  
 Recaleſacio, ēre, to make hot again.  
 Recalvaſter, ii; m. ſomewhat bald behind.  
 + Rēcalvitieſ, ei; f. baldneſs behind.  
 Recalvus, a, um; adj. bald behind.  
 Recandeo, ēre, to be hot or white again, to be in a great heat. \* Recanduit ira, he was very wrath.  
 Recandefco, ēre, to grow white or hot.  
 Recānitum, i; n. a city in Italy.  
 Recano, ēre; neut. to ſing again, call back by ſinging, ſound a retreat.  
 Recantatio, ōnis; f. a recantation.  
 Recantatus, a, um; adj. ſung again. \* Opprobria recantata, reproaches revoked and turned into praies.  
 Recanto, are; act. to uncharm, to recant, to echo, or unſay again.  
 Recapitulatio, ōnis; f. a brief repeating the heads.  
 Recapitulor, āri, to recapitulate.  
 Recaptivatus, a, um; adj. taken captive again.  
 Recastigo, are; act. to reſiſe.  
 Recāſurus, a, um; part. fut. in ruſ of recido; falling back.  
 Recāvus, a, um; adj. hollow and arched upward.  
 Recedo, ſi, ſum, dere; neut. to depart, go away, to recoil, to ceaſe, to ſwerve from, miſtake, avoid, to return, forget. \* Ab hoſtibus recedere, to retreat. \* A vita, de medio recedere, to die. \* Tu ab iſtuc procul recedas, ſtand you off from him. \* Quæ procul recedere, which are aſt off. \* Recellit venter, the belly ſunk.  
 Recello, ēre, to caſt down, ſtrike back.  
 RECEN-S, tiſ; adj. tior, tiſſimus; [ab Heb. rejab, odor, vel rechem uterus] new, freſh, late, laſt. \* Miles recens, a ſoldier entering the field. \* Recenti re, forthwith. \* Recens ē provinciā, new come out of the province. \* Pallus à partu recens, a colt new foaled. \* Recens ab illorum ætate, preſently after their time.  
 Recens; adv. newly, lately, freſhly.  
 Recenſeo, ui, itum, to reckon, rehearſe. \* Exercitum recenſere, to muſter an army. \* Opus recenſere, to review for correſtion.



a poet who wrote, in a lofty style, the war between Antonius and Octavius.

**RABŪLA**, æ; m. [à ravus, vel Heb. rev, litigavit] a jangler, a barrister; also a glutton.

**Rabufcula uva**, [à ravus] a tawny kind of a grape.

**Racēmārius**, a, um; adj. bearing a single, thin, or straggling bunch.

**Racēmatio**, ōnis; f. Col. a gleaming of grapes.

**Racēmatus**, a, um; having bunches.

**Racēmifer**, a, um; adj. bearing and bringing forth clusters.

† **Racēmor**, ari; to glean or gather grapes.

**Racēmōsus**, a, um; full of clusters.

**RACĒMUS**, i; m. [à pāz acinus] a cluster of grapes, and a bunch of other fruits or berries.

**Racha**, [Heb.] a term of reproach.

**Racilla**, a woman killed with her husband by the fall of the house, upon their wedding-night.

**Rādians**, ntis; part. glittering.

**Rādialiō**, ōnis; f. a glancing or casting of beams.

**Rādīātus**, a, um; part. à rador; having beams of brightness. \* Rota radiata, a wheel with spokes. \* Radiatum insigne dici, the sun.

**Radicālis**, e; adj. radical, natural.

**Radicātus**, a, um; part. rooted.

**Radicesc-o**, ēre; to put forth a root.

**Radicitū**; adv. from the root, unto the root, utterly. \* Radicitus erore, to pluck up by the roots.

**Radicor**, ari; dep. to take root.

**Radicōsus**, a, um; adj. having many roots.

**Radicūla**, æ; f. a little root or radish, fullers-weed.

**Radio**, are; neut. to shine, glance, cast beams like the sun.

**Radiolus**, i; m. a small shuttle; also a little long olive.

† **Radiolus**, a, um; adj. long like a rod or sun-beam.

**Radiōsus**, a, um; adj. casting great and thick beams.

**RADIUS**, i; m. [pāsdō] a ray, a sun-beam, geometer's rod, a weaver's shuttle; the spoke of a wheel, a strike; also a long olive; also the bigger arm-bone.

**RADIX**, icis; f. [pāz] a root, a radish, a primitive word, the foundation or principle of any thing, the foot or basis of a hill. \* Radix dulcis, liquorice. \* Radices agere, to take root. \* Virtus altissimis de fixi radicibus, virtue never to be rooted up.

**RĀ-DO**, ū, sum, [zupāw, vel à pāsoo] to share, scrape, to grate, cut, fly swiftly. \* Radere iter liquidum, to cut the air. \* Radere littora, to coast along. \* Radere aures, to offend or grate the ears. \* Radere terram, to scrape in the dust (as poultry).

**Rādūla**, æ; f. [à rado] a joiner's plane, a bread-grater.

**Rādūlānus**, a, um; part. shaven, scraped off.

**Rage**, the town and castle of Nottingham.

**Raia**, æ; f. [à rado] a ray, scate, or thornback.

† **Ralia**, æ; f. a veil, a thin garment.

**Rallum**, i; n. [à rado] a paddle or plough-staff.

**Rāmāle**, is; n. a dead bough cut from a tree.

**Ramalia**, ōrum; n. Palm-sunday.

**Rāmentum**, i; n. [à rado] a shaving or scraping, a chip. \* Aurum in fluminum ramentis invenitur, gold is found in lumps of sand in rivers.

**Rāmneus**, a, um; adj. of a branch.

**Ramex**, icis; m. [à ramus] burstiness, the falling of the bowels into the cuds; also the guts, and the yard.

**Rāmīcōsus**, a, um; adj. bursten.

**Ramītes**, a king of Egypt, in whose time Troy was taken.

**Ramnes**, Roman knight.

† **Rāmōsitas**, ātis; f. fulness of branches.

**Rāmōsus**, a, um; adj. having many boughs or branches.

**Rāmūlōsus**, a, um; adj. having many little branches, sprigs or sprouts.

**Rāmulus**, i; m. a small bough or sprig.

**RĀMUS**, i; m. [Heb. amir] a bough or branch. \* Ramus montis, the arm of a mountain. \* Defringere arboris ramum, to break off a bough in such a man's ground before witness, which was to give notice that he was the right owner, and would make good his title to it by law.

**Rāmusculus**, i; m. a little bough or branch.

**RĀNA**, æ; f. [à sono, vel ab Heb. ranan exclamavit] a frog. \* Ranæ mutæ, frogs of Seriphus. \* Ranæ rubetæ, paddocks. \* Rana piscatrix, the frog-fish.

**RANC-EO**, ēre; neut. [à pōw corrupo, vel à rāyā rancor] to be stale, mouldy, or rotten; to have a hogge.

**Rancesc-o**, ēre; neut. to grow stale, begin to grow strong.

**Rancidē**; adv. stalesly, strongly, with a hogge.

**Rancidulus**, a, um; adj. a little mouldy, stalesly, not over-fresh. \* Rancidulum os, a stinking mouth.

**Rancidus**, a, um; adj. stale, mouldy, having a hogge, rank. \* Rancidus aspectus, a dark colour.

**Ranco**, are; [à sono] to cry like a tyger.

**Rancor**, ōris; m. rankness, rottenness, mouldiness, staleness, sourness.

† **Raneulus**, a, um; somewhat rotten.

† **Ranella**, } æ; f. a little frog.

**Ranula**, }

† **Ranctum**, i; n. a place where frogs are.

**Rānunculus**, i; m. [à rana] a little frog; also the herb crowfoot.

**Rapa**, æ; f. a rape, turnip. See rapum.

**Rapacia**, } ōrum; pl. n. rape-

**Rapicia**, } leaves.

† **Rapacidæ**, arum; m. thieves.

**Rāpācitas**, ātis; f. a ravening, extortion, pillage.

† **Rāpāciter**; adv. ravenously.

† **Raparium**, ii; n. a place where rapes grow.

**Rāpax**, gen. ācis; adj. 3 art. ravenous, greedy, covetous, devouring, swift.

**Raphaninus**, a, um; adj. of a radish.

**Raphanitis**, idis; f. a kind of flower-de-luce.

**RĀPHĀNUS**, i; m. [pāpharos] a radish.

**Raphia**, a city of Palestine.

**Rapicius**, a, um; adj. of a rape or turnip.

**Rāpide**; adv. hastily, swiftly.

**Rāpiditas**, ātis; f. hastiness, swiftness, violence.

**Rāpidus**, a, um; adj. sudden, swift, hasty, violent.

**Rāpiendus**, a, um; part. fut. in dus à rapior; to be snatched up.

**Rāpina**, æ; f. [à rapio] rapine, pillage, ravishing.

**Rāpina**, æ; f. [à rapum] a rape-bed or turnip-bed.

† **Rāpinātor**, ōris; m. a ravishing.

† **Rāpinōsus**, a, um; full of rapine.

**RAP-IO**, ui, tum, ēre; act. acc. Cic. [ἀρπάσσω] to snatch, take away hastily, hale, draw, allure, to ravish. \* Rapere ad poenam, to carry to execution. \* Rapere colorem, to take a colour quickly. \* In jus rapere, to arrest one. \* De luce rapi, to die. \* Naribus odorem rapere, to scent quickly. \* Rapere aliquem in invidiam, to cause a person to be hated. \* Rapere in peiorem partem, to take a thing in the worst sense.

**Rapistum**, i; n. wild mustard.

† **Rapo**, ōnis; m. a ravenous glutton.

† **Rapo-caulis**, rape-cole.

† **Rapsellum**, i; n. a little rake.

**Raptātus**, a, um; part. à raptō; snatched away hastily.

**Raptim**; adv. speedily, swiftly, in post-haste.

**Raptio**, ōnis; f. a ravishing.

**Rapto**, are; act. to snatch away suddenly or hastily. \* In crimina aliquem raptare, to charge any one with faults.

**Raptor**, ōris; m. a ravisher, or violent taker, a seizer upon.

**Raptum**, i; n. a thing taken away by force. \* Vivitur ex rapto, they live by stealing.

**Raptum**, a promontory of Æthiopia.

**Raptura**, æ; f. } a taking by

**Raptus**, ūs; m. } force.

**Raptus**, a, um; part. of rapior; taken away by force, ravished. \* Oculi male rapta, boisterous kisses.

**Rapulū**, i; n. a little rape or turnip.

**RAPUM**, i; n. [pāpus] a rape or turnip; also an excrescence from the root of trees. \* Rapum sylvestre, rampions.

**Rapunculus**, i; m. a wild rape.

**Rarāsa**, a city of India within Ganges.

**Rārē**, iūs, iſſimē; adv. rarely, thinly.

**Rārēfāc-iō**, ēre; act. to make thin.

**Rārēfactio**, ōnis; f. a making thin, rarefaction.

**Rārēfio**, ēri; to be made thin.

**Rārēnter**; adv. seldom.

**Rarentus**, a city of Italy.

**Rārēsc-o**, ēre; neut. to grow thin. \* Rareſcit miles, the files are thin by reason of so many being killed. \* Rareſcunt colles, the hills begin to disappear.

**Rāria**, a field in Eleusine, where Triptolemus is said to have sown the first corn.

**Rārīpīlus**, a, um; having thin hairs.

**Rārītas**, ātis; f. thinness, seldomness. \* Raritas dictorum, the few elegant phrases and witticisms in an oration.

**Rārītudo**, īnis; f. thinness. \* Raritudo terræ, lightness of mould.

**Rarō**; adv. seldom, rarely.

† **Raro**,



† Raro, are; act. to make thin.  
 RARUS, a, um; act. adj. ior, issimus, [ἀραιός] thin, seldom, not often, rare, unusual. \* Rarus potu, not using to drink much. \* Cribrum rarum, a coarse or wide sieve. \* Racemi rari, a few scattering clusters of grapes. \* Facie rarus, a very beautiful man.  
 † Rāsāmen, inis; n. shavings.  
 Rāsilis, e; adj. shaved, or which may be shaved.  
 † Rāsilit̃er; adv. shavingly.  
 † Rāsim, shaven-like; adv.  
 Rasis, a great philosopher and physician of Africa.  
 Rāsito, are, to shave often or close.  
 † Rāso, are, to scrape or shave often.  
 Rāfor, ōris; m. a scraper, shaver.  
 † Rāforium, ii; n. a barber's shop.  
 Rāsorius, a, um; adj. of or for shaving. \* Culter rāforius, a razor.  
 † Rasta, æ; f. a Dutch mile.  
 Rastellum, i; n. a little rake.  
 Rastrum, ii; n. (pl. hi rastri and hæc rastra) a rake or harrow.  
 Rāsūra, æ; f. a shaving or scraping.  
 Rāsus, a, um; part. of rador; shaven, smoothed, cleansed. \* Rāsus limā liber, a book well burnished.  
 Rāta, æ; f. [ἀρετή] a rate, or proportion in a lot.  
 Ratæ, arum; f. the town Leicester.  
 Ratiaria, æ; f. a barge or lighter.  
 Ratiarius, ii; m. the master or owner of a vessel.  
 Ratiastum, a city of the Lemovices.  
 † Raticula, æ; f. a little boat.  
 Ratificatio, ōnis; f. a ratifying.  
 Ratifico, are, to ratify, confirm.  
 Rātio, ōnis; f. [ἀρετή] reason, regard, respect, an account, or reckoning, a way, fashion, form, a rule, counsel, business, value. \* Rationem habere, to have to do with, to regard. \* Multam rationem obtinent venti, the winds carry a great force. \* Constat ratio, the account holds. \* Rationem commodi ducere, to have regard to profit. \* Propter rationem belli, by reason of the war. \* Vestram nequeo satis mirari rationem, I cannot enough admire at the course you take to bring it about. \* Rationes Gallie procurare, to be governor or deputy of Gaul. \* Ad nostrorum temporum rationem vetus, ancient in comparison of the times we live in.  
 † Ratiocinabilis, e; adj. reasoning.  
 Ratiocinatio, ōnis; f. a reasoning, disputing, or ratiocination.  
 Ratiocinativus, a, um; of reasoning.  
 Ratiocinator, ōris; m. a reasoner, caser of accounts.  
 Ratiocinium, ii; n. a reckoning or accounting.  
 Ratiocinor, ari; dep. to reason, prove and conclude by reason, account.  
 † Ratiōnābilis, e; adj. reasonable.  
 † Ratiōnābiliter; adv. reasonably.  
 Ratiōnāle, is; n. the breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest.  
 Ratiōnalis, is; m. a privy-counsellor, the emperor's receiver.  
 Ratiōnarium, ii; n. a book of accounts and reckonings, a register.  
 Ratiōnarius, a, um; adj. of accounts or reckoning.  
 Ratiōnator, ōris; m. an accountant, auditor.  
 † Ratiōnārius, ii; m. a keeper of accounts.  
 RATIS, is; f. [ἀ rado, vel ῥέω]

fluo] a raft, a slight ship, dogger-boat, an oar.  
 Ratisbona, æ; f. the city Regensburg in Bavaria.  
 Rātītus, a, um; adj. stamped with the figure of a ship.  
 Ratiuncula, æ; f. [ἀ ratio] a reason of little effect, a small reckoning.  
 Rātus, a, um; adj. issimus, firm, constant, stable. \* Ratum habere, to confirm. \* Ratum facere, to ratify. \* Preces ratæ, prayers that are heard. \* Ratum est mihi, I am resolved upon it.  
 Rauca, æ; f. [ἀ ravus] a worm breeding in the roots of trees.  
 † Raucē; adv. hoarsely.  
 Raucēdo, inis; f. a hoarseness.  
 Raucēo, ēre, to be hoarse.  
 Raucēscō, ēre; neut. to grow hoarse.  
 † Raucidulus, a, um; adj. somewhat hoarse.  
 Raucisōnus, a, um; adj. giving a hoarse sound. \* Raucisoni leones, roaring lions.  
 Raucitas, atis; f. hoarseness.  
 RAUCUS, a, um; adj. [ἀ sono] hoarse, also loud. See ravus. \* Centus rauci, unpleasant music. \* Nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, unless the report had already ceased; unless there had been no more talk about it.  
 † Raudus, a, um, imperfect, unwrought.  
 † Raudusculus, a, um, brazen, of brass.  
 Rāvenna, æ; f. a city of Gallia Togata, supposed to be built presently after the confusion of tongues.  
 Ravennates, the people of Ravenna.  
 † Raviatus, a, um; adj. made hoarse.  
 Ravidus, a, um; adj. brown-coloured. \* Oculi ravidī, grey eyes.  
 Ravio, ēre; neut. to rave, to cry till one be hoarse.  
 RAVIS, is; f. [ῥάβδης, vel ἀ sono] hoarseness. \* Ad ravim poscere, to call for a thing till one's throat be sore.  
 Ravius, a lake in Ireland called Erne.  
 Rauraci, } a people of Ger-  
 Raurici, } many, near the  
 Rauriaci, } Helvetii.  
 RAVUS, a, um; adj. [ῥαπαδός] russet gray, dull, blunt, dry.

## R ante E.

RE, præp. [ἀ retro per apoc. vel ἄ ῥέω] in compos. significat  
 \* Retro, ut respicio, to look back.  
 \* Rursum, ut repuerasco, to grow a child again. \* Contra, ut reluctor, to struggle against. \* Super, ut redundo, to overflow. \* Longē, ut removeo, to put away at a distance. \* Aliquando regat, ut retego, to uncover. \* Aliq. intendit, ut remacresco, to wax very lean. \* Aliq. nil mutat, ut supinus, resupinus, with the face upward. Note, ante vocales et b interponitur d, as in redamo, redeo, redimo, redoleo, redundo, redhibeo.  
 Readopto, are; act. to adopt again.  
 Reædifico, are; act. to restore and build again. \* Reædificare meritum, to get into favour again.  
 Reālis, e; adj. [ἀ res] real, true.  
 Reālitas, atis; f. reality.  
 Reāliter; adv. really, according to the truth.  
 Reapse; adv. [qu. re ipsa] in truth, in very deed.  
 Reasūmo, ēre; to take again.  
 R. aie, a town of the Sabines.

Reatinus, a, um; adj. of Reate.  
 † Reātūra, æ; f. a being arraigned.  
 Reātus, ūs; m. guiltiness, a being called in question.  
 Rēbellatio, ōnis; f. a rebelling.  
 Rēbellator, ōris; m. }  
 Rēbellatrix, icis; f. } a rebel.  
 Rēbellio, ōnis; f. a rebellion, rising against.  
 Rebellis, e, [ἀ bellum] rebellious.  
 Rebellium, ii; n. a rebellion.  
 Rebello, are; neut. to rebel, rise against. \* Rebellat vulnus, the wound grows bad again.  
 † Rēbito, ēre; neut. to return.  
 † Rēboātus, ūs; m. a bellowing and sounding again.  
 Reboo, are; neut. to bellow and sound again; to echo back.  
 † Rebrachiatorium, ii; n. a list about a monk's arm.  
 Rebullio, ēre, to boil up. \* Spiritum rebullire, to give up the ghost.  
 Recalcitro, are; act. acc. to wince or kick backward.  
 Recalco, are; act. acc. to trample upon, tread under foot.  
 Recalco, ēre; to be hot again.  
 Recalefc-o, ēre, to grow hot again.  
 Recalfac-io, } ēre, to make hot  
 Recalefcac-io, } again.  
 Recalvaster, ri; m. somewhat bald behind.  
 † Recalvities, ei; f. baldness behind.  
 Recalvus, a, um; adj. bald behind.  
 Recand-co, ēre, to be hot or white again, to be in a great heat. \* Recanduit ira, he was very wrath.  
 Recandesco, ēre, to grow white or hot.  
 Recānitum, i; n. a city in Italy.  
 Recano, ēre; neut. to sing again, call back by singing, sound a retreat.  
 Recantatio, ōnis; f. a recantation.  
 Recantatus, a, um; adj. sung again. \* Opprobria recantata, reproaches revoked and turned into praises.  
 Recanto, are; act. to uncharm, to recant, to echo, or unsay again.  
 Recapitulatio, ōnis; f. a brief repeating the heads.  
 Recapitulor, āri, to recapitulate.  
 Recaptivatus, a, um; adj. taken captive again.  
 Recastigo, are; act. to revise.  
 Recāsurus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of recido; falling back.  
 Recāvus, a, um; adj. hollow and arched upward.  
 Reced-do, ūs, ūm, dere; neut. to depart, go away, to recoil, to cease, to swerve from, mistake, avoid, to return, forget. \* Ab hostibus recedere, to retreat. \* A vita, de medio recedere, to die. \* Tu ab istoc procul recedas, stand you off from him. \* Quæ procul recessere, which are afar off. \* Recessit venter, the belly sunk.  
 Recello, ēre, to cast down, strike back.  
 RECEN-S, tis; adj. flor, tissimus; [ab Heb. rejah, odor, vel rechem, uterus] new, fresh, late, left. \* Miles recens, a soldier entering the field. \* Recenti re, forthwith. \* Recens ē provinciā, new come out of the province. \* Pullus ā partu recens, a colt new foaled. \* Recens ab illorum ætate, presently after their time.  
 Recens; adv. newly, lately, freshly.  
 Recens-co, ui, itum, to reckon, rehearse. \* Exercitum recensere, to muster an army. \* Opus recensere, to review for correction.

Recen-



**Rēcensio**, ōnis; f. a mustering of an army, a taxing of citizens or subjects, a rehearsing, reviewing.  
**Rēcensitus**, a, um; part. of recensor; reckoned, told, viewed.  
**Rēcensius**, a, um; part. of recensor; reckoned, called over again.  
**Rēcensius**, ūs; m. a reckoning, rehearsing.  
**Recentior**; adv. lately, newly.  
**† Recentia**, æ; f. newness.  
**Recento**, are, to repeat, to renew.  
**Rēcensor**, ari; pass. to be renewed.  
**† Recentulus**, a, um, very new.  
**† Recepto**, for **receptero**.  
**Receptaculum**, i; n. a place receiving any thing, a receptacle, refuge, storehouse. \* **Receptaculum omnium purgamentorum**, the common-sewer.  
**Receptatio**, ōnis; f. an often receiving.  
**Receptator**, ōris; f. a frequent receiver.  
**Receptio**, ōnis; f. a receiving.  
**Receptivus**, a, um; adj. reserved, exempt, excepted from alienation.  
**Recepto**, are; to receive often, to harbour.  
**Receptor**, ōris; m. } a receiver of  
**Receptrix**, icis; f. } stolen goods, a  
 harbourer of thieves, a concealer of theft.  
**Receptum**, i; n. a promise.  
**Receptum est**; imp. it is approved.  
**Receptus**, a, um; part. of recipior; received, saved.  
**Receptus**, ūs; m. a retreat, or retiring; also a refuge. \* **Receptui canere**, to found a retreat.  
**Recessim**; adv. going backward, retreatingly.  
**Rēcēssio**, ōnis; f. } a recoiling or go-  
**Rēcēssus**, ūs; m. } ing back, a se-  
 crecy, a retreat. \* **Rēcēssus maris**, the ebbing of the sea. \* **Luna accessu & recessu suo solis lumen accipit**, the moon borrows the sun's light by coming on and off. \* **Plus habet in recessu quam in fronte promittit**, it has more within than it promiseth without.  
**† Rechamus**, i; m. a truckle.  
**Rēcīdiatio**, ōnis; f. a relapse.  
**† Rēcīdīvo**, are, to relapse, renew.  
**Rēcīdivus**, a, um; adj. falling again after it was got up. \* **Rēcīdiva febris**, a relapse into a fever.  
**Rēcīdo**, cīdi, cāsum, cīdere; neut. [of **re** and **cado**] to fall again or backward. \* **Eō recidit**, the matter is come to this pass. \* **In cassum recidere**, to come to nothing. \* **Ad paucos recidit ars musica**, few men are poets. **Quorsum recidet tuum responsum**, what will you answer? \* **Hoc in memoriam pueritiæ tuæ recidit**, this puts you in mind of your childhood.  
**Rēcīdo**, di, sum, dēre; act. [of **re** and **cado**] to cut off or away, to pare, geld. \* **Quamprimum longas Phæbe recide comas**, O Phæbe cut off thy long hair very quickly.  
**† Reciduo**, are, to fall back or again.  
**† Reciduum**, i; n. the rest, remnant, or residue.  
**† Rēcīnātus**, a, um; adj. wearing the garment **recinium**.  
**Recinctus**, a, um; part. of **recin-**  
**gor**; ungirt; also armed again.  
**Recingo**, xi, ctum, gere; act. acc. to ungird, strip.  
**Rēcīnātus**, a, um; adj. wearing the garment **recinium**.

**Rēcīnium**, ii; n. [à **reicio**] a square mantle used by the Romans.  
**Rēcīno**, inui, entum, [à **cano**] to sing over and over again, to report.  
**† Reciperantia**, æ; f. a league between princes for the delivering of any thing.  
**† Recipero**, are, to refresh.  
**Rēcīpio**, ēpi, eptum, ipere; act. acc. [of **re** and **capiō**] to receive, take again, to admit, to recover, to retire, to promise, renew. \* **In se recipere**, to undertake. **Ad se recipere**, to entertain or harbour. \* **Recipere se**, to come to one's self. \* **Recipe ad me**, come hither. \* **Recipere ensē**, to draw out a sword. \* **Recipere ad tergum**, to put in the rear. \* **Cum ædes venderet solum paternum recepit**, when he sold his house to keep his father's chair. \* **Ad frugem se recipere**, to grow thrifty. \* **Recipere causam capitis alicujus**, to be any one's counsel when tried for his life.  
**Recipior**, ēris, i; pass. to be received, admitted, &c. \* **Recipi ad Deos**, to be canonized. \* **Recipi in cibum**, to be good to eat.  
**Reciprocatio**, ōnis; f. a returning thither whence it came. \* **Reciprocatio maris**, the ebbing of the sea.  
**† Reciprocatus**, a, um, returning to the same point.  
**† Reciprocicornis**, e; adj. having horns turned backward and forward again.  
**Reciproco**, are, to return thither from whence he came. \* **Si quidem ista sic reciprocantur**, since these things are so interchangeable. \* **Reciprocare aërem**, to take breath.  
**Reciprocus**, a, um; adj. [à **recipio**] reciprocal, returning whence it came. \* **Amnis reciprocus**, a river whirling back. \* **Argumenta reciproca**, arguments capable of being retorted.  
**Recisāmen**, īnis; } n. a paring,  
**Recisamentum**, i; } shred, thin slice.  
**Recisio**, ōnis; f. a paring or cutting away; a recision of a debate.  
**Recisus**, a, um; part. of **recidor**; pared or cut off.  
**Rēcītatio**, ōnis; f. a rehearsing, repeating, reading aloud.  
**Recitator**, ōris; m. } a loud rehear-  
**Recitatrix**, icis; f. } er.  
**Recitatus**, a, um, rehearsed. \* **Recitatus hæres testamento**, declared heir at the reading of the will.  
**Recito**, are; act. to recite, rehearse, to read aloud, to say by heart.  
**† Reclamatio**, ōnis; f. a crying against, a gainsaying.  
**Reclamator**, ōris; m. } a gainsay-  
**Reclamatrix**, icis; f. } er.  
**Reclamitatio**, ōnis; f. a frequent gainsaying.  
**Reclamitator**, ōris; m. a frequent gainsayer.  
**Reclāmito**, are; neut. to cry often against.  
**Reclāmo**, are; neut. dat. to cry against, gainsay, to cry out in answer, to echo back, to ring with; to oppose. \* **Reclamo tibi pro reo**, I don't allow what you urge against the criminal.  
**Reclinatio**, ōnis; f. a leaning or bending towards.  
**Reclinātor**, ōris; m. a leaner or bend-  
 er towards.

**Reclinātorium**, ii; n. a place bending downwards.  
**Reclinātus**, a, um; part. reclined or bending, or leaning towards.  
**Reclinis**, e; } adj. hanging or  
**Reclinus**, a, um; } bending down,  
 leaning upon.  
**Reclino**, are; act. acc. to lean and bend unto. \* **Ubi se dolor reclinaret**, when the pain sunk or was ceased. \* **Reclinare onus imperii in aliquem**, to rest the stress of the empire upon one.  
**Reclivis**, e; adj. } bending somewhat  
**Reclivus**, a, um; } upward or back-  
 ward.  
**Reclūdo**, fi, sum, dēre; act. acc. [of **re** and **claudo**] to open, disclose, discover, to draw out.  
**Reclūso**, ōnis; f. an opening.  
**Reclūsus**, a, um; part. of **recludor**; opened.  
**† Recocta**, æ; f. coarse cheese.  
**Recoctus**, a, um; part. of **recoquo**; sodden again, well exercised, pure, perfect. \* **Recoctus senex**, a subtle old man, of great experience in the affairs of the world.  
**Recoeno**, are, to sup again or twice.  
**Rēcōgitatio**, ōnis; f. a thinking again.  
**Recogito**, are; act. to consider or think upon again, to ponder.  
**Recognitio**, ōnis; f. an acknowledgment, a survey, or calling over a catalogue.  
**Recognitor**, ōris; m. a reviser.  
**Recognosco**, ōvi, itum, oscere; act. to acknowledge, know again, to view seriously, review, to muster, visit, recollect. \* **Recognoscere decretum**, to look a decree over again, to amend something in it.  
**Recolligo**, egi, ctum, igere; acc. to gather together again, to recover, to recall, renew. \* **Recolligere vires à longâ ægitudine**, to pick up strength after a long sickness. \* **Recolligere animum iratum alicujus**, to appease any one's wrath.  
**Recōlo**, ōlui, ultum, olere; act. acc. to till or dress again, to adorn anew, to polish, to bring to mind. \* **Quæ si ipse tecum recolis**, if you remember your self. \* **Recolere studia**, to fall to studying again.  
**† Recommendo**, are, to recommend.  
**Recommīscor**, i; dep. to study to make new, to call to mind.  
**† Recompensatio**, ōnis; f. a requiting or making satisfaction.  
**† Recompensio**, are, to requite.  
**Recompōno**, ere; act. to make up again.  
**Recompōsitus**, a, um; part. à **recompōno**; made up again.  
**Reconciliatio**, ōnis; f. a reconciliation, agreeing, a peace-making.  
**Reconciliator**, ōris; m. } a recon-  
**Reconciliatrix**, icis; f. } ciler.  
**Reconciliatus**, a, um; part. reconciled, made friends, agreed on.  
**Reconcilio**, are; act. acc. & dat. perf. to reconcile, bring into favour again, to recover what is lost. \* **Animos populi sibi reconciliare**, to win the people's hearts to him. \* **Reconciliare filium domum**, to get his son home again. \* **Reconciliare existimationem**, to recover his former reputation.  
**Reconcino**, are; act. to repair, amend, set together again, patch up.  
 Recon-



Reconditorium, ii; n. a chest or coffer.  
 Reconditus, a, um; part. of recondor; hidden, laid up. \* Voces reconditæ, obsolete words.  
 Recond-o, idi, itum; act. to hide or lay up. \* Gladium in vaginâ recondere, to put up one's sword.  
 Recondu-co, xi, sum, cere; act. to renew a lease.  
 Reconflo, are; to melt or cast again, repair.  
 Reco-quo, xi, sum, quere; act. to settle again, to renew. \* Ferrum recoquere, to cast a new iron. \* Pellem recoquere, to renew youth.  
 Recordatio, onis; f. a remembrance.  
 Recordor, ari; dep. [à cor] to remember, call to mind, relate. \* Aliquid cum animo suo recordari, to bring a thing to one's remembrance.  
 Recorr-igo, exi, ectum, igere; act. to correct again.  
 Recrastino, are; to delay, put off from day to day.  
 Recreatio, onis; f. a refreshing, restoring, a recovery from sickness.  
 Recreator, oris; m. a refresher.  
 Recreatus, a, um; part. of recreor; refreshed, recruited. \* E morbo recreatus, recovered.  
 Recrementitius, a, um; adj. of dregs, dregs, or bran.  
 Recrementum, i; n. [à cerno] dregs, lees, bran, dregs, refuse.  
 Recreo, are; to cause or beget anew, to recreate, refresh, renew, recruit. \* Se recreare, to recover. \* Consules recreare, to create consuls anew. \* Carnem recreare, to make new flesh to grow.  
 Recrepo, are; to sound again.  
 Recresco, ere; to grow again.  
 Recriminatio, onis; f. a retrimination.  
 Recriminor, ari; to retort a reproach or accusation.  
 Recrudescō, ere; neut. to grow anew, fresh or sore again, to break out again. \* Pugna recruduit, the fight began afresh.  
 Recta; adv. straight forward, right on, directly.  
 Recta [sc. tunica] a stiff coat.  
 Rectangulus, a, um; right-corner'd.  
 Recte, lūs, iſimē; adv. right; rightfully; well; so, sumptuously, patiently. \* Facere alicui recte, to do one a kindness.  
 Recticaulis, e; with an upright stalk.  
 Rectifico, are; to rectify.  
 Rectilineus, a, um; of straight lines.  
 Rectio, onis; f. a ruling, governing.  
 Rectitudo, inis; f. rightness, straightness, uprightness.  
 Rector, oris; m. a governor, guardian, the emperor. \* Provincie rector, a deputy.  
 Rectrix, icis; f. a governess.  
 Rectum, i; n. right, integrity. \* Animi rectum servare, to live up-rightly.  
 Rectus, a, um; part. of regor; ruled.  
 Rectus, a, um; adj. right, straight, tall, steady, even, just, upright. \* Coena recta, a compleat feast. \* Tunica recta, a stiff coat. \* Oculis aspicere rectis, to look straight forward. \* Facie recta, confidently. \* Casus rectus, the nominative case. \* Via recta narrare, to tell anything the direct, short, and plain way.

Recubitus, ſs; m. a lying all along, a leaning or lolling backward.  
 Recubo, are; to lie all along, to lie back.  
 Recu-do, di, dere; act. to work or forge new again, to new coin.  
 Recula, æ; f. [à res] a small matter or thing.  
 Reculco, are; [à calco] to trample under foot.  
 Recultus, a, um; part. of recolor; tilled or dressed again.  
 Recu-mbo, bui, bitum, mbere; neut. to sit down, lean back.  
 Recuperatio, onis; f. a recovering again, regaining.  
 Recuperator, oris; m. a recoverer.  
 Recuperatrix, icis; f. she that recovers.  
 Recuperatores, judges of the common-pleas.  
 Recuperatorius, a, um; of recovery.  
 Recupero, are; act. [à capio] to recover, get again. \* Somnum recuperare, to fall to sleep again.  
 Recupio, ere; to desire greatly, or over and over again.  
 Recuratio, onis; f. a diligent doing.  
 Recurator, oris; m. a recoverer.  
 Recuratus, a, um; diligently done.  
 Recuro, are; to do diligently, to take good heed in doing, to recover or heal again.  
 Recur-ro, ri, sum, rere; neut. to run back or again, to have recourse unto. \* In contrarium recurrere, to hold either way.  
 Recursatio, onis; f. a returning.  
 Recursio, onis; f. a returning, a re-  
 Recursus, ſs; m. a course, a running back. \* Cursus & recursus maris, the ebbing and flowing of the sea.  
 Recurso, are; neut. to run again, or return often, to begin afresh. \* Hoc animo recurſat, this comes often to my mind.  
 Recurvatio, onis; f. a bending back.  
 Recurvatus, a, um; part. of recurvor; bent backward; crooked.  
 Recurve; adv. crookedly.  
 Recurvitas, atis; f. crookedness.  
 Recurvo, are; to make crooked, to bend back.  
 Recurvus, a, um; adj. very crooked, winding back with wrinklings and cranklings.  
 Recusabilis, e; adj. refusible.  
 Recusatio, onis; f. a refusing, defence.  
 Recusator, oris; m. a refuser.  
 Recuso, are; [à causa] to refuse, deny, not to be able, to be against. \* Non recuso, I am content.  
 Recusabilis, e, that may be stricken back. \* Pila recusabilis, a handball.  
 Recusso, are; to beat back.  
 Recussus, a, um; part. of recutior; shaken or beaten back or in.  
 Recussus, ſs; m. a beating back or inward.  
 Recut-io, ere; [of re and quatio] to beat or strike again.  
 Recutitus, a, um; adj. [à cutis] circumcised.  
 Redabſol-vo, vi, utum; to absolve or loose again.  
 Redactus, a, um; part. of redigor; brought by force. \* In id redactus sum loci, I am in such a condition.  
 Redactus, ſs; m. revenue, profit.

Redadapto, are; to adopt again.  
 Redambulo, are; to walk back again.  
 Redamo, are; [of re and amo] to love again.  
 Redandro, are; to return.  
 Redardesco, ere; to be enflamed again.  
 Redarguo, ui, utum, uere; act. to disprove, confute, check, blame, find fault with.  
 Redarii, a people of Germany.  
 Redauspico, are; to begin again or Redauspicor, ari; afresh.  
 Reddendus, a, um; to be reckoned.  
 Reddibo for reddam.  
 Redditio, onis; f. a restoring, surrendering; also a parallel sentence, or the applying a sentence, the moralizing a fable.  
 Redditus, a, um; part. of reddor; restored, surrendered.  
 Redditus, ſs; m. revenue.  
 Redd-o, idi, itum, ere; act. [of re and do] to render, surrender, to restore or deliver, to dispatch, to rehearse, to resemble, to translate, to perform. \* Lassum reddere, to make weary. \* Causas reddere, to shew a reason. \* Animam reddere, to expire; also to breathe. \* Animum reddere, to fetch one again who was in a swoon. \* Se convivio reddere, to return to the table. \* Urinam reddere, to make water. \* Sine scripto reddere, to say by heart. \* Ferro vitam reddere, to be slain by a sword. \* Commozum cum reddidi, I have nettled him. \* Vini reddit color, it comes near the colour of wine. \* Vim croci reddere, to taste like saffron. \* Alterius vicem reddere, to serve instead of it. \* Hæc in suis locis reddam, I will speak of these in their proper places. \* Ager reddit, the field bears a good crop.  
 Reddor, eris; pass. to be rendered; offered in sacrifice, or by way of thanksgiving.  
 Redemptio, onis; f. a redemption, ransom, purchasing. \* Operis redemption, a taking work by the great.  
 Redemptiōnālis, e, of redeeming.  
 Redemptio, are; to ransom one by one.  
 Redempto, are; to redeem often.  
 Redemptor, oris; m. a redeemer;  
 Redemptrix, icis; f. also a surveyor or taker of work by the great. \* Causarum redemptores, pettifoggers.  
 Redemptura, æ; f. a farming, a renting the publick affixes or ruf-toms.  
 Redemptus, a, um; part. of redimor; redeemed, recovered.  
 Red-eo, ivi, itum, ire; neut. [of re and eo] to return, to come or go again, to yield. \* Viam redire, to go his way back again. \* Ad ingenium redire, to return to his old wont. \* Ad se redire, to come to one's senses. \* In orbem redire, to come round. \* Res redit ad testum or ad rastro, the matter is desperate. \* In gratiam cum aliquo redire, to be good friends with any one. \* Ex his nihil ad me redit, I get nothing by these things. \* Ut ad pauca redeam, but to make short of it. \* Reditum est



## RED

## RED

## REF

Romam, they went back again to Rome. \* In ordines redire, to rally, as a disordered army.  
 Rēdhīb-eo, ui, itam, ēre; act. [of re and habeo] to make one take again that which was sold.  
 Rēdhībītio, ōnis; f. a restoring, a returning upon one's hands.  
 Rēdhībitor, ōris; m. a restorer.  
 Rēdhībitorius, a, um; adj. returning back upon the seller.  
 Rēdhībītum, i; n. a thing turned upon one's hands.  
 † Redico, ēre; act. to tell again or often.  
 Rediculus, i; m. a certain god, worshipped for frightening Hannibal from Rome.  
 Red-icens, euntis, returning. \* Luna rediens, the new moon.  
 Rēd-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgere; act. [of re and ago] to bring by force, to drive back, to gather together in one, to reduce. \* Quæstum totum ad se redigere, to bring all the grist to his mill. \* Hostem redigere in castra, to drive the enemy into their camp. \* Pecuniam redigere, to heap money together. \* Ad maciem redigere, to make as lean as a rake.  
 Redimiculum, i; n. the attire or ornaments of a woman's head and neck, as a bonnet, French hood, &c. also a knot.  
 RĒDIM-IO, ire; act. [ab amico, vel à δῆμα, vinculum] to crown, compass about, adorn. \* Crinem redimire corymbis, to impale the hair with ivy branches and berries.  
 Rēdimītus, a, um; part. of redimor; crowned, adorned.  
 Redimītus, ūs; m. a binding about.  
 Rēd-imo, ēmi, emptum, imere; act. [of re and emo] to redeem, ransom, recover, farm. \* Lites redimere, to compound a suit. \* Pacem sibi redimere, to purchase himself peace. \* Opus redimere faciendum, to take work by the great.  
 Rēdintēg-er, ra, rum; adj. [of re and integer] restored, renewed. \* Ira redintegra, a quarrel broken out afresh.  
 Redintegratio, ōnis; f. a restoring, renewing.  
 Redintegrator, ōris; m. a restorer, renewer.  
 Rēdintēgro, are; act. to restore, to renew; to set on foot again. \* Animum redintegrare, to put into courage again. \* Redintegrare bellum, to prepare for a new war.  
 Redintuinum, a city in Bohemia, called Tain.  
 † Redinunt, for redeunt.  
 Redipisco, sci; [ab adipiscor] to get again, recover.  
 † Redisco, ere, to learn again.  
 Rēditio, ōnis; f. a returning, or coming again. \* Quid tibi huc reditio fuit? what made you come hither again?  
 Rēdīto, are; [à redeo] to return often, to and fro.  
 Reditus, ūs; m. a return, rent, or revenue, a passage. \* Ferre reditum, to return.  
 † Redivia, æ; f. an agnail or whitlow. See reduvia.  
 Rediviotus, a, um; adj. rough, rugged.

Redivius, ii; m. a tick, or horse-leach.  
 Rēdivivus, a, um; adj. [qu. rediens vivus] returning to life again, revived, repaired, set up new again.  
 † Redo, ōnis; m. a fish without a back-bone.  
 † Rēdōcco, ēre, to teach again.  
 Rēdōl-eo, ui, itum, ēre; neut. [of re and oleo] to savour, give a smell either good or bad, resemble. \* Situm redolere, to smell mouldily.  
 † Redomo, are, to tame again.  
 † Rēdōnatio, ōnis; f. a giving again.  
 Rēdōno, are, to give again, forgive.  
 Redordior, iri; [ab ordior] to unweave, to undo.  
 Rēdorm-io, ire, to sleep again.  
 Redormitio, ōnis; f. a falling asleep a second time.  
 † Redorsatus, a, um; part. broken-back'd.  
 Redorso, are, to return back again.  
 † Rēdōstio, ire, to give thanks, requite, restore, return.  
 Rēdū-co, xi, ctum, cēre; act. to lend or bring again. \* Numen reducere, to atone the deity. \* Reducere in memoriam, to call to mind. \* Reducere cicatricem, to skin a sore. \* Liberalitatem reducere, to straighten or restrain bounty.  
 Reductio, ōnis; f. a leading or bringing again.  
 Reductor, ōris; m. a bringer again.  
 Reductus, a, um; part. of reducor; brought back, restored, reconciled, secret, winding. \* Reducta vallis, a lonesome valley. \* Virtus est medium vitiorum utrinque reductum, virtue is the mean between two contrary vices.  
 Redulcērātus, a, um; part. of redulceror; made sore again.  
 Rēdulcēro, are; act. to make sore again.  
 Rēduncus, a, um; adj. bowed back or inward.  
 Redundantē; adv. superfluously.  
 Rēdundantia, æ; f. an overflowing, or superfluous abounding.  
 Rēdundatio, ōnis; f. an overflowing, abounding. \* Redundatio stomachi, the turning of the stomach.  
 Rēdundātus, a, um; part. overflowing.  
 Rēdundo, are; neut. [of re and unda] to overflow, to redound, to be superfluous. \* Uno digito redundare, to have one finger too many. \* Hoc facinus in tuum redundabit caput, your bones shall pay for this villany.  
 Redundivium, ii; n. an agnail or whitlow.  
 Reduplicatio, ōnis; f. a doubling.  
 Reduplicator, ōris; m. a doubler.  
 Reduplico, are; act. to double.  
 Rēdūro, are, to open.  
 Rēdūvia, [ab ant. reduo, i. e. iterum vestio] the loose skin at the root of the nails.  
 Rēdūviæ, arum, the cast skins of serpents; fragments, relics.  
 Rēdūviosus, a, um; adj. rough, rugged.  
 Rēdux, ūcis; c. [à reduco] one re-

turned from danger or captivity safe to his own country; returning or bringing back.  
 † Refarcio, are, to bind again, or unbind.  
 † Refectio, ōnis; f. a mending, recruiting, refreshing, repairing. \* Refectio ciborum, a repast.  
 Rēfector, ōris; m. a mender, repairer.  
 Refectōrium, ii; n. a common hall, or dining-room.  
 Refectus, a, um; part. of reficior; renewed.  
 Refectus, ūs; m. a refreshing, recruiting, repairing, mending.  
 Rēfello, ere; act. [of re and fello] to resell, confute, disprove. \* Refellere testes, to make their evidences void and useless.  
 Referb-eo, ēre, to cool, grow cool.  
 Refer-cio, si, tum, cire; act. [of re and farcio] to fill, stuff full.  
 Referendarii, ōrum, officers who made relations of petitions.  
 Referio, ire; act. to strike again or back.  
 Rē-fēro, tūli, lātum, to bring again, resemble, relate, refer, direct, add to, turn, renew, render, do, hold out, interrupt, appoint, account, to confess. \* Gratiam referre, to requite a courtesy. \* Referre saporem salis, to taste like salt. \* Referre morem, to bring a custom again in use. \* Referre animum ad aliquid, to bend his mind to a thing. \* Referre cum aliquo, to confer with. \* Hæc referunt ad rem, these things concern the business. \* Referre in album amicorum, to put one into his white book, or into the number of his friends. \* In deos referre, to canonize. \* In libellum referre, to register. \* Receptum referre, to acknowledge an engagement. \* Pedem referre, to retreat. \* Referre rem or de re ad senatum, to set over a debate to be decided by the senate.  
 Refert; imp. it belongs, concerns. \* Quid tuū id refert, what is that to you? \* Id ipsum refert magnopere, that same thing is of very great importance.  
 Refertus, a, um; part. of refertior; filled, stuffed. \* Refertus elephātorum, having store of elephants.  
 Rēserv-eo, ēre; neut. to be very hot; also to cool again.  
 Rēserveſco, ēre, to grow hot again or scalding hot.  
 Rēſibūlo, are, to unbutton, unlace.  
 Rēſ-icio, ēci, ctum, icere; act. [of re and facio] to renew, refresh, delight, to mend. \* Reficere testamentum, to make a new will. \* Reficere tribunos, to make new tribunes. \* Rates reficere, to tarreen ships. \* Reficitur ei tantum ex possessionibus, his farms bring him in so much.  
 Rēſ-go, xi, xum, gēre; act. to pluck away that which was fastened, to draw out, to rescind, abrogate; also to fasten again. \* Tabulas rēſ-gere, to take down proclamations.  
 † Rēſingo, gēre; act. to disguise, reforge.  
 Refixus, a, um; part. of refigor; fixed, set fast.  
 Rēſāgito, are, to require earnestly,



to demand any thing to be re-  
stored.

† *Refliatio*, ōnis; f. a blowing back or contrary.

*Refliatus*, ūs; m. a contrary wind.

*Refle-cto*, xi, xum, ſtere; to bow back or again, to bring one to yield and deſiſt from a ſtrong reſolution, to return again. \* *Pedem inde re- flexit*, he went from thence.

† *Refleo*, ere; to bewail again.

† *Reflexim*; adv. backward.

*Reflexus*, a, um; part. of reflector; bowed back or again.

*Reſſo*, are; to blow againſt; alſo to breathe.

*Reſſor-eo*, ere; } to bloſſom, ſpring.  
*Reſſoreſco*, ere; } or flouriſh again.

*Reſſu-o*, xi, xum, ere; neut. to ebb, to fall again as a flood; alſo to flow again.

*Reſſuus*, a, um; adj. ebbing or flow- ing again.

*Refluxus*, ūs; m. the ebbing of the ſea; alſo the tide and flood.

† *Reſſocillatio*, ōnis; f. a reſreſh- ing.

*Reſſocillator*, ōris; m. a reſreſher.

*Reſſocillo*, are; to reſreſh, comfort, make luſty again.

*Reſ-odio*, ōdi, offum, odere; act. to dig aſreſh, to dig out of the earth, lay open by diggng.

*Reſormatio*, ōnis; f. a reſorming, renewing.

*Reſormator*, ōris; m. } a reſormer.

*Reſormatrix*, icis; f. } a reſormer.

*Reſormatus*, a, um; part. of reſormor; reſormed, or formed again.

*Reſormidatio*, ōnis; f. a ſearing greatly.

*Reſormido*, are; to ſear greatly, dread.

*Reſormo*, are; act. to reſorm, renew, bring to a new ſhape, mend. \* *Re- formare ad exemplum aliquod*, to make a thing like the pattern.

*Reſ-oveo*, ōvi, ōtum, ōvere; act. to cheriſh and comfort again, to re- ſore to its former ſtate. \* *Discipli- nam caſtrorum lapſam reſovere*, to bring martial diſcipline to its former pitch, to ſee the ſoldiery as well trained up as ever.

*Reſractariolus*, a, um; adj. ſome- what unruly, reſtiſ or ſtubborn.

*Reſractarius*, a, um; adj. rebellious, obſtinate, ſtubborn, wiſful. \* *Equus reſractarius*, a hard-mouth'd reſtiſ horſe.

*Reſractio*, ōnis; f. a rebounding, a reſecting.

*Reſractum*, i; n. a ground broken or laid fallow.

*Reſractus*, a, um; part. of reſringor; broken up, weakened. \* *Reſractus pudoris clauſtris*, being quite ſhame- leſs.

*Reſrenatio*, ōnis; f. a checking, curbing, or holding in.

*Reſrenator*, ōris; m. a curber.

† *Reſrenatus*, a, um; part. of re- ſrenor; curbed, checked.

*Reſreno*, are; to reſrain, reſtrain, to check and hold in. \* *Reſrenare a- reditu*, to ſtop one's return.

† *Reſragabilis*, e; adj. to be wiſtlood or gailyadl.

*Reſragatio*, ōnis; f. an oppoſng.

*Reſragor*, ari; to oppoſe, to croſs, gainſay, reſiſt, to deny.

*Reſricatio*, ōnis; f. a galling, or rubbing an old ſore.

*Reſric-o*, ui & avi, tum & atum, are;

to rub hard or again, to pull the ſkin off a ſore that was upon heal- ing, renew, bring freſh into memory.

\* *Reſricat crebro lippitudo*, I am often trouble'd with the wateriſh run- ing of the eyes.

*Reſrig-co*, ero; neut. to grow cold again. \* *Reſ reſrixit*, the buſineſs is now paſt the time.

*Reſrigeratio*, ōnis; f. a cooling or making cold. \* *Captare auræ re- ſrigerationem*, to lie out a cooling by the freſh air.

*Reſrigerator*, ōris; m. a cooler.

*Reſrigerātorius*, a, um; adj. cooling, apt to cool.

*Reſrigeratrix*, icis; f. a cooler, re- freſher.

*Reſrigeratus*, a, um; part. of reſri- geror; cooled, reſreſhed. \* *Reſri- geratus rumor*, a ſtory almoſt for- gotten.

*Reſrigerium*, ii; n. a reſreſhment.

*Reſrigero*, are; act. to cool, to make cold, to take off, reſreſh, ceaſe and vaniſh. \* *Reſrigerare teſtem*, to abate or daunt a witneſs.

*Reſrige-o*, ere; to grow cold a- gain, to begin to ceaſe.

† *Reſrina*, } a bean ſacrificed

† *Reſrina faba*, } for good luck to the corn.

*Reſt-ingo*, ſegi, actum, ingere; act. [of re and frango] to break open, beat back, to diminſh, abate. \* *Re- ſringere vim Fortunæ*, to diſarm the powerful goddeſs Fortune.

*Reſuga*, æ; c. a fugitive, a run- away. \* *Chriſti reſuga*, an a- poſtate.

*Reſugio*, ſugi, gitum, gere; to flee away, flee back, to avoid, forbear.

\* *Animus reſugit*, my mind ſtarts back. \* *In ultimam regionem re- ſugit*, he flies for refuge into the moſt diſtant country. \* *Reſugere judicam*, to reſuſe or except againſt a judge.

*Reſugium*, ii; n. refuge, ſhelter, ſanctuary, or place of refuge.

*Reſugus*, a, um; adj. flying back.

\* *Mare reſugum*, the ebbing ſea.

\* *Cæſaries reſuga*, locks caſt back.

*Reſulgentia*, æ; f. a glistening.

*Reſulg-eo*, ere; neut. to glisten, to ſhine bright.

*Reſulgidus*, a, um; adj. bright, ſhi- ning.

† *Reſumo*, are; to ſmoke again.

*Reſu-ndo*, di, ſum, ndere; act. to melt, to diſſolve, caſt out again, to pour back. \* *Pecuniam reſundere*, to pay money back again.

*Reſuſe*, ius, iſſimè; adv. largely, a- bundantly.

† *Reſuſio*, ōnis; f. a pouring back.

*Reſulor*, ōris; m. he that pours or melts.

*Reſuſus*, a, um; part. of reſundor; overflowing, ſpilled, overthrow, poured in again, great, wide.

*Reſutatio*, ōnis; f. a confuting.

*Reſutator*, ōris; m. a confuter.

† *Reſutatorius*, a, um; confuting.

\* *Preces reſutatoriæ*, a petition with reaſons againſt paſſing a ſen- tence.

*Reſutatus*, a, um; part. of reſutor; conſulted, reſuted.

*Reſutatus*, ūs; m. a confuting or diſproving.

*Reſuto*, are; act. to reſute, confute, diſprove, diſapprove, diſappoint, to laſe a boiling pot. \* *Bellum re- ſutare*, to diſpatch a war. \* *Re-*

ſutare conatum alicujus, to hinder an enterpriſe.

† *Regaliolus*, i; m. a crown.

*Regalis*, e; adj. 3 art. [à rex] royal, regal, kingly.

† *Regalia*, royalties, royal enſigns; twelfth-tide.

† *Regalitas*, atis; f. majeſty.

*Regaliter*; adv. royally, majeſtically.

*Regelo*, are; to thaw or diſſolve.

*Regelor*, ari; to thaw or be diſſolv'd.

† *Regemo*, ere; to lament again.

*Regeneratio*, ōnis; f. a being born again.

*Regenerator*, ōris; m. a renewer.

*Regencro*, are; to engender again.

\* *Avum regeneravit*, ſhe bore one like the grandfather.

*Regenſes*, } the people of Regium or

*Regienſes*, } Reitz in Provence.

*Reventes*, ium; rulers, governors.

† *Regerendarius*, ii; m. an officer who ſubſcribed petitions, &c. alſo a regiller.

*Regorminatio*, ōnis; f. a ſpringing out again.

*Regermino*, are; to ſpring out again.

*Reg-ro*, ſi, ſtum, rere; act. to bring or caſt up again, to reſort, ſling back, to vomit; alſo to regiſter. \*

*Regerero invidiam in aliquem*, to make others hate a perſon.

*Regeſtum*, i; n. a ridge in plowed land; alſo a regiſter-book.

*Reg-ſtus*, a, um; part. of regeror; brought again.

*Regia*, æ; f. a king's houſe, palace or court. See *regius*.

† *Regibilis*, e; adj. eaſily ruled.

*Regie*, } adv. like a king, imperi-

*Regificè*, } ouſly, magnificently.

*Regificus*, a, um; adj. royal, mag- niſcent, ſumptuous.

*Regifugium*, ii; n. a Roman feaſt kept the 24th day of February for the baniſhment of king Tarquin.

*Regigno*, ere; act. to beget again.

*Regilla*, æ; f. a prince's garment; alſo a kind of woman's garment. \* *Re- gillam induit induculam*, ſhe was clad in a rich robe.

*Regillianus*, i; m. a Roman who having ſome ſoldiers at ſupper at his houſe, and a queſtion being ſtarted concerning his name, a certain gram- marian derived it from rex, where- upon they ſaluted him as emperor, and he was the next day ſaluted ſo by all.

† *Regillus*, a city of the Sabines, and a lake in Italy.

† *Regillus*; m. a petty king.

*Regimen*, inis; n. government; alſo a ſhip's tender.

*Regimentum*, i; n. government, a regiment of ſoldiers.

*Regina*, æ; a queen, lady.

*Regio*, ōnis; f. [à rego] a region, province or country, a ward in a city, a jurisdiction or limit. \* *Re- gio viæ*, the road. \* *E regione*, over-againſt. \* *Regiones*, the four corners of heaven. \* *Regionibus offici ſe continere*, to do his duty and no more. \* *De reſtâ regione deſectere*, not to let reaſon guide one.

† *Regiola*, æ; f. a ſmall country.

*Regionaliter*; adv. according to re- gions or countries.

*Regionarius*, a, um; of a country.

*Regionatim*; adv. country by country, ward by ward.

*Regiſtrarius*, ii; m. a regiſterer.

(6) Q 2

Regi-



Registrum, i; n. [à regero] a register for memory's sake.  
 † Rēgito, are; to govern often.  
 Regius, a, um; adj. [à rex] of the king, kingly, royal; also imperious, cruel, domineering. \* Morbus regius, the king's evil. \* Via regia, the king's highway.  
 Reglūtatio, ōnis; f. a gluing fast, or ungluing.  
 Reglūtino, are; to glue again, and unglue.  
 Reglutinosus, a, um; adj. glued fast, gluey, clammy.  
 Regnātor, ōris; m. a ruler, a lord. \* Regnator agelli, one that has a small tenement.  
 Regnatricis, icis; f. a queen, or principal lady. \* Domus regnatricis, a royal family.  
 Regnātū; imperf. pass. there is a kingly government.  
 Regnatus, a, um; part. of regnor; governed. \* Regnata gens foemina, a country governed by women.  
 Regni, the people of Regnum or Ringwood in Hantshire.  
 † Regniculum, i; n. a little kingdom.  
 Regno, are; neut. to reign, rule, govern, to prevail. \* In hoc uno regnat oratio, in this alone is the oration excellent and commendable, herein lies its excellency.  
 Regnor, ari; pass. to be governed.  
 Regnum, i; n. a kingdom, reign, dominion; also a family, a person's lands and possessions. \* Regnavini fortiri talis, to cast dice who shall be king of good-fellows, or master of miracle.  
 RE-GO, xi, cum, gēre; act. [ab ἀγών, porrigo, vel ab Heb. rag-nah, pascere, vel à Babyl. rac, rex] to direct, exercise. \* Regere navem, to steer a ship.  
 Regradātus, a, um; degraded, cashiered.  
 Regrado, are; to degrade; also to go back.  
 Regredior, gressus sum, di; dep. [of re and gradior], to return, recoil, go back. \* Regredi in memoriam, to call to mind.  
 Regressio, ōnis; f. a retiring, going back.  
 Regressus, ūs; m. } back.  
 Rēgula, æ; f. a rule or square, a direction, a ruler; also a pannier of osiers, the superior member of a cornice; also any small plain fillet dividing great members. \* Regula Lesbica, a nose of wax, a rule alterable at the pleasure of the wax-maker.  
 Rēgularis, e; regular, made with a rule and square. \* Regulares funiculi, carpenters lines.  
 Rēgularitēr; adv. regularly, by rule.  
 † Rēgulus, i; m. a patty king, a basilisk, a wrin.  
 D. Regulus, the disciple of Dionysius the Arcopagite, and the first bishop of Sens in France, at whose coming all the idols tumbled down, by which miracle many were converted to the faith of Christ.  
 Regutatio, ōnis; f. a tasting again.  
 Regusto, are; to taste again. \* Regustare literas alicujus, to read a person's letter over a second time.  
 Regyro, are; to wind into a circle, to wheel round.

Rehālo, are; to breathe again.  
 Reiectanea, orum; n. those things that are rejected by all persons.  
 Reiectaneus, a, um; adj. rejected, cast away.  
 Reiectatio, ōnis; f. a frequent casting away.  
 † Reiectio, ōnis; f. a casting back or away, a casting of the stomach. \* Reiectio iudicium, an excepting against judges.  
 Reiecto, are; to cast away often, vomit up much.  
 † Reiector, ōris; m. a rejecter.  
 Reiectus, a, um; part. of reiector; cast away, deferred.  
 Reiectus, ūs; m. a casting away.  
 Re-icio, ūci, eci, eci, eci, eci; act. [of re and jacio] to reject, to refuse, to cast back or away, to refer, to turn off or back, to put off, to vomit. \* Reicere iudicem, to refuse or except against a judge. \* Reicere causam ad senatum, to appeal to the decision of the parliament. \* Reicere sanguinem, to vomit blood.  
 Reiculus, a, um; adj. little worth, naughty, refuse. \* Oves reiculae, sheep not fit to be bought.  
 † Reice for rejice.  
 † Reintegratus, a, um; renewed.  
 Reipsa; adv. in very deed.  
 Reiteratio, ōnis; f. a repeating, or doing again.  
 Reiterator, ōris; m. a repeater.  
 Reitero, are; to repeat or do again.  
 † Rejungo, ere; to rejoin.  
 † Rejuvenescere, to grow young again.  
 Relā-bor, hēris, plus sum, bi; dep. to slide or fall back, to relapse.  
 Relangu-eo, ēre; } neut. to grow  
 Relanguesc-o, ēre; } very feeble and faint, to relapse into a sickness.  
 Relapsus, a, um; part. of relabor; sunk or fallen back.  
 Relatio, ōnis; f. a reporting, a reference, a relation, a requital, a proposing. \* Relatio gratiae, a returning a kindness.  
 Relativum, i; n. a relative.  
 Relativus, a, um; adj. having relation to something.  
 Relator, ōris; m. a reporter, teller.  
 † Relatro, are; to bark again.  
 Relātus, a, um; part. of referor; related, repeated, brought again.  
 Relātus, ūs; m. a commemoration, a reporting.  
 † Relāvo, are; to wash again.  
 Relaxatio, ōnis; f. a relaxation or loosening, releasing, refreshing.  
 Relaxator, ōris; m. a releaser.  
 Relaxātus, a, um; part. released.  
 Relaxo, are; act. to release, loosen, make large or wide, to refresh. \* Relaxare se, to set one's self free. \* Relaxat dolor, the pain is not so great. \* Relaxare animum, to unbend the mind, take it off from business and care.  
 Relaxus, a, um; adj. relax, very loose, large and light.  
 Releci, a, um; read over again.  
 Relēgatio, ōnis; f. a sending away, a banishing, a confining to some remote country.  
 Relēgator, ōris; m. a banisher.  
 Relēgātus, a, um; part. banished, sent away, removed afar off.  
 Relēgo, are; act. to send away, banish, remove out of the way, refer, to bequeath back again. \* Relegare ad tiremes, to condemn to the gal-

lies. \* Relegare in exilium, to banish. \* Relegare dotem, to leave a wife a jointure which will answer the portion she brought.  
 Rel-ego, ēgi, eci, eci, eci; act. to read again, travel back or over again, to sail again by the same coasts; also to gather in. \* Relegere pecuniam, to fetch in his debts.  
 Relentesc-o, ēre; to relent, to grow soft and pliant, to begin to flag.  
 Relēvatio, ōnis; f. a relieving.  
 Relēvātus, a, um; part. of relever; eased, delivered.  
 Relēvo, are; act. to lift again, to ease, lighten, relieve, refresh. \* Relevare animum alicujus, to cheer a person up.  
 Relibo, are, to taste again.  
 † Relibro, are; to weigh again.  
 † Relicinus, a, um; adj. having the hair curled behind or turned backward. \* Relicina frons, a high forehead without hair.  
 Relictio, ōnis; f. } a leaving, for-  
 Relictus, ūs; m. } saking.  
 Relictor, ōris; m. a forsaker.  
 Relictum, i; n. a desperate debt.  
 Relictus, a, um; part. of relinquor; forsaken, left, abandoned. \* Relictus ab omni honestate, not having a grain of honesty. \* Relictus mihi, being all alone without any disturbance.  
 Relido, ēre; [of re and laedo] to hurt again, disallow.  
 Religamen, inis; n. a band, a cawl for the head.  
 Religatio, ōnis; f. a binding fast.  
 Religātor, ōris; m. a binder.  
 Religatus, a, um; part. of religor; fast bound, fasten'd.  
 † Religens, nis; religious, superstitious.  
 Religio, ōnis; f. [à religo] religion, fear of God, reverence, conscience, great care or curiosity in doing any thing. \* Mihi religio est, I scruple the doing it. \* Ut me omnium officiorum obstringi religione arbitram, so that I thought it my bounden duty to do the part of a liege servant.  
 Religiosē; adv. religiously, devoutly, reverently, superstitiously, nicely, scrupulously.  
 Religiositas, atis; f. devoutness.  
 Religiosus, a, um; adj. religious, devout, devoted, timorous, scrupulous, superstitious. \* Dies religiosi, days of special note in the calendar. \* Religiosissimus auctor, a very faithful author. \* Religiosum est facere, I cannot in conscience do it.  
 Religo, are; act. to fasten, bind hard. \* Religare bona religionibus, to give one's goods to pious uses. \* Religare navem ferreis manibus, to gripe a ship with harping-irons.  
 † Relingo, gēre; act. to lick again.  
 Relino, ēvi and ini, itum, ēre; act. to open, to tap, to set abroad, to discover that which was smeared over. \* Relinere epistolam, to break open a letter.  
 Relinquitur; imp. it remains.  
 Relinquo, qui, cum, nquere; act. to leave, forsake, to abandon, fail. \* Animam relinquere, to die. \* Res alienam relinquere, to die in debt. \* Relinquere scriptum, to leave



leave in writing.

Reliqua, otum; n. the remains of a reckoning.  
 Reliquatio, ōnis; f. an owing of the rest, a being in arrears.  
 Reliquator, ōris; m. he that owes a sum remaining. \* Superioris anni reliquator, one in arrears for the last year.  
 Reliquiæ, arum; f. relicks, remains, leavings, ashes of the dead, the ruins of houses. \* Persequi reliquias alicujus, to go on to finish what any one left.  
 Reliquor, ari; dep. to be behind-hand in the payment of any sum.  
 Reliquum, i; n. a remnant.  
 Reliquus, a, um; adj. [à relinquo] the rest, residue or remainder. \* Nihil est reliqui, there is nothing left. \* Reliquum est, it remains. \* De reliquo, as for the rest. \* Reliquos facere, to leave remaining.  
 Relisus, a, um; part. of relidor; hurt, hurt again.  
 Relit-co, ēre; } [of re and lateo]  
 Relitesc-o, ēre; } to lie hid behind or again.  
 Relligio, ōnis; f. See religio.  
 + Relocatio, ōnis; f. a placing or letting out again.  
 Reloco, aro; act. to place or let out again.  
 Relu-co, xi, cēre; neut. to shine or glister brightly.  
 Reluctatus, a, um; part. of reluctor; striving against.  
 Reluctor, ari; dep. to resist, wrestle or strive against.  
 + Reluminatio, ōnis; f. an enlightening again.  
 + Relumino, are; act. to enlighten again.  
 Reluo, ēre; act. [à lavo] to wash again; also to release and take home a pawn.  
 Remācero, are; to make lean again.  
 Remācresc-o, ēre; to grow lean again.  
 Remād-co, ēre; to wet again.  
 Remālēdico, ēre; to revile again.  
 Remāncipo, are; to repossess another, to reinstate him in what he was dispossessed of.  
 Remāndo, are; act. to command again.  
 Remāndo, ēre; act. to chew again, to chew the cud.  
 Remān-co, ēre; neut. to remain behind, to survive.  
 Remān-o, are; neut. to drop again, to drop down, overflow, to cause to return by degrees.  
 Remānsio, ōnis; f. a remaining or abating behind.  
 + Remāsculo, are; to give courage.  
 Remeābilis, e; adj. 3 art. which may be returned unto.  
 Remeaculum, i; n. a returning, or place of retreat.  
 Remeatio, ōnis; f. } a returning, a  
 Remeatus, ūs; m. } repeal of banishment.  
 + Remeaculi, little ships about Lemnos.  
 Remedio, are; } to cure, to heal.  
 Remedior, ari; }  
 Remedium, ii; n. [à medeor] a remedy or cure. \* Remedium habere, to be good to heal or cure.  
 Remeligo, inis; f. [ab ant. mello, i. e. moror] a bar, stop or hindrance; also the remora fish.  
 Rememoror, ari; dep. to call to re-

membrance.

+ Remendo, are; to correct or amend.  
 Remensus, a, um; part. of remetior; measuring or measured again.  
 Remco, are; to return. \* Remeare in sese, to turn round in a circle.  
 + Remergo, ēre; to plunge again.  
 Remetior, mensus sum, tiri; to measure again, restore exactly, call over, to consider. \* Remetiri æquor, to fall back again. \* Remetiamur frumentum pecuniā, let us give money for corn.  
 Remex, igis; m. [à remigo] a waterman, rower.  
 Remigatio, ōnis; f. a rowing.  
 Remigator, ōris; m. a rower or sailer.  
 Remigatio, ōnis; f. a returning.  
 + Remigero, are; to return.  
 Remigium, ii; n. a rowing; the flying of birds; also a company of rowers.  
 Remigo, are; m. [remos ago] to row with an oar.  
 Remigro, are; neut. to return to one's habitation.  
 Reminiscencia, æ; f. a calling to remembrance.  
 Reminiscor, sci; dep. cum gen. vel acc. [ab ant. meniscor, i. e. mēni] to remember, to call to mind.  
 Remipes, edis; c. flat-footed; also passing on upon oars.  
 Remisc-co, ēre; act. to mingle together or again.  
 + Remissa, æ; f. a remission, forgiveness.  
 Remissarius, a, um; adj. used for the ease of another. \* Vectis remissarius, a lighter bar.  
 Remiscē; adv. negligently, slackly, slothfully, mildly, lowly.  
 Remissio, ōnis; f. a remission, slackening, releasing or forgiving, an abating. \* Remissionis annus, the year of jubilee. \* Remissio superciliorum, the smoothing the brows, a looking pleasantly. \* Remissio vocis, a falling of the voice.  
 Remissor, ōris; m. a forgiver.  
 Remissus, a, um; part. of remittor; loosed, slack, remis, careless, smooth. \* Vere remissus ager, the land open by the spring. \* Remissus animo, without courage, heartless. \* Sanguis ē pulmone remissus, blood cast out of the lungs. \* Remissus ab re, unactive in his affairs.  
 Remistus, a, um; part. of remiscor; mingled together or again.  
 Remi-tto, si, sum, ttere; act. to send back again, refresh, to slacken, to forgive, let down, assuage, release, to permit. \* De suo remittere, to part with somewhat of his right. \* Aliquid ex pristina virtute remittere, to lose somewhat of his ancient valour. \* Remittere querere, to leave off inquiring. \* Ventus remisit, the wind is allayed. \* Remittere opinionem, to quit an opinion. \* Remittere frenos dolori, to grieve sorely. \* Remittere alicui officium, to dispense with his service.  
 Remoli-or, ri; dep. to remove by force, to leave or sling off. \* Remoliri aliquem, earnestly to draw one off. \* Arma remoliri, to levy war afresh.  
 Remolleco, ēre; neut. to grow soft, to be made to yield, relent.

Remollio, ire; act. to make soft and effeminate.  
 Remollitus, a, um; softened, appeased.  
 + Remonco, ēre; to admonish again.  
 Remonium, a plate without Rome, which Remus took for the consecrating of temples.  
 Remora, æ; f. a slaying or tarrying, a lett or hindrance; also a little fish said to stop ships under sail; the suck-sone or sea-lamprey. \* Remora aratri, cammock.  
 Remoramen, inis; n. a stop or hindrance.  
 Remoratio, ōnis; f. a slaying.  
 Remorator, ōris; m. a slayer.  
 Remoratus, a, um; slayed.  
 Remorbesco, ēre; to fall sick again, to relapse into a disease.  
 Remor-deo, di, sum; to bite again, to bite or gnaw much. \* Cura remordet me, care vexes and torments me.  
 Remores, [sc. aves] birds which in soothsaying signified that the thing was not to be done.  
 Remoria, a plate on the top of the Aventine hill, where Remus used his augury about building the city.  
 + Remorior, i; to die again.  
 Remoror, ari; to slay, tarry; also to stop. \* Remorari gradum, to make a stand.  
 + Remosse for removisse.  
 Remotio, ōnis; f. a removing, a putting aside, a turning off. \* Remotio criminis, a removal of the crime.  
 Remotus, a, um; P. & A. -ior, issimus; removed, remote, far off or from. \* Res à memoria remota, a thing not thought upon. \* Remotis arbitris, no-body being by. \* Delectu remoto, without choice. \* Remoto joco, seriously. \* Remotus à dialecticis, nothing of a logician.  
 Rem-oveo, ōvi, ōtum, ovēre; act. to remove, put out of place, turn off, wave. \* Removeere se arte suā, to leave his art. \* Se removeere, to retire, withdraw. \* Removeere pudorem, to become impudent.  
 Remugio, ire; neut. to low and bellow again. \* Gemitu nemus omne remugit, the whole wood echoes again with groaning.  
 Remulc-co, ēre; act. to assuage again, to pacify.  
 REMULCO, are; [ρουμευλχέω] to tow, or help one vessel by another.  
 + Remulcopæ, arum; the instruments with which ships are towed or drawn to land.  
 Remulus, i; m. a barge, the rope or vessel which tows another ship. \* Remulco trahere, to tow.  
 Remulus Sylvius, a king of the Latins, said to be slain with thunder for his impiety.  
 Remulus, i; m. [à remus] a little oar.  
 Remuneratio, ōnis; f. a recompensing.  
 Remunerator, ōris; m. } a rewarder.  
 Remuneratrix, icis; f. } der.  
 Remunero, are; } to recompence, reward.  
 Remuneror, ari; } ward, requite.  
 + Remungo, ēre; } to cleanse again.  
 Remunio, ire; to fortify strongly.  
 Remuria, orum; n. sacrifices for the appeasing the Lemures, feasts for the dead.  
 + Remu-



# REN

# REP

# REP

† Remurinus, a, um; of Remus.  
Remurmuro, are; to murmur against.  
Remus, i; m. the elder brother of Romulus first king of the Romans, who scornfully leaping over the walls of the new city Rome, was slain by his brother, or one Celer, a tribune, after whose death there followed a pestilence, and the oracle being consulted, told them they must appease the ghost of Remus.  
REMUS, i; m. [ēperudo] an oar.  
\* Velis remisque, in all haste.  
\* Inhibere remos, to pull in the oars.  
\* Corporis remus, the arm of one swimming.  
\* Ad remum aliquem dare, to put into the galleys.  
Remutatio, ōnis; f. an exchanging.  
Remutator, ōris; m. an exchanger.  
Remuto, are; to exchange.  
REN, ēnis; m. [ā qōn mens, RENES, um; qōpaves, præcordia] the reins or kidneys.  
† Rēnāle, is; n. a girdle for the loins.  
† Renalis, e; adj. of the loins or kidneys.  
Renanciscor, sci; to get again.  
Renarro, are; to repeat, tell again.  
Renascor, sci; to be born again, to rise again, to be built again.  
† Rēnato, are; neut. to swim back or again.  
Rēnāus, a, um; part. of renascor; renewed, born or built again. \* Renatum bellum, a war newly broke out.  
Rēnāvigatio, ōnis; f. a sailing back again.  
Rēnāvigo, are; to sail back again.  
Rēnāvo, are; to endeavour again.  
Rēnid-eo, ēre; neut. to smile, shine or glister; also to grin. \* Renidet oratio, the speech is pleasant.  
Renidescor, ere; to begin to shine.  
Rēnit-eo, ēre; to shine back again.  
Roni-tor, tēris, ius or xus sum, ti; dep. to resist, withstand.  
Renixus, ūs; m. resistance.  
Rēro, are; to swim back again.  
† Rēnodatio, ōnis; f. a tying double again; also an untying.  
Renodatus, a, um; tied in a knot.  
Rēnodis, e; adj. 3 art. done up in knots or elf-locks.  
Rēnodo, are; to tie fast; also to untie.  
Rēnovāmen, inis; n. } a renewing.  
Renovatio, ōnis; f. }  
Rēnovātor, ōris; m. he that reneweth.  
Rēnovātus, a, um; part. of renovor; renewed. \* Ager renovatus, a field tilled a second time.  
Rēnovello, are; to renew, plant with new sets.  
Rēnovo, are; act. to renew, to restore to the first state, to stir or plough the second time. \* Renovare animum alicujus, to enliven a person, put him in heart. \* Renovabo illud quid initio dixi, I'll repeat what I spoke at first.  
† Rēnūbo, ēre; to marry another husband.  
Rēnūdo, are; to lay bare what was covered.  
† Renugor, ari; to trifle again.  
Rēnumēratio, ōnis; f. a paying back or again.  
Rēnumērator, ōris; m. a payer back.  
Rēnumēro, are; to count or pay back.  
Renunciatio, ōnis; f. a reporting or bringing word; also a renouncing.

Renunciator, ōris; m. } a renoun-  
Renunciatrix, icis; f. } cer, re-  
porter.  
Renuncio, are; act. to renounce, report, tell, resign, countermand. \* Renunciare consules, to declare who are consuls. \* Id ego jam nunc tibi renuncio futurum, I do you this message, or bring you this news. \* Renunciare alicui hospitium, to forbid one his house. \* Renunciare ad cœnam, to excuse coming to an invitation.  
Renuncius, ii; m. a runner on errands, he that brings word again.  
Renunculi, ōrum; m. the little kids.  
Rēn-uo, ui, ūtum; to nod back, refuse, deny.  
Renuto, are; to beckon fromward, to refuse, draw back.  
† Renutrio, ire; to nourish again.  
Rēnūtus, ūs; m. a nodding back in token of denial, a refusal.  
REOR, ratus sum, rēri; [ā pēw, dico] to suppose, judge or esteem.  
Repages, is; f. [ā repango] a door, window, rail, a bar.  
† Repagino, are; to repair, piece up.  
Rēpāgularis, e; adj. of a bar. \* Causidicus repagularis, a barrister.  
Rēpāgulum, i; n. a rail or bar, a stop or hindrance, the barriers in a race, a barricado or turn-pike.  
† Repanditas, atis; f. crookedness.  
† Repandium, ii; n. a divorce.  
† Repando, ēre; to bend backward.  
Rēpandus, a, um; bent backward, swayed back.  
Rep-ango, egi, actum, angere; to plant again, fasten again, graff.  
Rēpārābilis, e; adj. 3 art. which may be repaired or restored.  
Reparamen, inis; n. } a repairing,  
Reparatio, ōnis; f. } renewing.  
Rēpārātor, ōris; m. a repairer.  
Reparatus, a, um; repaired, renewed.  
Repar-co, si, sum; to spare exceedingly; also to forbear, or not to spare.  
Rēpāro, are; to repair, to bring to the first state, to purchase, renew. \* Reparare quod amiseris, to recover thy losses.  
Rēpastinatio, ōnis; f. a digging about vines.  
Rēpastino, are; to dig about vines, to till the ground with often digging.  
† Repatrio, are; to return to one's own country.  
† Repatro, are; to do or commit again.  
Rēpēcto, xi & xui, clēro; to comb again.  
Rēpēdo, are; [ā pes] to draw back, to return, kick backward.  
Repēdo, ere; to fart again.  
Rep-el-lo, ūli, ūsum, ellēre; act. to repel, to put away, drive back, resist. \* Repellere servitutem a civibus, to deliver the citizens out of slavery and bondage. \* Repellere sanguinem, to let bleed.  
Rēpen-do, di, sum, dēre; act. to recompense, render, retaliate. \* Duplo rependi argento, to be paid in twice the weight of silver.  
Reperetro, are; to penetrate again.  
RēPENS, tis; adj. 3 art. [ā pēw, vergo] hastily, sudden, coming unawares.  
Rēpensatio, ōnis; f. a requiting.  
Rēpens, ntis; part. [of repo] creeping.

Repenso, are; to requite, recompense, make amends.  
Repensus, a, um; part. of rependor; requited, pay'd again. \* Repensus auro, having a price set on't, put to sale.  
Rēpentē; adv. hastily, suddenly.  
Repentino; adv. of a sudden.  
Rēpentinus, a, um; adj. sudden, unlooked for, coming next to hand.  
† Repercussus, a, um; beaten back.  
Repercussio, ōnis; f. } a striking or  
Repercussus, ūs; m. } beating back again, a reflecting, an ebbing.  
Repercussus, a, um; part. of repercutior; stricken or beaten back, reflected.  
Repercu-tio, ūi, ūsum, tēre; act. [of re and per and quatio] to strike again or beat back, reflect. \* Repercutere alicujus dicta, to refute one's objections. \* Repercutere fascino, to uncharm, expell enchantments.  
† Reperibo for reperiam.  
Rēpē-rio, ri, rtum, rire; act. [of re and pario] to find by adventure, to perceive, to know for certain, to get. \* Reperire medicinam alicui rei, to seek some remedy for it. \* Reperire causam, to perceive the reason why---. \* Concilium reperire, to invent some plot or trick that will bring one off.  
† Rēpērito, are; to repair, supply, find often.  
Reperitur; imp. pass. it is found in writing.  
Reperitius, a, um; adj. found again, or found.  
Repetor, ōris; m. } a finder, an in-  
Repertrix, icis; f. } venter.  
Reperitorium, ii; n. an inventory or register.  
Repertum, i; n. an invention.  
Rēpertus, a, um; part. of repetior; found by chance. \* Repertus es ingratus, you prove unthankful.  
Repetentia, æ; f. a calling to mind again.  
Repetitio, ōnis; f. a repeating, rehearsing, a redemanding.  
Rēpētitor, ōris; m. a rehearser, a redemander.  
Rēpētus, a, um; part. of repetor; repeated, renewed, fetched again. \* Repetito somno, fallen asleep again. \* Repetita emptio, a second bargain made, the first being dissolved. \* Repetita die, the day before appointment.  
Rēpēt-o, ivi, ii, itum, ēre; act. to repeat, ask again, redemand. go again unto, to strike again, fetch up again, consider or ponder. \* Repetere memoriā, to call to remembrance. \* Repetere reum, to accuse one again. \* Res repetere, to demand restitution of goods. \* Febris repetit, the ague returns. \* Repetere rem a capite, to fetch a thing from it's first rise. \* Repetunt P. Valerium, they wish P. Valerius alive again.  
Repetundæ, arum; bribery, extortion; money unjustly taken by a senator, or any one in a public office. Vix legitur nisi in gen. & dat. plur. \* Accusare quempiam repetundarum, to accuse one of having taken a bribe.  
† Repetundus, a, um; to be requited or pay'd back again.  
Rēpexus, a, um; part. of repedior; combed or trimmed again.  
† Replig-



## R E P

## R E P

## R E Q

† Repignērātio, onis; f. the *re-* *deeming of a pledge.*  
 Repigneratrix, icis; f. a redeemer of a pledge.  
 Repignēro, are; to redeem or fetch home a pawn, replevy a distress.  
 Repligratus, a, um; made dull or heavy again.  
 † Rēpigr-eo, ēre; neut. to grow slow again.  
 † Replaudo, ēre; neut. to clap the hands often.  
 † Repingo, ēre; [of *re* and *pango*] to fasten or make again.  
 Repl-co, ēre, act. to fill up, to have store of, to ring again.  
 Replētio, onis, f. a filling up.  
 Replētus, a, um; part. of repleor; filled up, replenished. \* Repletus eruditione, very learned.  
 † Replica, æ; } f. a hood or veil.  
 Repla, }  
 Replicatio, onis; f. an unfolding, a replying.  
 Replicator, ōris; m. a replier.  
 † Replicatura, æ; f. a doubling.  
 Replicatus, a, um; unfolded.  
 Replīc-o, ui, tum, are; act. to unfold, lay open, to reply, to turn the outside inward, repeat often. \* Replicare memoriā temporum, to turn over histories or annals.  
 † Replīctus, a, um; unfolded, turned.  
 Replum, i; n. [ā *repleo*] a door-check, or leaf of a door.  
 Replumbatio, ōnis; f. an unfolding.  
 † Replumbatus, a, um; part. of replumbor; unfolded.  
 Replumbo, are; to unfold; to dissolve.  
 † Replu-ō, ēre; neut. to rain again, overflow.  
 RĒ-PO, pſi, ptum, pſere; neut. [ēprow] to creep, spread. \* Vineā repit in altitudinem, the vine shoots up.  
 † Repœniteo, ēre; to repent again.  
 Rēpolio, ire; act. to polish or trim again.  
 Rep-ōno, ōsui, ōsitum, ōnere; act. to lay up, put on again; set on the board again, to repose, pay, return. \* Reponere remum, to lay down the oar, give over rowing. \* Fabula reponitur, the play is acted the second time. \* Reponere se in obligationem, to engage himself a second time. \* Reponere gratiam, to requite a kindness. \* Reponere in deos, to canonize. \* Reponere capillum, to adjust the hair. \* Ne tibi idem reponam, lest I return you the same reproaches.  
 Reportatio, onis; f. a bringing or carrying back.  
 Reportator, ōris, m. a carrier back.  
 Rēportātus, a, um; carried back.  
 Rēporto, are; act. to bring or carry back again, restore. \* Victoriā reportare ab aliquo, to get the victory of one. \* Laudem reportare ex hostibus, to bear away praise for defeating enemies. \* Pedem reportare, to return.  
 Rēposco, repositi, ēre; act. to require or ask again, to demand. \* Reposcere ad supplicium, to require that one be delivered up to punishment. \* Abs te rationem repositent, they'll require satisfaction from you.  
 Rēpositōrium, ii; n. a repository, store-house, ware-house, a place to lay up any thing, a rest for dishes,

Repositus, a, um; part. of reponor; laid up, reserved, consisting of; also far off. \* Reposti telure, interrād.  
 † Repostorium, ii; n. a wardrobe.  
 Rēpotia, orum; n. banqueting the morrow after the wedding, a junketting, a child-birth.  
 † Rēpoto, are; to drink up all, or drink back.  
 Repræsentiatio, onis; f. a representation, a paying down of ready money.  
 Repræsentiator, ōris; m. a representer.  
 Repræsento, are; act. to represent, resemble, pay down, use one thing for another, to supply. \* Repræsentrare conceptus mulieribus, to cause women to miscarry. \* Supplicia repræsentrare, to punish hastily. \* Repræsentrare ab aliquo, to borrow of one to pay another presently. \* Si repræsentrari morte meā libertas civitatis potest, if by my death the liberty of the city might be restored. \* Se repræsentrare, to be at hand.  
 Reprehendo, dēre; act. to pluck back again, to reprove, overtake, to mislike. \* Reprehendere mentē, to understand.  
 Reprehensio, ōnis; f. a reprehension, pulling back again, a reproving. \* Abesse à reprehensione, not to be blamed or found fault with.  
 Reprehensio, arc; act. to rebuke often, to reprove ever and anon.  
 Reprehensor, ōris; m. a rebuker, a reprovor.  
 Reprendo, as reprehendo.  
 Repressio, onis; f. a repressing, restraining.  
 Repressor, ōris; m. a restrainer.  
 Repressus, a, um; [of *reprimor*] restrained. \* Hostis repressus, an enemy kept from excursions.  
 Repr-imo, cſsi, cſsum, imēre; act. [of *re* and *premo*] to restrain, hold in, keep back, suppress, keep short. \* Reprimere samam, to stop a rumour.  
 Reprōbatio, ōnis; f. a reproving, disallowing.  
 Reprōbator, ōris; m. a reprover, disallower.  
 Reprōbo, are; to reprove, disallow, reject.  
 Rēprōbus, a, um; naught, wicked.  
 Reprōmissio, ōnis; f. a promise, or obligation.  
 Reprōmi-tto, si, sſum, ttēre; to bind one's self by promise, to warrant.  
 Reptatio, are; to atone.  
 Reptābundus, a, um; creeping over.  
 Reptatus, a, um; crept or crawled over.  
 Reptatus, ūs; m. a creeping, or going softly.  
 Reptilis, e; creeping. \* Reptilia, all creeping things.  
 Reptitius, a, um; creeping in privacy.  
 † Reptito, are, to creep softly.  
 Repto, are; [ā *repo*] to creep much or softly, to go slowly. \* Reptare caput, to crawl over the head.  
 † Rēpūbēro, are; to grow young again.  
 Repūbesco, ēre; neut. to grow young, to bloom and flourish again.  
 Rēpudiandus, a, um; to be rejected, to be abandoned.  
 Rēpudiatio, onis; f. a divorcing, a putting away, a refusing.

Rēpudiator, ōris; m. a rejecter.  
 Rēpudiatus, a, um; part. rejected.  
 Rēpudio, are; part. to divorce, put away, refuse, reject. \* Repudiare beneficium, to slight a kindness, not to accept of it.  
 Rēpudiosus, a, ūm; adj. scandalous, fit to be rejected.  
 Rēpudium, ii; n. [ā *puder*] a divorce, putting away one's wife. \* Repudium renunciare, to divorce.  
 † Repuelleſco, ēre; to grow nicer.  
 Repuerasco, ēre; to grow a child, childish, or young again.  
 Rēpugnans, ntis; adj. contrary.  
 Repugnantē; adv. contradictorily, stubbornly, wilfully. \* Non repugnantē accipere, to receive without much opposing.  
 Rēpugnantia, æ; f. a resisting, contradicting, thwarting.  
 Repugnator, ōris; m. a resister.  
 Rēpugnax, acis; adj. 3 art. obstinate, wilful, stubborn.  
 Repugno, are; to resist, gainsay, withstand, to be contrary, or contradict.  
 Repullūlasco, ēre; } to put forth  
 Repullūlo, are; } new sprouts,  
 to sprout, or spring out again.  
 Rēpulla, æ; f. a repulse, denial, a putting back again. \* Accipere or ferre repullam, to be denied (a favour, &c.)  
 Rēpulsatio, ōnis; f. a foiling.  
 Rēpulsator, ōris; m. a foiler.  
 Repulsio, ōnis; f. } a repelling, or  
 Repulsus, ūs; m. } putting back  
 again, a reverberation.  
 Repullo, are; to beat back often.  
 † Repulsor, ōris; m. a beater back.  
 Repulsorius, a, um; adj. of or for beating back.  
 Rēpulsus, a, um; part. of repellor; repelled, put away, driven back, foiled.  
 Rēpulvōro, are; to powder again.  
 Rēpumicatio, onis; f. a polishing much with a pumice stone.  
 Repumicator, ōris; m. a polisher.  
 † Rēpumico, are; to smooth or polish over well with a pumice-stone.  
 † Repuncto, are; to prick again or often.  
 Rēpungo, gēre; act. to prick again.  
 Rēpurgatio, onis; f. a purging, or cleansing.  
 Rēpurgator, ōris; m. a purger again.  
 Repurgatus, a, um; purged, cleared.  
 Repurgium, ii; n. a thorough purging, or cleansing.  
 Rēpurgo, are; to purge thoroughly.  
 Rēputatio, ōnis; f. a thinking, or considering in one's mind.  
 Rēputo, are; to consider or advise with one's self, reckon, impute. \* Cum animo reputo, when I cast in my mind.  
 Rēputrilus, a, um; rotten again.  
 † Reque capio, and indeed.  
 Rēquies, ei and eius; f. rest, ease, quietness.  
 Rēquiesco, ēre; to quiet, or stop, to be at rest or ease. \* Requiescere à muneribus reipublicæ, to be discharged of publick affairs. \* Requiescere in spe cunctipiam, to rely upon one. \* Humo requiescere, to sleep on the ground. \* Requiescere in lecti-



one poetarum, to take pleasure in reading poets. \* Suos requirunt flumina cursus, the rivers stopped their course, left running.

† Requiescentia, inis; f. rest, quietness. Requiescentia, a um; adj. ior, iissimus, at rest, quiet. \* Requiescentia ager, fallow land. \* Requiescentia ovum, a stale egg.

Requirito, are; to require often.

Requiror, sivi, situm, rere; act. [of re and quero] to require, demand, ask for, stand for, need. \* Terram oculis requirere, to look whether any land could be seen.

Requisita, orum; n. necessities. \* Requisita naturæ, the doing one's business.

† Requisitio, onis; f. a seeking after.

Requisitum est, imp. pass. inquiry was made.

Requisitus, a, um; part. of requiror; sought for, demanded, required, examined, requisite, needful.

RES, rei, f. [à reor, vel a p̄gw, dico vel p̄gw, facio] a thing, business, a matter, chance, cause, condition, state, empire, the world, power, contention, riches, profit, experience. \* Res comperendinata, a being adjourned to the third day.

\* Tecum mihi res est, I have something to say to you. \* Reipsa, indeed, by experience. \* Ex re ipsa natum, suddenly prompted by the emergent occasion. \* Pro re nata, as the occasion shall direct and suggest. \* Rem habere, to have to do. \* Rem facere, to thrive in the world. \* Dicere quod res est, to speak the truth. \* Avidus ad rem, greedy after gain. \* In rem tuam erit, 'twill be for your profit. \* Rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, I think the sense must be looked to, not the words. \* Illi rei studet, he makes that his business. \* Rem gerere, to fight. \* E re venire, to come opportunely. \* Ad rem verba conferre, to speak to the subject in hand.

\* Alias res agere, to mind somewhat beside what one is about. \* Res actæ, great want or necessity. \* Homo qui alicujus rei est, a person that is good for something.

† Refacere, are; to consecrate again.

† Refario, ire; to rage or be angry again.

Refutatio, onis; f. a saluting again.

Refutator, oris; m. a saluter again.

Refutatus, a, um; saluted again.

Refuto, are; to salute again.

Refano, are; to heal again.

Refarcio, are; to load again.

Refarcio, ire; to mend, repair, make amends for, requite.

Refario, ire; to rake or weed again.

Rescindere, rescidi, rescissum, rescindere; act. to cut or break down or asunder, abolish, abrogate, disannul, destroy, lance; also to renew. Beneficium rescindere, to spoil a good turn.

Rescio, ire; to know and be

Rescisco, ere; advertised after-

ward. \* En tibi rescivit omnem

rem, look you there he is come to know

all the business. \* Ne pater resciscat

metuit, he is afraid it should

come to his father's ears.

Rescissio, onis; f. a cutting asunder,

a parting, disannulling.

Rescissorius, a, um; [of rescindor]

cutting off, disannulling.

Rescissus, a, um; part. of rescindor;

cut off, broken down; destroyed, abo-

lished.

† Rescribo, psi, ptum, bere; act. to

write again or against; to answer

by writing. \* Rescribere legio-

nem ad equitatum, to add anew le-

gion to the horse. \* Rescribere ar-

gentum, to turn over a bill of ex-

change, to return money lent.

Rescriptor, oris; m. a writer a-

gain.

Rescriptum, i; n. a writing again,

a prince's letter in answer to a pe-

tition, or to signify his pleasure to

his officers of state.

Resculpo, ere; to resemble or express.

Resecatio, onis; f. a cutting or pa-

ring off.

Resecatus, a, um; short, exact, pre-

cise.

Resco, cui, cum, care; to cut or

pare away. \* Ad vivum resicare,

to cut to the quick. \* Libidines re-

secare, to cut off extravagant de-

sires.

Resecratio, onis; f. a desiring a-

gain, a dispensing from an oath.

Resecro, are; [of re and secro] to

dispense from an oath; also to intreat

over and over again, to sacrifice a-

gain.

Resectio, onis; f. a cutting or pa-

ring away.

Resector, oris; m. a cutter.

Resectus, a, um; part. of resector;

cut or pared away, shaved off.

Resecutus, a, um; part. of reserquor;

following or answering again.

Reseda, æ; f. [à sedo] a dock, [herb.]

Resedatio, onis; f. an appealing.

Resedo, are; to appease or quiet,

allay.

Resegmen, inis; n. a shred, any thing

cut or pared away. \* Resegmen

unguium, the paring of the nails.

Reseminatio, onis; f. a sowing a-

gain.

Resemino, are; to sow again, to breed

of its own seed.

Resequor, cutus sum, qui; dep. to

follow again, to reply.

† Reseratio, onis; f. an opening or

unlocking.

Reseratus, a, um; opened.

Resero, are; to open, unlock, declare,

pull down, and lay open. \* Reser-

at annum Janus, January begins

the year.

Resero, evi, ritum; to sow or plant

again.

Reservator, oris; m. a keeper.

Reservatio, onis; f. a reserving or

keeping till another time.

Reservatus, a, um; reserved, kept.

Reservo, are; to reserve or keep till

another time. \* In pratum reserva-

re, to keep it for meadow ground.

Reses, idis; [à resideo] slothful,

suggish, idle. \* Aqua reses,

standing water.

Reflex, ecis; m. [à refeco] the su-

perfluous fruits of a vine which are

pruned away.

Resid-eo, ere; neut. [of re and se-

deo] to sit a long time, to light down,

be quiet. \* Residere cluriales fe-

rias, to live a dog's life with hunger

and ease. \* Pecunia publica a-

pud eum residet, he keeps the city

money to himself. \* Spes reliqua

residet, the rest have some hope yet.

\* Cum ira resedissent, when his

anger was over. \* Residentur

mortui, sick persons are attended

upon, have somebody always by

them.

† Residesc-o, ere; neut. to begin to

be quiet.

Resido, ere; neut. to light or settle

[as birds] to be asswaged.

Residuum, ui; n. the rest, remain-

der, the residue; also the whole.

Residuus, a, um; adj. [à resideo]

the rest, residuum. \* Residuus

pecuniae, the remaining sum. \*

Residuus poenae homo, one that

survives to be tormented. \* Cupio

nullam residuam solitudinem

esse, I desire no trouble should be

left remaining.

Resignatio, onis; f. a resigning, un-

sealing, a cancelling.

Resignatus, a, um; part. of resignor;

opened, abrogated. \* Resignatum

res, wages stopped.

Resigno, are; act. to resign, surren-

der, unseal or open, abrogate and

cancel; also to write or seal again.

\* Rubrica resignato, carefully scree

it with ocre. \* Resigno quæ de-

dit, I give up all she gave.

Resilio, ui, iui and ii, ultum; [of re

and salio] to leap back, rebound,

recoil, to start back, or fly off from,

to slip away secretly, to lose the mill

and become dry. \* Resilire in bre-

ve spatium, to become shorter.

\* Crimen ab illo resiliit, there is

no fault in him. \* Resilire ab

emptione, not to stand to a bar-

gain.

Resimus, a, um; adj. having a co-

moose nose, or crooked upward.

RESINA, æ; f. [P̄rēvī] resin, all

gum running out of trees. \* Re-

sina colophonia, liquid resin. \* Re-

sina abiegia, frankincense. \* Re-

sina terræ, sulphure.

Resinaceus, a, um; adj. of or like

resin or gum.

Refinatus, a, um; adj. refined, rub-

bed with resin. \* Refinata juven-

tus, effeminacy.

Refinifer, a, um; adj. bearing resin.

Refinosus, a, um; adj. full of resin

or gum.

Recipio, ere; act. [of re and sapio]

to have a savour or taste of anything,

to grow wise again.

Repiscencia, æ; f. a repenting.

Repisco, ere; neut. to repent, to

amend, come to one's self again.

Resistens oratio, a speech running

like a howl upon a rock.

Resistentia, æ; f. resistance.

Resistitur; imp. pass. there is resis-

dy or resistance.

Re-siste, stiti, stitum, sistere; to resist,

oppose, stop, stand still, to stumble.

\* Ad limen digitos resistit, he

stumbled at the threshold. \* Resi-

stit morbo, 'tis good against the

disease.

† Resistio, ire; to thirst again.

Resolido, are; to strengthen again.

Resolubilis, e; adj. to be resolved.

Resolvo, vi, utum, vere; act. to re-

solve, loose, make effeminate, untie, ex-

pound. \* Resolvere in pulverem,

to reduce to powder. \* Resolvere

ventrem, to cause looseness. \* Re-

solvere argentum, to pay silver.

\* Resolvere curas, to release from

care.



\* Mollire & resolvere hominem, to soften and make a man dissolve.  
 \* Partem corruptam à vivâ resolvere, to separate the dead part from the quick.  
 Rēsolutio, ōnis; f. a loosening. \* Rēsolutio nervorum, the palsy.  
 Rēsolutus, a, um; part. of resolver; loosened, expounded, effeminate, dissolved, free. \* Fluvius resolutus, a river overflowing the banks. \* Quietè resolutus, fast asleep.  
 † Resona, æ; f. an echo.  
 Rēsōnābil-is, e; adj. echoing.  
 Rēsōnantia, æ; f. an echoing.  
 Rēsōno, are; neut. to resound, make an echo, make a loud sound.  
 Rēsōnus, a, um; adj. resounding, making an echo.  
 Resorbeo, ēre; to swallow or sup up again.  
 Respectābilis, e; to be looked upon.  
 Respecto, are; to look back often, look with pity upon.  
 Respectus, ūs; m. a regard, looking back, respect, sight. \* Ad aliquem respectum habere, to respect any one.  
 Resper-go, si, sum, gēre; [of re and spergo] to besprinkle, imbrow.  
 Respersio, ōnis; f. a besprinkling.  
 Respersor, ōris; m. a besprinkler.  
 Respersus, a, um; part. of respergor; besprinkled.  
 Respersus, ūs; m. a sprinkling upon.  
 Resp-icio, exi, ectum, icēre; act. [of re and specio] to look back, behold, recollect in the mind, to bear respect, to belong, to take pity on, to have an eye unto, to help. \* Se respicere, to mind one's own profit. \* Precedentem respice, follow your leader. \* Summa imperii ad me respicit, all the care of the kingdom lies upon me.  
 Respicio, ōris, i; pass. to be looked back upon, to be regarded or esteemed, &c.  
 † Respino, are; to remove thorns.  
 Respiratio, ōnis; f. } the breath,  
 Respiramentum, i; n. } passage of  
 breath, respiration.  
 Respirātus, ūs; m. } a breathing,  
 Respirāmen, inis; n. } or taking  
 breath. \* Aquarum respiratio, a watry vapour or exhalation.  
 Respirator, ōris; m. a breather.  
 Respiro, are; to breathe, take breath, exhale, to have respite from trouble, and gather strength. \* Avaritia respirat, men are not so covetous, avarice is abated. \* Malignum respirat aëra, sends forth noisome vapours.  
 Resplend-co, ēre; neut. to glister, or shine bright.  
 Resplendescētia, æ; f. brightness.  
 Resplendesco, ēre; to grow bright.  
 Respon-deo, di, sum, dēre; neut. to answer, to agree, to resemble, to fall right with, to stand right against. \* Ad tempus respondere, to pay at the time appointed. \* Ad animum alicui respondere, to reply to another's liking. \* Si alius non respondet, if the body be cōfise. \* Par pari respondeatur, let full satisfaction be made. \* Ad normam respondere, to be of an exact proportion and equality. \* De jure respondere, to deliver his opinion upon the nice points of the law. \* Gnos-fia tellus mari respondet, Crete is over-against or looks towards the sea.  
 Responsālis, e; adj. 3 art. answer-

ing for another.  
 Responsio, ōnis; f. an answering.  
 Responsito, are; to answer often, to resolve doubtful matters.  
 Responso, are; neut. to answer often, to give a quick, free, and unpleasing answer. \* Pakito respondere, to have an ill taste. \* Num ancillæ tibi responsant? do the maids chop logick with you?  
 Responsor, ōris; m. a pledge or surety.  
 Responsōritus, a, um; adj. of or for answering. \* Cantus responsorius, a response.  
 Responsum, i; n. an answer, advice, or counsel; also an oracle.  
 Responsus, ūs; m. suitableness, agreeing together, proportion. \* Commensum responsum habere, to have a matched uniformity.  
 Respublica, reipublicæ; f. the commonwealth, republic.  
 Resp-uo, ui, utum, are; to put away, slight or contempt, reject, or dislike, to cast back, not to endure. \* Auribus respuere, to fling away from hearing one. \* Imperium respuere, to fling off a government. \* Hoc ictum ferri respuit, iron can't enter it.  
 Restagnābilis, e; adj. 3 art. which may overflow.  
 Restagnatio, ōnis; f. an overflowing.  
 Restagno, are; to overflow, to be marshy.  
 Restans, ntis; resisting, remaining, saved out.  
 Restat; imp. it remains.  
 Restauratio, ōnis; f. a restoring, repairing, restoration.  
 Restaurator, ōris; m. a repairer.  
 Restauratus, a, um; repaired.  
 RESTAURO, are; act. [ἀστυρῶ, palus] to restore, repair, recruit, raise again.  
 Restiarius, ii; m. a rope-maker or seller.  
 Restibilis, e; adj. 3 art. [ἀ restō] bearing or tilled every year; springing again, after being supposed dead. \* Seges restibilis, a second crop without sowing.  
 Resticula, æ; f. a little rope, pack-thread or whipcord.  
 † Resticulus, i; m. a small cord.  
 Restillo, are; to drop back again.  
 Restinctio, ōnis; f. a quenching.  
 Restinctus, a, um; part. quenched, put out, snatched, ended.  
 Restinguibilis, e; to be quenched.  
 Restin-guo, xi, ctum, guēre; act. to quench, qualify, suppress. \* Studia restringere, to put an end to study and inquiry.  
 Rest-io, ire; neut. to rest, to be ready to be sown or ploughed.  
 Restio, ōnis; m. a rope-maker, or knacker; also one put to the last cast.  
 Restipo, are; to compass again.  
 Restipulatio, ōnis; f. an entering into covenant to perform articles, a reciprocal engagement.  
 Restipulator, ōris; m. a covenantor on mutual conditions.  
 Restipulor, ari; to enter into a covenant upon mutual conditions to be performed.  
 RESTIS, is; f. [ἀ 'Ρῶς, 'Ρῶσῶν traho, vel ab Heb. respeth rete] a rope, a bunch of onions. \* Restim duclare, to dance the hay, or round in a ring, hand in hand. \* Ad

restem res rediit, the matter is become desperate.  
 Restitatio, ōnis; f. a stopping often.  
 Restitator, ōris; m. he that is resiff, or draws back.  
 Restito, are; to stop often, draw back.  
 † Restitrix, icis; f. she that draws back.  
 Restit-uo, ui, utum, uēre; act. [of re and statuo] to restore, repair, let at rights. \* Aciem inclinatam restitue, rally up the disordered forces. \* In locum restitue quem me accepisti, leave me as you found me. \* Restitue, as you were. \* Vina sibi restituuntur, wines come to themselves.  
 Restitutio, ōnis; f. a restitution, restoring, or making good.  
 Restitutor, ōris; m. a restorer.  
 Restitutorius, a, um; adj. of or for restoring.  
 Restitutus, a, um; part. of restitutor; restored, made good.  
 Rest-o, iti, itum, are; neut. to rest, to be left, remain, stop or stay, stand out or resist, to be far distant. \* Pauci admodum restant, there are but few of 'em left.  
 † Restricæ, arum; fowling nets.  
 Restrictè; } adv. sparingly, cosily;  
 Restrictum; } also precisely.  
 Restrictio, ōnis; f. a restraining.  
 Restrictus, a, um; part. of restringor; restrained, bound hard, hide-bound, sparing; also precise, curious. \* Manibus a tergo restrictis, with his hands bound behind him.  
 Restrigo, nxi, ctum, ngēre; act. to bind or strain hard, to unbind, to bind with two knots. \* Viam restringere, to lay open the way. \* Dentes restringere, to shew the teeth. \* Naukæam restringere, to stay vomiting.  
 † Rēsūdo, are; to sweat again.  
 Reulco, are; to plough again.  
 Resultatio, ōnis; f. a leaping back again.  
 Resulto, are; [of re and salto] to rebound, leap back often, resound.  
 † Resultura, æ; f. a leaping back again.  
 Rēsūm-o, psi, ptum, ēre; act. to resume, take up again.  
 Rēsumptio, ōnis; f. a reassuming.  
 Rēsumptus, a, um; part. of resumor; recovered, or taken up again.  
 Rēs-uo, ui, utum; to sew again or double, to unsew or rip a seam.  
 Rēsūpino, are; act. to turn upright or the face upward, to overthrow and tumble down on the back; also to re-voke or call back. \* Domum resupinare, to search the secrets of a house, turn it upside down.  
 Rēsūpinus, a, um; lying with the belly upward, careless, effeminate.  
 Rētur-go, rexi, rectum, gēre; neut. to rise up again, to be repaired, to grow again; [met.] to recover, or become better. \* Bellum resurgit, the war breaks out afresh. \* Resurgunt res Romanæ contra spes, the Roman affairs are become much better than could be expected.  
 Rēurrectio, ōnis; f. a resurrection or rising again.  
 Rēsuscitatio, ōnis; f. a raising up again.  
 Rēsuscito, are; act. to raise up, to awake again, to renew.  
 † Rēsūto, are; to sew again.



Retæ, arum; f. [à rete] trees growing in or by rivers.  
 Rētalio, are; to return like for like.  
 Retardatio, ōnis; f. a retarding, slaying, or hindering.  
 Retardator, ōris; m. a hinderer.  
 Retardāus, a, um; part. hindered.  
 Retardo, are; to hinder or stay.  
 Retaxo, are; to reprove for boldness, to countercheck, to blame them that blame us.  
 RETE, is; n. [Heb. resbeth] a net; also a snare. \* Jaculum rete, a small float-net.  
 Reteclius, a, um; part. of retegor; discovered.  
 Rēte-go, xi, ctum, gēre; act. to discover, to open.  
 Rēteh-do, di, sum, dēre; act. to slacken, unbend.  
 Rētentatus, a, um; tried again.  
 Rētentio, ōnis; f. a retention, retaining, or holding back.  
 Rētento, are; act. [of re and tento] to try or feel again.  
 Rētento, are; act. [of retinco] to hold back often. \* Ægre retentabantur milites, the soldiers were hardly kept back.  
 Rētensius, a, um; part. of retendor; unspent.  
 Rētentus, a, um; part. of retineor; kept back.  
 † Rētergo, ēre; to cast behind the back.  
 Rētēro, ēre; to rub or break again.  
 Retex-o, ui, tum, ēre; act. to unweave, untwist; also to weave or twist again, to dissolve. \* Penelopēs telam retexere, to do and undo. \* Orationem illam retexo, I carry on that speech.  
 † Rethuro, are; to open.  
 Retiarius, ii; m. a fencer who fought with a net against the myrmillo or gallus.  
 † Retica, æ; f. a twig or prop for vines.  
 Rēticientia, æ; f. a keeping silence, a close concealing.  
 Rētico, ēre; neut. [of re and taceo] to keep silence, conceal.  
 † Reticesco, ēre; neut. to begin to keep silence.  
 † Reticibilis, e; that may be kept in silence.  
 Rētīcula, æ; f. a little net.  
 Rētīculatim; adv. net-wise.  
 Reticulatus, a, um; made like a net. \* Fenestræ reticulatæ, latticed windows of twigs or wire.  
 † Rētīcūlo, are; to knit a net.  
 Rētīculum, i; n. [à rete] a little net, a caul for the head, a hood to hide the face, a bag of net-work wherein they carried bread; also a racket, fete, and rusegay.  
 Rētīculus, i; m. a basket of offers.  
 Retiformis, e; adj. like a net.  
 Rētina, æ; f. a net-like tunicle of the eye.  
 Rētīnāculum, i; n. [à retineo] a stop or stay with which any thing is held back. \* Equorum retinacula, the reins. \* Navis retinaculum, the halser or cable. \* Vitis retinacula, the strings or ties of a vine.  
 Rētinentia, æ; f. a keeping, holding together, a frame.  
 Retinentissimus, a, um; observing and keeping diligently.  
 Rētineo, ui, entum; [of re and teneo] to retain, hold back, to remember, hold in, hold fast. \* Morbo retineri, to be sick. \* Invidiam retinere,

to be hated still. \* Memoriam aliquis rei retinere, not to forget a thing, to keep it in mind. \* Gaudia retinet, one can see no joy he is affected with.  
 Retingo, ere; to dye or dip again.  
 Rētinnio, ire; to ring again.  
 † Rētio, ire; to take in a net.  
 Rētīolum, i; n. a little net.  
 † Retis, is; m. & f. a net.  
 Rēto, are; [à rete] to cleanse rivers of any thing that chokes the channel.  
 Retondeo, ere; to clip or shear again.  
 Retōno, are; to thunder or sound again.  
 Retor-queo, si, tum, quēre; act. to turn or wind back again, to wrest aside. \* Oculos retorquere, to look back. \* Animum retorquere ad præterita, to consider things past and gone. \* Pilam retorquere, to strike back a ball.  
 Rētorr-co, ēre; to burn or make dry.  
 Rētorresc-o, ēre; to grow parched.  
 Retorridē; adv. without moisture, scorchedly.  
 Rētorridus, a, um; adj. burned, scorched, parched with drought, grown crafty by experience, of a withered countenance, obstinate.  
 Retorsio, ōnis; f. a tormenting, a wrestling aside.  
 Retortus, a, um; part. of retorquor; wrested, twisted again, or untwisted.  
 Retostus, a, um; part. of retorcor; burnt or dried up.  
 Retractatio, ōnis; f. a retraction, revoking, handling again.  
 Retractator, ōris; m. a recanter.  
 Retractatus, a, um; revoked, revised, corrected, retracted.  
 Retracto, are; act. to revoke, retract, correct, handle again, to speak of a thing anew, to draw much back. \* Vulnera cruda retractare, to meddle with sore wounds. \* Pedamenta retractare, to pluck up the old vine-stakes and set new ones. \* Dicta retractare, to swallow one's words.  
 Retrahitus, a, um; part. of retrahor; drawn back or aside; also distant.  
 Rētrādo, ēre; to deliver again.  
 Rētra-ho, xi, ctum, hēre; to draw back or aside. \* Se retrahere, to leave off. \* Studio retrahere, to take one from study. \* Verba retrahere, to catch in one's words.  
 † Retrecto, as retracto. \* Secum retrectare, to ponder with one's self.  
 Retrib-uo, ui, ūtum, uēre; act. to render or give again, to repay.  
 Retributio, ōnis; f. a retribution, recompensing.  
 Retributor, ōris; m. a recompenser.  
 Retrimentum, i; n. [à retero] the scraping or refuse of any thing. \* Olei retrimentum, the dregs of oil.  
 Retritus, a, um; part. of reteror; overworn, rubbed or broken again, vile.  
 † Retrix, icis; f. water wherewith gardens are watered.  
 Retrō; adv. [à re] back, behind, on the backside, in times past, contrariwise. \* Fluere retrō, to go down the wind. \* Ambulare retrō, to go awayward.  
 Retroactus, a, um; driven back.  
 Retrō-ago, egi, actum, agēre; act. to drive or cast back. \* Ordinem retrōagere, to begin at the wrong end.  
 Retrocē-do, si, sum, dēre; neut. to retire, or draw back.

Retrocessio, ōnis; f. a retiring or Retrocessus, ūs; m. } going back.  
 Retrodu-co, xi, ctum; to bring back.  
 Retroductio, ōnis; f. a bringing back.  
 Retro-co, ire; to go back.  
 Retrōfēr-o, re; to carry back.  
 † Retrogradatio, ōnis; f. a going back.  
 Retrogradior, ēris, gressus sum, di; to go backwards.  
 Retrogradus, a, um; adj. going backwards.  
 Retroitio, ōnis; f. a going back.  
 † Retrolego, ere; to sail back.  
 Retropendulus, a, um; hanging down again.  
 Retrorsum and retrorsus; adv. backward.  
 Retrorsus, a, um; turned backward.  
 Retroversus, a, um; with the wrong end foremost.  
 Retrū-do, si, sum; to thrust back.  
 Retrūsus, a, um; thrust back, hidden.  
 Retuli. See refero.  
 Ret-undo, ūdi, ūsum, undēre; act. to make blunt, or dull, to repress, to beat often upon, to stop, clinch. \* Gladios retundere, to turn the edges of swords. \* Improbitalē aliquis retundere, to dash one's boldness.  
 Rētusio, ōnis; f. a dulling or blunting.  
 Retūsus, a, um; made blunt or dull. \* Res retusæ, affairs quite in another posture, the face of them quite changed. \* Ingenium retulum, a blunt wit, gross understanding.  
 † Revadio, are; to acknowledge one's self debtor.  
 Revēnio, ire; neut. to be sold again.  
 Rēvaleo, ēre; } to recover, grow  
 Reval-esco, ēre; } whole.  
 Revancico, ēre; to vanish away again.  
 Revcigni, a people of Germany.  
 Rēvecius, a, um; brought back again.  
 Revē-ho, xi, ctum; to bring back again.  
 Revēhor, i; dep. to return. \* Revēhi equo, to ride back. \* Revēhi ad superiorem ætatem, to discourse of the age last past.  
 Revēlātio, ōnis; f. a revelation or revealing.  
 Revēlātor, ōris; m. a revealer.  
 Revēlātus, a, um; part. revealed.  
 Rēv-ello, elli and ulsi, ūsum, el-lēre; act. to pull away by force, to pluck up or back, to pluck out, raise.  
 Rēvēlo, are; act. to reveal, discover, to unvail.  
 Rēvēnio, ēni, entum; to come again.  
 Rēvērā; adv. in truth, in very deed.  
 Reverberatio, ōnis; f. a beating back, a resetting.  
 Rēverbōro, are; act. to strike or beat back.  
 Rēvērendus, a, um; adj. reverend, worthy of honour.  
 Rēvērens, ntis; adj. -ntior, ntissimus; reverend, modest, respecting.  
 Rēvērenter; adv. reverently.  
 Rēvērentia, æ; f. reverence, honour.  
 Revercor, eri, to revere or have in reverence, to have a modest bashfulness.  
 Rēvēritus, a, um; part. of revercor; having fear or shame of.  
 Reverro, ere; to sweep back or again.  
 Reversio, ōnis; f. a reversion, or returning, a wheeling about.  
 † Rēverio, are; to return often.  
 Reverticulum, i; n. a return, or revolution.



Rever-to, ti, sum, tēre; act. } to turn  
 Revertor, ēris, ti; pass. } back,  
 return, come again, to consider with  
 one's self. \* In gratiam reverti, to  
 become friends again.  
 Revellio, ire; to cloath again.  
 Rēvid-co, ēre; to look back or again.  
 Rēvig-co, ēre; } to flourish a-  
 Revigēlco, ēre; } gain.  
 Revigilo, are; to watch again.  
 Rēvilelco, ēre; to become vile and  
 nothing esteemed.  
 † Rēvin-cio, xi, etum, cire; act. to  
 tie hard, bind back.  
 Revi-ncō, ci, etum, ncēre; act. to  
 convince, refute, renounce.  
 Revinctus, a, um; part. of revincior;  
 bound hard or back.  
 † Revio, are; to return back.  
 Rēviresco, ēre; neut. to wax green  
 again, to grow young or strong a-  
 gain.  
 Rēvīto, are; to return often to see.  
 Rēvito, si, sum, sēre; act. to return  
 to see. \* Furor revīto, he had an-  
 other fit of madness.  
 † Revīsus, ūs; m. a revising.  
 † Revitio, are; act. to corrupt or  
 deflower again.  
 † Revito, are; to return to work.  
 † Rēvivīdus, a, um; alive again.  
 Revivīlco, ēre; neut. to recover, or  
 come to life again, to be renewed  
 or revived.  
 † Revī-vo, xi, etum; to live again.  
 Reuma, atis; n. the flowing of the  
 sea.  
 Reunctor, ōris; m. an anointer of pa-  
 tients by the physician's appointment.  
 Reungo, ere; to anoint again.  
 † Reunio, ire; to unite again.  
 Rēvocābilis, e; adj. that may be  
 recalled, or recompensed, revocable.  
 Rēvocāmen, inis; n. } a revoking,  
 Revocatio, ōnis; f. } calling back.  
 Rēvocātus, a, um; part. called back,  
 raised from the dead.  
 Revocatus, a martyr who was thrown  
 to the leopards to be devoured in  
 the time of Valerius and Gal-  
 lienus.  
 Rēvōco, are; act. acc. to revoke,  
 call back, to withdraw, to restore  
 to life, to rehearse, to renew, to  
 require, to examine. \* Perjuria  
 revocare, to forswear himself a-  
 gain. \* Ad pristina studia se revo-  
 care, to fall to his study again.  
 \* Forum revocare, to except against  
 a court. \* Pedem revocare, to  
 draw back. \* In dubium revocare,  
 to question anew. \* Se revocare,  
 to unsay what one has said. \* Mo-  
 rem revocare, to bring a custom a-  
 gain into use.  
 Revōlūto, are; to fly back often.  
 Rēvōlo, are; to fly back or again.  
 Revolūbilis, e; adj. } art. which may  
 be turned over again.  
 Rēvol-vo, vi, utum, vēre; act. to  
 turn over again, roll back again,  
 to turn over and over, to revolve,  
 to rehearse, condescend. \* Iter re-  
 volvere, to return the same way he  
 came. \* Aliquod revolvī, to be thrown  
 back to any place or pass. \* Revolvī  
 equo, to be thrown from a horse.  
 † Revolus, i; m. a pedlar.  
 Rēvōlūtio, ōnis; f. a revolution, a  
 turning quite round.  
 Rēvōlūtor, ōris; m. he that rolls  
 over.  
 Rēvōlūtus, a, um; part. of revolvor;  
 turned back or over, returning.

\* Dies revoluta, the day opened.  
 \* Pensum revolutum, a distaff-full  
 wound off.  
 Rēvōmo, ūi, itum, ēre; act. to vo-  
 mit up again.  
 REUS, a, um; adj. [à res, reor. vel  
 à xgēti, debitum] guilty, arraign-  
 ed. \* Reus injuriarum, sued upon an  
 action of trespass. \* Voti reus, bound  
 under a vow. \* Agitur reus, he  
 is impleaded. Peragitur reus, he  
 is cast. \* Satisfacendi reus, one that  
 has given bond or security.  
 Reus, i; m. } a client, defendant,  
 Rea, æ; f. } also a surety.  
 Revulsio, ōnis; f. a pulling away  
 or up, reculsion.  
 Revulsus, a, um; part. of revellor;  
 pulled back, up, or away.  
 Rex, ēgis; m. [à rego] a king, go-  
 vernour, a rich man, a patron.  
 \* Nomine Regis aliquem afficere,  
 to give on the title of a king. \* Re-  
 ges ærarii, the receivers general.  
 \* Rex sacrorum, the arch-priest.  
 † Rexaculum, i; n. a door-bar or  
 bolt.

## R ante H.

Rha, a river of Sarmatia in Europe,  
 called Volga.  
 † Rha; ind. } [à Rha fluv.] a  
 † Rhaharbarum; } kind of dock-  
 root, rheubarb.  
 Rhabdomantia; divination by a  
 staff.  
 Rhabdus; a meteor like a wand.  
 Rhabduchus, chi; m. he that car-  
 ries a rod.  
 Rhagelus, a city of Macedonia.  
 RHACINUS, i, m. [à ῥαῖνος, a colo-  
 re uvæ nigræ] a russet-coloured fish.  
 Rhacotes, Alexandria formerly so  
 called.  
 Rhadagisus, a king of the Goths,  
 who by Stilico's help invaded Ita-  
 ly and at last was taken and slain,  
 with many thousands of his  
 men.  
 Rhādāmanthus, thi; m. a king of  
 Lycia, the son of Jupiter and Eu-  
 ropa, who, for his severity and  
 justice, was feigned to be one of the  
 judges of hell.  
 Rhadanusias, a city of Massilia.  
 Rhadata, a town in Ethiopia, where  
 they worship a cat.  
 Rhadiana, a city not far from Co-  
 rinth.  
 Rhādīne, ēs; f. a nice and tender  
 girl.  
 Rhæa, a city between Scythia and  
 Hyrcania.  
 Rhætia, the name of two countries in  
 Germany.  
 Rhæti, the people of Rhætia.  
 Rhæticus, a, um; of Rhætia.  
 Rhaga, a city of Media built by Ni-  
 canor.  
 Rhagenus, a, um; of Rhaga.  
 Rhagades, dum; f. } chappings in  
 Rhagadia, orum; n. } the lips, or  
 other parts in the body, especially in  
 the fundament.  
 Rhages; the ends of the fingers.  
 Rhagion, and rhagium, ii; n. a  
 venomous spider with short feet,  
 and a very little mouth under his  
 belly.  
 Rhagoïdes, the third skin about the  
 eye, called also uvea.  
 Rhamnes, etis; m. a king and sooth-  
 sayer, who sided with Turnus, and  
 was slain by Nisus in his sleep.

Rhamnus, i; m. the white bromble,  
 called the rhamnus, or Christ's-thorn;  
 also luck-thorn.  
 Rhamnus, untis; a town in Attica,  
 famous for an image of Nemesis.  
 Rhamnusia, Nemesis so called from  
 Rhamnus.  
 Rhamusinitus, a king of Egypt, af-  
 ter Proteus, who had more money  
 than any king that came after  
 him.  
 RHAPHANUS, i; m. [ῥαῖφανς] a  
 radish. \* Raphanus iuticanus or  
 sylvestris, brise-radish.  
 † Rhaphius, ii; a beast like a wolf,  
 and spotted like a libbard.  
 Rhaphi, the inhabitants of Rhaptæ.  
 † Rhaphodi, the interpreters and re-  
 hearers of Homer's verses.  
 Rhapodia, æ; f. a rhapsody, or con-  
 fused collection.  
 Rhaptæ; a city of Æthiopia.  
 Rhaptura, a city and haven in Bar-  
 bary.  
 Rharagra, æ; f. an instrument to  
 pluck out teeth.  
 Rharium, a field in Eleusine, whence  
 Rharia Regio and Ceres Rharia.  
 Rhitostathybius, the river Taff in  
 Glamorganshire.  
 Rhaneus, a city of Crete.  
 Rhaucius, a, um; of Rhaucus.  
 Rhavius, the river Trobis in Ire-  
 land.  
 Rhaurarius, a river in Gallia Nar-  
 bonensis.  
 Rhax, an island of Lycia.  
 Rhea, the daughter of Coelum and  
 Terra, called also Ops and Cybe-  
 le; also the daughter of Nu-  
 mitor king of the Albanes, call-  
 ed also Ilia, when her uncle A-  
 mulus made a vestal virgin; but  
 upon Mars's lying with her, she  
 brought forth Remulus and Remus.  
 Rhebas, }  
 Rhebus, } a river of Bithynia.  
 Rhebanus, }  
 Rhectæarum; m. earthquakes break-  
 ing open the ground.  
 RHEDA, æ; f. [ῥῆδᾱ] a coach, wag-  
 gon, chariot.  
 Rhedarius, a, um; adj. belonging to  
 a coach.  
 Rhedarius, ii; m. a coachman, a  
 charioteer, a waggener.  
 Rhedones, a people of Gallia Celtica.  
 Rhēgium, a town in Italy, built by  
 Lepidus.  
 Rhegenses, } the people of Rhe-  
 Rhegienses, } gium.  
 Rhegium Julium, the city Rheggio  
 in Italy, over-against Sicily.  
 Rhegini, the inhabitants of Rhegium  
 Julium.  
 Rhegma, a city of Cilicia; also a  
 bay near the gulf of Persia.  
 Rhegma, atis; n. a fracture.  
 Rhēmi, the city Rheims in Gallia  
 Belgica.  
 Rhemi, orum; } the people of  
 Rhemenfes, um; } Rheims.  
 Rhemnius Palæmon, a grammarian  
 who boasted that learning was born  
 and like to die with him.  
 Rhene, } one of the Cy-  
 Rhenica, } clades in the Æ-  
 Rhenis, } gean Sea.  
 Rhēnensis, e; adj. } art. of the ri-  
 ver Rhine. \* Vinum Rhenense,  
 rhenish wine.  
 Rheni, the people inhabiting by the  
 Rhine, between the Helvetii and  
 Rhæti.



Rhōto, ōnis; m. [ῥῶτο, pellis] a felt of sheep's skin, a leathern jacket.  
 Rhenus, the river Rheno in Italy; also the Rhine, a very great and famous river of Germany, dividing it from France.  
 Rhēfala, a city of Umbria.  
 Rhēfeda, Italian rocket.  
 Rhēsus, a king of Thrace, who came with white horses to assist the Trojans; but by the treachery of Dolon was slain the first night by Diomedes and Ulysses.  
 Rhētor, ōis; m. a rhetorician, a master teaching oratory by declamations.  
 Rhētorica, æ, or rhetorice, ēs; f. rhetorick.  
 Rhētorica, orum; n. rules and books of rhetorick.  
 Rhētoricē; adv. rhetorically.  
 Rhētoricor, ari; to play the rhetorician.  
 Rhētoricotēros; more eloquent.  
 Rhētoricus, a, um; adj. belonging to rhetorick, or skilful therein.  
 Rheuma, ātis; n. a rheum or catarrh, a disilling of humours from the head; also the abbing and flowing of the sea, or tide.  
 Rheumaticus, a, um; adj. rheumatick, troubled with rheum.  
 + Rheumatidō, are; to run with humours.  
 Rheumatismus, i; m. the rheumatism, a cold.  
 Rheumatizo, are; to be troubled with rheum.  
 Rhexenor, the son of Naufithous, and brother of Alcinous.  
 Rhinotacles, a king of Thrace, who went over from Anthony to Augustus, who told him afterwards he loved treason, but hated the traitors.  
 Rhina, æ, f. a ray or skate.  
 Rhinoceros, ōtis; m. an unicorn; also a laver with a long spout casting out water. \* Nalus rhinocerotis, a turning up the nose in scoffing.  
 Rhinocorura, } a city of Palestine  
 Rhinocolura, } on the borders of Egypt.  
 Rhion, a promontory of Ætolia.  
 Rhiphæi, northern mountains in Scythia.  
 Rhiphe, } a city in the kingdom of  
 Rhipha, } Arcadia.  
 Rhipheus, one of the Centaurs, and a Trojan commended for his justice.  
 Rhitymna, } æ; f. the city Reti-  
 Rhithymna, } mo in Crete.  
 Rhium, a promontory of Peloponnesus in Achaia, and another in Corsica.  
 Rhiusiava, a city of Germany.  
 Rhizagra, æ; f. an instrument to draw out a splinter, bone or tooth.  
 Rhizenia, a city of Crete.  
 Rhizias, æ; m. the juice of the root laserpitium.  
 + Rhizon, a city of Dalmatia.  
 + Rhizophagi, a people of Æthiopia.  
 Rhizus, an haven and city of Cappadocia.  
 Rhoas, a river of Colchis.  
 Rhobogdii, a people of Ireland by the promontory Rhobogdium or Fae-foreland.  
 Rhoda, a town in Spain called Rosas; and another in Gallia Narbonensis, called Focē di Rhore; also

a woman's name.  
 Rhodānus, the greatest river of Gallia Narbonensis, called Le Rhône.  
 Rhōdia, a sea nymph, and a city of Lycia.  
 Rhōdia, æ; f. rose-wort.  
 Rhodientes, the people of Rhodus.  
 Rhodinus, } a, um; adj. of Rho-  
 Rhodius, } dus.  
 Rhodinus, a, um; adj. of roses.  
 Rhodites, a precious stone of a rose colour.  
 Rhododaphne, ēs, } a shrub with a  
 Rhododendros, i; } flower like a  
 } rose, and a leaf like a laurel.  
 Rhodocē, a city of India.  
 Rhodogana, the daughter of Darius, who slew her nurse for persuading her to marry the second time.  
 Rhodomeli, or mel rosarum, honey and the juice of roses boiled together.  
 Rhodōpe, a city of Ionia; also a mountain of Thrace.  
 Rhodōpeius, a, um; of Rhodope.  
 Rhodope, } a very noted barlot of  
 Rhodopis, } Thrace, once the fellow servant of Æsop, and afterwards redeemed by Caraxus the brother of Sappho, who was in love with her; she left a famous pyramid built at her own cost: there was another of the same name in Juvenal's time.  
 Rhodophone, part of Syria.  
 Rhodopolis, the city Rostock in Germany.  
 Rhoduntia, a country near Oet.  
 Rhodus, a famous island in the Carpathian sea, near Caria, where Solinus says, there is no day so cloudy, but the sun shines some time or other.  
 Rhodussa, a city of Argos.  
 Rhodussus, } a, um; adj. of Rho-  
 Rhodussæus, } dussa.  
 Rhœas, the eating out of a little piece of flesh in the great corner of the eye; also a roila poppy.  
 Rhœbus, the horse of Mezentius.  
 Rhœdius, a river of Macedonia.  
 Rhœtaces, a river of Armenia.  
 Rhœteum, } a promontory of Troy,  
 Rhœtus, } where Ajax was buried.  
 Rhœtia, a city of Bactria.  
 Rhœtianus, } a, um; adj. of Rhœ-  
 Rhœticus, } tia.  
 Rhœtus, a king of the Marrubii in Italy.  
 Rhœtus, } a giant who endeavour-  
 Rhœcus, } ed to throw Jupiter out of heaven, but was slain by Bacchus in the shape of a lion.  
 Rhogane, a city of India.  
 Rhoge, an island near Lycia.  
 Rhombites, a river of Sarmatia, in Asia.  
 Rhomboides; a fish like a turbot; also a figure with four equal sides.  
 Rhombulaus, i; m. a diamond (at cards.)  
 RHOMBUS, i; m. [ῥόμβος] a figure with four equal but not right sides, as a quarry of glass; also a spinning-wheel and a turbot, an iron wheel used by witches at their enchantments.  
 Rhomphæa, } æ; f. [ῥομφαία] a  
 Rhomphæa, } two handed back-sword.

Rhomphæalis, e; of a long sword.  
 Rhon, a city of Scythia Gandarica.  
 Rhonius, a, um, and Rhonites, is; of Rhon.  
 Rhonchisōnus, a, um; making a loud snorting.  
 Rhonchissō, are; to snort in one's sleep.  
 RHONCHUS, i; m. [ῥόγχος] a snorting in sleep; also a sneering.  
 Rhondæi, a people of Thrace.  
 Rhotana, a city of India.  
 Rhotanus, a river of Corsica.  
 Rhotomagus, the city Rouen in Normandy.  
 Rhoxalanī, a people of Scythia.  
 Rhoxane, } the daughter of a Bar-  
 Rhoxana, } barian lord, whom Alexander married for her beauty alone.  
 Rhoxolani, a people of Scythia.  
 Rhus, i; m. the shrub sumach, currier's sumach, leather sumach.  
 Rhuspina, a city of Africa Propria.  
 Rhusuncoræ, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.  
 Rhuteni, } a people and city of  
 Rhutheni, } Aquitain.  
 Rhyas, ādis; f. a continual watering of the eyes.  
 Rhybdus, a castle in Scythia.  
 Rhybdus, a, um; of Rhybdus.  
 Rhymnus, a river in Scythia.  
 Rhymnicus, a, um; of Rhymnus.  
 Rhynche, a small country of Eubœa.  
 Rhyncheus, a, um; of Rhynche.  
 Rhyndachus, a great river of Mysia in Asia, called by the Turks Vlubat, where there are bred exceeding great snakes which catch the birds as they fly by.  
 Rhypæ, a city of Achaia.  
 Rhyps, is; }  
 Rhypæus, } adj. of Rhypæ.  
 Rhypicus, a, um; }  
 Rhyparographus, i; m. a writer or describer of trifles.  
 Rhythmicus, a, um; rhyming, in metre.  
 RHYTHMUS, i; m. [ῥυθμός] rhyme, harmony.  
 Rhytion, ii, n. a kind of round washing-bowl, a vessel resembling a half moon.  
 Rhytius, a city of Crete.

## R ante I.

Ribes, is; [Arab.] garden currants, black, red, and white.  
 RICA, æ; f. [ῥίκα] cingulum, vel à rejicio] a coif, the covering of women's heads at sacrifice.  
 Richardus, i; m. the name of several men.  
 Ricina, } an island by Scot-  
 Ricena, } land.  
 Ricinatus, } a, um; clad in a short  
 Riciniatus, } cloak, mantle, or hood.  
 \* Mimi riciniati, hood-wink'd actors, mummers.  
 Ricinenses, a people of Picenum.  
 Ricinium, ii; n. } [à rejicio] a clof  
 Ricinum, i; n. } hood, a mantle,  
 Ricinus, i; m. } short cloak.  
 Ricinus, i; m. [ῥίκαν, corrup-  
 po, & xuey, canis] a tick in cattle; also the Egyptian shrub palma Christi.  
 + Ricio, are; to cry like a libbard.  
 + Riclura, æ; f. a gaping of brute beasts.  
 Riclus,



Rictus, ūs ; m. } a grinning or open-  
 Rictum, i ; n. } ing of the mouth,  
 a gaping ; - also the mouth or jaws.  
 \* Rictus columbæ, a pigeon's-bill.  
 Rictula, æ ; f. a handkerchief.  
 RI-DEO, ūi, ūm, dēre ; act. [à sono]  
 to laugh, to mock, to shine. \* Ri-  
 dere aliquem, to laugh at one.  
 \* Ridet fortuna, fortune smiles or  
 is favourable.  
 Ridendus, a, um ; worthy of mocking.  
 Ridibundus, a, um ; adj. always  
 laughing, full of laughing or mock-  
 ing.  
 Ridica, æ ; f. [à rudis, is] a vine-  
 prop, hop-pole, &c.  
 † Ridiculare is ; n. a laughing-stock.  
 Ridicula, æ ; f. a little prop or stake.  
 Ridicularius, a, um ; worthy to be  
 laughed at.  
 Ridiculè ; adv. ridiculously. \* Non  
 acutè sed ridiculè, not with wit  
 but drollery.  
 † Ridiculōsus, a, um ; very ridicu-  
 lous.  
 Ridiculum, i ; n. a word to laugh  
 at, a laughing-stock, a mock or  
 jest. \* Per ridiculum, in jest.  
 Ridiculus, a, um ; ridiculous, laugh-  
 ed at, scorned.  
 Ridiculus, i ; m. a buffoon, droll.  
 Rigatio, onis ; f. a watering, moisten-  
 ing of ground.  
 Rigator, oris ; m. } a waterer.  
 Rigatrix, icis ; f. }  
 Rigens, tis ; stiff, which will not  
 move. \* Rigentes auro vestes,  
 garments all embroidered with  
 gold.  
 RIGEO, ēre ; neut. [P. rēo] to be  
 stiff with cold, to be frozen. \* Ri-  
 gebant comæ, his hair stood an  
 end.  
 Rigesco, ēre ; neut. to grow stiff  
 with cold.  
 Rigiaceum, a city of the Atrebatæ  
 called Arras.  
 Rigide ; adv. stiffly, sharply, cruelly.  
 Rigiditas, atis ; f. stiffness, severity.  
 Rigido, ūre ; to stiffen, harden.  
 Rigidor, ari ; to become stiff with  
 cold.  
 Rigidus, a, um ; adj. rigid, hard,  
 stiff with cold ; also inexorable, hard  
 to be intreated, severe. \* Rigidi  
 capilli, hair standing on end.  
 \* Rigidus mons, a craggy moun-  
 tain. \* Rigidæ innocentie homo,  
 one whose uprightness is impregnable.  
 RIGO, are ; [B. rēo] to water, be-  
 sprinkle. \* Rigare ingenia, to  
 heighten with and make it flourish.  
 Rigor, ōris ; m. an exceeding cold,  
 numbness, stiffness with cold, harsh-  
 ness, severity ; also the straight  
 line between the surveyor's two  
 marks. \* Rigor ferri, steel. \* Ri-  
 gor juris, the extremity of the law.  
 \* Rigor febris, the shivering fit of an  
 ague.  
 † Rigoratus, a, um ; adj. made stiff  
 or hard.  
 † Rigorōsus, a, um ; adj. full of ex-  
 treme cold.  
 Riguum, ui ; n. an inundation.  
 Riguus, a, um ; adj. watering, or  
 well watered, moist, or moistening.  
 RIMA, æ ; f. [P. rima] a chink,  
 cleft, rift, or cranny. \* Tabernæ  
 rimas agunt, the boards cleave and  
 chap. \* Plenus rimarum, a blab or  
 long tongue. \* Invenire rimam, to  
 find an excuse, or hole to creep out at.  
 Rimabundus, a, um ; searching narrowly.

Rimātor, ōris ; m. a searcher.  
 † Rimatus, a, um ; searched.  
 Rimor, ari ; [à rima] to search and  
 seek diligently ; also to cleave or chop.  
 \* Canibus rimari, to hunt. \* Te-  
 ram rastri rimari, to turn up the  
 earth with rakes.  
 † Rimor, oris ; m. a scrutiny.  
 † Rimolitas, atis ; f. a being full of  
 clefts.  
 Rinofus, a, um ; full of clefts.  
 Rimula, æ ; f. a little cleft.  
 RINGO, ēre ; [à P. raris] to grin  
 RINGOR, gi ; and shew the teeth  
 as a dog doth, to fret and chafe.  
 RIPA, æ ; f. à P. rimpus, vel a  
 P. virgultum, a river's bank, a  
 shoar.  
 † Riparientes, ium ; m. the soldiers  
 which guarded the frontiers of the  
 empire.  
 Riparia, æ ; f. a bird breeding in  
 water-banks, a bank-marten.  
 Riparius, a, um ; adj. dwelling by  
 the banks of rivers.  
 Riparius, ii ; m. he that looks to the  
 banks.  
 † Ripatum, i ; n. money for main-  
 taining water-banks.  
 Riphæi, mountains in Scythia, or an  
 epithet of mountains in general,  
 from the power which the wind  
 has over them.  
 Riphearma, a city of Arabia Felix.  
 Ripuarii, a people of lower Germany,  
 within the banks of Rhenus, Mosæ  
 and Mosella.  
 Ripula, æ ; f. a small bank.  
 Risardis, an haven in Mauritania.  
 RISCUS, i ; m. [P. rixus] a trunk ;  
 also a boat, and a blind window or  
 hole within a wall.  
 Risibilis, e ; adj. which can laugh.  
 † Risibilitas, atis ; f. a being able to  
 laugh, risibility.  
 † Risibiliter ; adv. laughingly.  
 Risinum, a city of Liburnia.  
 Risio, onis ; f. a laughing.  
 Risor, oris ; m. a laughter, mocker.  
 Risus, ūs ; m. laughter.  
 Rita, a river of Thrace.  
 Ritè ; adv. rightly, well, or as the  
 custom is, with due form and cere-  
 mony, well and truly as it should be ;  
 in due form and course of law.  
 \* Ritè testes adfuerunt, the wit-  
 nesses were according to law.  
 † Ritea, is ; m. a rite, manner, or  
 custom.  
 Ritualis, e ; adj. 3 art. ritual, of a  
 ceremony or custom, with due cere-  
 mony, according to custom.  
 RITUS, ūs ; [P. rixus] a manner,  
 custom, or ceremony.  
 Rivales, ium ; m. rivals, they that  
 love one woman.  
 Rivālis, e ; adj. [à rivus] of a river  
 served with water by the same gut-  
 ter or pipe.  
 Rivālis, is ; m. a rival. \* Sine ri-  
 vali diligere, fondly to affect  
 what no body else thinks worthy the  
 loving.  
 Rivālitās, atis ; m. envy between two  
 that love one woman, rivalry.  
 Rivatim ; adv. by rivers.  
 † Rivinus, i ; m. a rival.  
 Riusiana, a city of Germany.  
 Rivulus, i ; m. a rill, a small stream.  
 RIVUS, i ; m. [à P. fluo] a river,  
 stream. \* Rivi pluvialis aquæ, a  
 land flood. \* Flumina facere crivo,  
 to make a mountain of a mole-hill.  
 RIXA, æ ; f. [ēps, vel à ringo] a

brawling, chiding, scolding. \* Rixam  
 dirimere, to part a quarrel. \* Com-  
 mittere le rixæ, to fall a scold-  
 ing.  
 Rixatio, ōnis ; f. a brawling.  
 Rixator, ōris ; m. a brawler.  
 Rixor, ari ; to brawl, chide, scold, to  
 rattle or rattle. \* Rixari de lanā  
 caprinā, to quarrel about a thing of  
 no value.  
 Rixosè ; } adv. scoldingly, quar-  
 Rixanter ; } rel. omely.  
 Rixatim ; }  
 Rixōsus, a, um ; adj. ever chiding  
 and scolding, quarrelsome.  
 Rixon, a city and river of Illyria.  
 Rizonicus, a bay of Liburnia, called  
 Catharum.

## R ante O.

† Rob, the juice of herbs and roots.  
 † Robertiana, æ ; f. the herb ro-  
 bert.  
 Robigalia, ium ; n. a feast to suppli-  
 cate for the preventing of blasting  
 and mildew.  
 Rōbiginōsus, a, um ; much blasted.  
 † Rōbigo, inis ; f. blasting of corn.  
 See rubigo.  
 Rōbigo, a Roman goddess worshipped  
 to prevent blasting or mildew.  
 Robigus, the god worshipped to pre-  
 vent blasting or mildew.  
 Rōbōrōsus, a, um ; adj. growing stiff  
 or hard.  
 Roborarium, ii ; n. a park, or any  
 place (to keep beasts in) pal'd a-  
 bout, a ground full of oaks.  
 Rōbōrētum, i ; n. a grove of oaks.  
 Rōbōreus, a, um ; of an oak.  
 Rōbōro, are ; to fortify, strengthen.  
 \* Vox roboratur, the voice grows  
 great or manly.  
 RōBUR, oris ; n. the male-oak ; also  
 force and strength, timber ; also the  
 stocks in a prison. \* Robur accusa-  
 tionis, the main point of an accusa-  
 tion. \* Nodulum robur, a club.  
 Roburneus, a, um ; growing on an  
 oak. \* Fruges roburnæ, acorns.  
 Robus, i ; m. [ab ant. robus, i. ru-  
 ber] red wheat.  
 Rōbustus, a, um ; of or like the  
 oak.  
 Rōbustus, a, um ; very strong.  
 RODO, rōsi, rōsum, rodere ; act.  
 [P. rōdo, à sono] to gnaw, to back-  
 bite. \* Dentem dente rodere ; to  
 gnash with the teeth.  
 Rodomelum, as rodomele.  
 Rhætius, a mountain of Corsica.  
 † Rōga, æ ; f. an alms.  
 Rogālis, e ; of a funeral pile.  
 † Rōgāmen, inis ; n. a desire.  
 † Rogamentum, i ; n. a proposition  
 to be granted.  
 Rogatianus, a Roman senator who  
 was wont to eat but on e in a day.  
 Rogandus, a, um ; part. to be asked.  
 \* Rogandis consulibus, for the  
 electing of the consuls.  
 Rōgatio, ōnis ; f. an asking or pray-  
 ing, the propounding of a bill to be  
 passed in a congregation. \* Roga-  
 tionem accipere, to pass the bill.  
 Rogatiuncula, æ ; f. a small request.  
 Rogator, ōris ; m. } a requester, suit-  
 Rogatrix, icis, f. } or. \* Rogator  
 comitorum, he that propounded a  
 law to the people to have their ap-  
 probation.  
 † Rogatorium, ii ; n. an alms-  
 house.



Rōgātum, i; n. a desire, request.  
 Rogātus, a, um; desired, brought.  
 Rōgātus, ūs; m. an asking.  
 Rōgatio, onis; f. an asking often.  
 Rōgator, ōris; m. a frequent asker.  
 Rōgilo, are; neut. to pray or ask often; also to question. \* Rogito pisces, I ask the price of the fish.  
 RŌGO, are; act. acc. [ab ῥῥῆγω, cupio] to ask, desire, require, pray, demand. \* Roget quis, a body might ask. \* Rogare aliquem sententiam, to ask one's vote. \* Rogare legem, to propose a bill to be passed. \* Malo emere quam rogare, I had rather buy than beg.  
 RŌGUS, i; m. [à 'Ρα-ζ, γὸς fī-sura,] a bonfire, a pile of wood to burn dead carcases. \* Ad rogum prosequi, to continue till death.  
 Rōma, æ; f. Rome, the chief city of Latium in Italy, built by Romulus and his brother Remus; but Marinus says, it was built long before by Roma the daughter of Heculapius, and that Romulus had his name from the city.  
 Romāndi, } a people of Norman-  
 Romāndi, } dy.  
 Rōmānus, a, um; Roman, Latin.  
 Romatinum, a river of the Carni.  
 † Romphæa, æ; a two-handed sword.  
 † Romula, the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus were found.  
 Romulea, a city of the Samnites.  
 Romulidæ, the Romans.  
 Romulus, i; m. the son of Mars and Rhea, and twin-brother of Remus; who were exposed by the river Tyber, and found by Faustulus, whose wife Acca Laurentia brought them up, and she being a common harlot called Lupa, they were said to be suckled by a wolf; he slew his uncle Amulius, and was the first king of Rome, and at last making a speech at Caprea Palus, was snatched away by a whirlwind.  
 Romulus, } a, um; adj. of Romu-  
 Romulus, } lus.  
 Romulus Momyllus, the last emperor of the west, called also Augustulus.  
 Romus, the son of Ulysses and Circe.  
 † Ronchus, i; m. a snorting. See rhonchus.  
 Rōralis, e; adj. 3 art. [à ros] belonging to the dew, dewy.  
 Rorarii milites, light-armed soldiers who made the first skirmish, slingers at a distance before the main battle.  
 Rōrarius, a, um; adj. of dew.  
 † Rorastrum, i; n. white briony.  
 Rorat, imp. the dew falls.  
 Rōratio, ōnis; f. mildew, the blasting of grapes when newly knit.  
 Rōratus, a, um; part. bedewed.  
 Roresco, ēre; to be sprinkled with dew.  
 † Roridus, a, um; adj. dewy, moist.  
 † Rorifacio, ēre; to sprinkle.  
 Rōrifer, a, um; adj. bringing dew.  
 † Rorigena, æ; c. bred of the dew.  
 Roro, are; to dew, to drop dew, to mixale, or drop small rain; also to bedew, or wet.  
 Rōrulentus, a, um; adj. full of dew, or covered with it.  
 ROS, roris; m. [ῥόσος] the dew.  
 \* Ros liquidus, well-water. \*

Ros vitalis, the nurse's milk. \*  
 Ros marinus, rosemary. \* Ros solis, moor-grass, red-wort, sun-dew, youth-wort, being moist when the sun is hottest.  
 RŌSA, æ; f. [ῥόσος] a rose; also oil of roses. \* Rosa alabandica, the damask rose. \* Rosa autumnalis, the musk rose. Rosa Batava, the great province rose.  
 Rosaceum, ei; n. oil of roses.  
 Rosaceus, a, um; adj. of roses.  
 † Rosalia, orum; n. garlands of roses.  
 † Rōsaria, æ; f. a crown of roses.  
 † Rosariolum, i; n. a string of beads.  
 Rosarium, ii; n. a rose-garden; also a rosary, or book of prayers, or number of beads used in the service of the Romish church.  
 Rōsarius, a, um; adj. belonging to a rose or rosary.  
 † Rosarius, ii; m. a seller of roses.  
 † Rosata radix, rose-wort.  
 Rosātum, i; conserve of roses.  
 Rōlātus, a, um; adj. done with roses.  
 \* Rosatus Anglicus, a rose-noble, worth 16 s. 8 d.  
 Roscidus, a, um; adj. sprinkled with dew, dewy.  
 Roscius, a famous actor, so perfect in his art, that it is used for one that is excellent in any art.  
 Roscius Amerinus, one defended by Cicero in the case of parricide.  
 Roscius Otho, a tribune, who made a law to distinguish the order of knights from the commons, called from him lex Roscia.  
 † Rosella, æ; f. a little rose.  
 Rōsetum, i; n. a rose-bed.  
 Roseus, a, um; adj. of or like a rose.  
 \* Pannus roseus, a red-cloth. \* Rosæ Dea, the goddess Aurora.  
 Rosim; adv. biting.  
 Rosio, ōnis, f. a gnawing.  
 Rosmarinus, i; m. } rosemary.  
 Rosmarinum, i; n. }  
 Rosmaris, is; f. the rosemary bush.  
 † Rōsor, ōris; m. a gnawer.  
 † Rosorius, a, um; gnawing, biting.  
 Rostellum, i; n. a little beak or mouth.  
 Rostochium, the city Rostock in Germany.  
 Rostra, orum; n. a pulpit or desk at Rome, adorned with ship-beaks, from whence orations were made to the people.  
 † Rostracula, æ; f. a wood-cock.  
 Rostratus, a, um; having a beak, or bill. \* Naves rostratæ, men of war. \* Corona rostrata, a crown in token of naval victory.  
 Rostro, are; to pierce with the beak search.  
 Rostrum, i; n. [à rodo] a bill, beak snout, the beak of a ship.  
 RŌTA, æ; f. [ῥότος, vel ab Heb. ruæ, cucurrit] a wheel, chariot, the sun's orb; also the sea-wheel, a huge round, and monstrous sea-fish. \* Rotæ vestigium, the inconsistency of fortune.  
 Rōtābilis, e; adj. to be turned.  
 Rōtālis, e; adj. of a wheel.  
 Rōtārius, ii; m. a wheel-wright.  
 Rōtātilis, e; adj. swift, whirling.  
 Rotatim; adv. roundly, rowlingly.  
 Rōtatio, ōnis; f. a rotation, turning round.  
 Rōlātus, a, um; part. of rotor; turned about, well compact, whirling.

Rotenburgum, a neat town in Franconia.  
 Rotterdamum, Rotterdam in Holland.  
 Rōto, are; act. to turn like a wheel.  
 Rotomagus, as Rhotomagus.  
 Rotula, } æ; f. a little wheel.  
 Rotulla, } a cracknel, the whirl-bone of the knee.  
 Rōtundatio, onis; f. a making round.  
 Rotundātus, a, um; made round.  
 Rōtundē; adv. roundly, compactly.  
 Rōtunditas, atis; f. roundness.  
 Rōtundo, are; to make round. \* Mil-le talenta rotunduntur, let full a thousand talents be heaped.  
 Rōtundulus, a, um; roundish.  
 † Rōtundus, a, um; [à rota] round, compact, handsome, perfect. \* One rotundo loqui, to speak volubly.  
 Roxana, æ; f. Curt. the daughter of Darius, Alexander's concubine, who being great with child, was drowned in a well by her sister Statyra, because the Macedonians had conferred many honours upon her.  
 Roxani, a people about Tygris, among whom one Gaurus, a nobleman, is said to have lived three hundred years.  
 Rōxicum, the city Rogebo in Corsica.  
 Roxolani, } a people of Sarmatia  
 Rossi, } Europæa, whose metropolis is called Leopoli.

## R ante U

† Rubea, æ; f. a rod.  
 † Rubeatus, a, um; coloured red.  
 Rubecula, æ; f. a robin red-breast.  
 Rubēdo, inis; f. redness.  
 Rubefacio, ēre; to make red.  
 Rubefactus, a, um; made red.  
 Rubēfio, ieri; neut. to be made red.  
 † Rūbēlla, æ; f. a red grape.  
 † Rubellio, onis; f. the rust of iron.  
 Rubellio, onis; m. a roach, or roach, also a robin red-breast.  
 Rūbellus, a, um; adj. somewhat red.  
 \* Rubellum, scil. vinum, claret (wine.)  
 Rubens, tis; part. red.  
 Rūbentia, æ; f. a growing red.  
 Rūb-co, ēre; neut. to be red, blush.  
 RŪBER, ra, rum; adj. [ῥυβρός] red.  
 † Ruberta, æ; f. the herb robert.  
 Rūbesco, ēre; to grow red.  
 Rūbēta, æ; f. a toad sitting under shrubs.  
 Rubetarius, ii; m. a hawk called a hen-harrier.  
 † Rubetra, æ; f. a hunting.  
 † Rūbētum, i; n. [à rubus] a place where brambles and black-berrins grow.  
 Rubeus, a, um; adj. red, ruddy; bushy, of a bush.  
 Rubi, a city of Apulia Buretia.  
 Rubeus, a, um; of Rubi.  
 Rubia, æ; f. [à ruber] madder, a herb to dye red with.  
 Rubicilla, æ, f. a bull-finch, or a red-tail.  
 Rūbicon, a river in Italy, divided heretofore from Gallia.  
 † Rūbicundē; adv. redly.  
 Rūbicundulus, a, um; adj. ruddy.  
 Rūbicundus, a, um; adj. red.  
 Rūbidus, a, um; adj. reddish. \* Rūbidus panis, brown bread. \* Rūbidæ scortæ, rugged red leather pelts.  
 Rubi-



# R U D

# R U G

# R U M

Rubigalia, orum; n. feasts for preserving corn from blasting.  
 Rubigino, are; to gather rust.  
 Rubiginosus, a, um; adj. rusty, cankered.  
 Rubigo, inis; f. blasting of corn; also rust.  
 Rubigo, a Roman goddess, who had a grove near Rome.  
 Rubinus, i; m. a ruby.  
 Rubo, a river of Sarmatia Europæa.  
 Rubor, oris; m. redness, shamefacedness, blushing.  
 Rubrensis lacus, a lake in Gallia Narbonensis, called Le Lac de Narbonne.  
 Rubrica, æ; f. red-oker; a rubrick, or direction in a book.  
 Rubricatus, a river in Spain, and another in Africa Propria.  
 Rubricatus, a, um; coloured with red, marked with red-oker.  
 Rubricata, æ; f. Spanish red, with which women paint their faces.  
 Rubrico, are; act. to mark with red-oker.  
 Rubricosus, a, um; adj. full of red-oker, or ruddy.  
 † Rubricus, a, um; adj. red.  
 † Rubrificatio, onis; f. a making red.  
 † Rubrus, i; m. a roach.  
 Rūbus, i; m. or f. [à rubeo] a bramble, blackberry-tree. \* Rubus caninus, the wild rose. \* Rubus Idæus, the raspberry-tree.  
 † Ruceus, a, um; filthy, clownish.  
 Ruconium, a city of Dacia, called Regen.  
 Rustamen, inis; n. } a belching.  
 Rustatio, onis; f. }  
 Rustator, oris; m. } a belcher. \*  
 Rustatrix, icis; f. } Mentha rustatrix, mint causing one to belch.  
 Rustito, are; neut. to belch much or often.  
 Rusto, are; neut. [à ructus] to belch much, break wind upwards.  
 Rustor, ari; to belch out. \* Aves rustari, in belching to smell of birds eaten.  
 † Ructuatio, onis; f. a belching from a full stomach.  
 † Ructuo, as ructo.  
 † Ructuositas, atis; f. a belching much.  
 Ructuosus, a, um; belching much.  
 † Ructus, a, um; belched.  
 RUCTUS, ūs; m. [ab ἐρρυγω ructo] a belching or breaking of wind.  
 Rudens, ntis; m. or f. [à rudo] one cable of a ship.  
 Rudens, ntis; [of rudo] braying.  
 † Rudentē; adv. rudely.  
 † Rudentibilis, i; m. a hissing or whistling with braying.  
 † Rūdeo, ēre; to be rude.  
 † Ruder, eris; n. dung, rubbish.  
 † Ruderarium, ii; n. a ranging-sieve or bolter.  
 Rudērārius, a, um; [à ruder] of rubbish.  
 Rūderātiō, onis; f. a dunging, or filling with rubbish.  
 Rūderātor, ōris; m. he that lays rubbish.  
 Rūderātus, a, um; dunged or filled with rubbish.  
 Rudēro, are; to pave, or fill with rubbish of old houses.  
 Rūdetum, i; n. a place full of

shards and old rubbish; also land new broke up.  
 Rudia, a city of Calabria, the country of the poet Ennius, whom Cicero therefore calls Hominem Rudium; it was built by the Greeks, and is now called Ruia.  
 Rudarius, ii; m. [à rudus] one freed from service in the fencing-school, or cashiered from any service; also a butcher.  
 † Rudibilis, e; adj. 3 art. able to bray like an ass.  
 † Rudibundus, a, um; adj. newly instructed.  
 Rudicula, æ; f. [à rudis] a stirring-slick or ladle.  
 Rudimentum, i; n. the first rudiments or instruction. \* Ponere rudimenta, to lay the foundation, or learn the principles of an art.  
 † Rudio, ire; to make a noise like any living creature.  
 RUDIS, is; f. [Pacē@] a rod. \* Rude donare, to set free from serving in the fencing-school, to cashier or discharge in general. \* Ad rudem compellere, to force to play prizes.  
 RUDIS, e; adj. 3 art. [ρπαχὺς] rude, ignorant, rustical, harsh, rough, rugged, unbowed. \* Rude argentum, bullion, or unwrought plate. \* Rudis campus, an untilled field. \* Capilli rudes, entangled hair.  
 Ruditas, ātis; f. rudeness, ignorance, roughness, ruggedness.  
 Ruditus, ūs; m. the braying of an ass.  
 RUD-DO, di, dēre; neut. [à sono] to bray like an ass, roar like a lion, and to storm in a passion.  
 Rudor, oris; m. the sound of a trumpet, a hollow noise.  
 Rudus, ēris; n. [à rudis vel ruo] rubbish, shards, or pieces of stone.  
 Rudusculum, i; n. a vessel of an hal-low and unwrought stone.  
 Ruesium, a city of Aquitain.  
 Rufæ, }  
 Rufæ, } a town in Campania.  
 Rufrium, }  
 † Rufatus, a, um; made reddish.  
 † Ruseo, ēre; neut. to be reddish or yellow.  
 Rufesco, ēre; to grow reddish or yellow.  
 Ruffus, a, um; adj. of a sad red. See rufus.  
 Rufiana, the city Oppenheim in Gallia Belgica.  
 Rufinus, a consular man condemned by the censor Fabricius for having ten pound weight of silver found about his house; and other men.  
 Rufo, are; to make reddish.  
 Rufuli, orum; m. captains made by the consul or general (without the people.)  
 Rufulus, a, um; reddish, yellowish.  
 Rufus, the name of several consuls, and a poet of Bononia, and a physician under Trajan, who has three books extant of the names, shapes, and faculties of man's body; also a famous sophister of Corinth; and other men.  
 Rufus Virginus, a famous orator, slain by Nero.  
 RUFUS, a, um; adj. [αυροφ@] reddish, somewhat red with yellow.  
 RUGA, æ; f. [POTIS] a wrinkle, a plait in garments. \* Redit in ru-

gam, it is multiplied.  
 Ruga, a surname of Sp. Corbilius a nobleman.  
 † Rugalis, e; adj. full of wrinkles.  
 † Rugatio, onis; f. a wrinkling.  
 Rugatus, a, um; wrinkled, rough.  
 Rugii, a people of Germany, whose country is Rugia, an island called Rugenlandt.  
 † Rugilis, e; apt to roar.  
 RUG-IO, ire; neut. [βρυχόμεναι, à sono] to roar like a lion.  
 Rugitus, ūs; m. the roaring of a lion.  
 Rūgo, are; to make wrinkles, to plait, to have wrinkles or plaits.  
 † Rūgo, ruxi, rugere; to belch.  
 † Rugosē; adv. wrinkledly.  
 † Rugositas, atis; f. wrinkledness.  
 Rugosus, a, um; adj. full of wrinkles, crafty, deceitful. \* Passa facies rugosior uvâ, a face more wrinkled than a raisin of the sun.  
 † Rugula, a little wrinkle.  
 Rugulci, a people of Rhætia by the Rhine.  
 Ruidus, a, um; [à ruo] rough; also harsh in eating.  
 Ruina, æ; f. [à ruo] ruin, the downfall of houses, danger. \* Coeli ruina, thunder.  
 † Ruino, are; to fall.  
 Ruinosus, a, um; adj. ruinous, decayed, like to fall.  
 Ruitorus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of ruo; ready to fall.  
 † Rulla, æ; f. a paddle-staff; also a country woman.  
 Rullus, the first among the Romans who set a whole boar upon the table.  
 RUMA, æ; f. [à 'Ρουμα, traho, vel à 'Ρουα, fluor] the dug, pap, or teat, the crop, the cud.  
 Rumbotinus, an Italian tree to which vines grow.  
 † Rumbula, æ; f. an old infamous harlot.  
 Rumbus, i; m. a rumb, a line on the sea-card. See rhombus.  
 Rūmen, inis; n. [à ruma] the crop, gizzard; also a dug, or teat, the dewlap, cud, belly.  
 Rumentum, i; n. an imposthume breaking out of the flesh.  
 Rūnex, icis; f. [à rumo] four-dock or sorrel.  
 Rumia, } the reputed goddess  
 Rumina, æ; f. } that preserved sucking children.  
 † Rumica, æ; f. a cuckoo.  
 † Romiculus, i; m. a small rumour.  
 † Rumifero, are; to spread a tale or rumour.  
 † Rumigatio, onis; f. a chewing of the cud.  
 † Rumiger, eri; m. a reporter.  
 Rumigēratio, onis; f. the spreading of a rumour.  
 † Rumigēror, ari; to raise reports, to spread or carry news.  
 Rumigētulus, i; m. a tale-bearer.  
 † Rumigo, are; to chew the cud.  
 † Rumina, æ; a torturing instrument.  
 Rūminālis, e; of chewing the cud.  
 \* Ruminālis ficus, the fig-tree, under which Romulus and Remus sucked the she-wolf. \* Hostiæ rumināles, sacrifices of beasts that chew the cud.  
 Rūminātiō, onis; f. a chewing the cud, a meditating upon.



Ruminator, ōris ; m. } a chewer of  
 Ruminatrix, icis ; f. } the cud.  
 Rēmīno, are ; } to chew the cud, to  
 Ruminor, ari ; } meditate upon.  
 † Ruminum, i ; n. a coat with a  
 scarlet border.  
 Ruminus, a name of Jupiter, giving  
 teats or breasts.  
 Rūminus, a, um ; adj. [à rumo] of  
 a dug. \* Ficus rumina, the fig-  
 tree under which the wolf suckled  
 Romulus and Remus.  
 † Rumis, is ; f. a dug, pap, or teat.  
 † Rūmīto, are ; to spread a rumour.  
 † Rumō, are ; to suck or suckle.  
 RŪMOR, ōris ; m. Cic. [à 'Pñua  
 verbum, vel 'Pupa fluxus] rumour,  
 fame, report ; also a stream of water.  
 \* Adverio esse rumore, to have an  
 ill name.  
 RUMPO, rupi, ruptum, rumpere ;  
 act. ['Pnyvov] to break, to tire, to  
 tear, to eat, to cause to be beaten.  
 \* Se rumpere, to break one's wind.  
 \* Rumpi, to burst with envy. \*  
 Rumpere vocem, to be no longer  
 silent. \* Rumpere patientiam, to  
 be impatient.  
 Rumpōtinetum, i ; a place where the  
 shrub rumpotinum grows.  
 Rumpōtinum, i ; n. a bush growing  
 in France, within twenty foot of  
 which no corn should be sown.  
 Rumpus, i ; m. [à rumpo] a branch  
 whereby the vine is brought from  
 tree to tree and tied together.  
 † Rumula, æ ; f. a little teat.  
 Rūmuscūlus, i ; m. [à rumor] a  
 whispering report.  
 † Runca, æ ; f. a long scythe to cut  
 bushes ; also a joiner's plane.  
 Runcatio, onis ; f. a weeding.  
 Runcator, ōris ; m. } a weeder.  
 Runcatrix, icis ; f. }  
 Runcina, æ ; f. ['Povai] a bush-scythe,  
 or hedge-bill ; also a joiner's plane,  
 and the goddess of weeding.  
 Runcino, are ; to shave with a  
 plane.  
 RUNCO, are ; [à 'Pnyxas, rostrum]  
 to weed, to root up again. \* Run-  
 care spinas, to pull up bushes.  
 † Runco, ōnis ; m. a bush-scythe, or  
 hedge-bill.  
 RUO, rui, ruitum, ruere ; neut.  
 Liv [ōpew à sono] to rush vio-  
 lently, to tumble out, to hasten on,  
 to rout, to fall down, to throw  
 down, to rage. \* Quid si nunc  
 cœlum ruat ? what if the sky  
 should fall ? \* Ruit arduus æther,  
 it thunders. \* Ruere ad interitum,  
 to run headlong to destruction. \* Sue-  
 ruunt herbas, the swine root up all  
 the herbs. \* Emptorem pati ruere,  
 to let the buyer be cheated. \* Cæ-  
 teras ruere mi. I would dash the rest  
 against the ground.  
 † Rūpecūla, æ ; f. a little rock.  
 Rupella, a city of Aquitain, called  
 La Rochelle.  
 RŪPES, is ; f. [à rumpo] a rock, a  
 high descent.  
 Rupicapra, æ ; f. a wild goat.  
 Rupina, æ ; f. a craggy or stony  
 place.  
 † Ruplus, i ; m. the snare or fall of  
 a trap.  
 † Rupio for rupero.  
 † Rupidim ; adv. by pieces.  
 Ruptio, ōnis ; f. a breaking or tear-  
 ing.  
 † Ruptilo, } to break often.  
 † Rupto, are ; }

Ruptor, ōris ; m. a breaker, de  
 prover.  
 Ruptura, æ ; f. a rupture, break-  
 ing.  
 Ruptus, a, um ; part. of rumpor ;  
 broken, broken-winded, tattered in  
 cloaths, reprov'd. \* Testamentum  
 ruptum, a will that holds not  
 good.  
 Rūralis, e ; adj. 3 art. [à rus] of the  
 country. \* Rurales dei, the rural  
 deities, Mercury and Pan.  
 Rūratio, onis ; f. country business.  
 † Rurastis, re ; rural, rustical.  
 Rūricōla, æ ; c. a husbandman, a  
 tiller of ground, a labourer.  
 † Rūricolarius, a, um ; of tillage.  
 Rūrigēna, æ ; c. born in the country.  
 Rūro, are ; } to dwell or keep in the  
 Ruror, ari ; } country, to exercise  
 husbandry.  
 Rurum ; adv. [qu. reversum] a-  
 Rurū ; } gain, backward, on the  
 other hand.  
 RUS, rūris ; n. [ἀρεια] the country,  
 the field.  
 Ruscarus, a, um ; adj. of the shrub  
 ruscum.  
 Rusconia, a city of Mauritania Cæ-  
 sariensis.  
 Ruscūlum, i ; n. a small farm.  
 Ruscum, } [à rus vel rufus] petty-  
 Ruscus, } whin.  
 Ruscūrium, } a city of Mauritania  
 Ruscūrum, } Cæsariensis.  
 Rusella, Rosella in Tuscany.  
 Rusum, the city Rusio in Thrace.  
 Rustæ, a city of Africa Propria.  
 Rustina, a city of Africa.  
 RUSPOR, ari ; dep. [à 'P-σσω allido,  
 vel Heb. rufats quassavit, vel à  
 sono] to scrape as a cock, to root in  
 the ground as swine, to cut, to search,  
 or seek diligently.  
 Rūsātus, a, um ; adj. made reddish.  
 Russia, a country on the south of Po-  
 land, called heretofore Sarmatia,  
 and now Muscovia.  
 Rusūlus, a, um ; somewhat russet.  
 RUSSUS, } a, um ; adj. [ἐρυθρός,  
 RUSSEUS, } ruber] russet, tawny.  
 Rusticanus, a, um ; of the country.  
 Rusticanus, i ; m. a country farmer.  
 Rusticarius, a, um ; adj. of the coun-  
 try or countrymen.  
 Rusticatio ; adv. clownishly, like a  
 plough-jogger.  
 Rusticatio, ōnis ; f. a keeping to a  
 country-house.  
 Rusticē ; adv. rudely, rustically, im-  
 properly.  
 Rusticitas, ātis ; f. incivility of man-  
 ners ; also bashfulness.  
 Rusticor, ari ; to dwell in the coun-  
 try, to exercise husbandry.  
 Rusticula, æ ; f. a woodcock. \* Ru-  
 sticula minor, a snipe.  
 Rusticulus, a, um ; ill-bred.  
 Rusticus, a, um ; adj. [à rus] of the  
 country, homely, clownish, rustical.  
 \* Domus rustica, a grange or farm.  
 \* Titulus rusticus, an inscription  
 none of the nearest.  
 Rusticus, i ; m. a husbandman or  
 countryman, a clown.  
 Rusticus, the name of several consuls.  
 RŪTA, æ ; f. ['Pvη] rue, herb-  
 grace. \* Ruta sylvestris, great St.  
 John's wort.  
 Rūta, ōrum ; n. [qu. eruta] all things  
 dug out of the ground. \* Ruta &  
 cæsa, moveable goods.  
 Rūtabulum, i ; n. [à ruo] a coal-  
 rake, a maubin.

Rūtaceus, a, um ; adj. of rue.  
 Rutatus, a, um ; mingled with  
 rue.  
 Rutellum, i ; n. [à rutrum] a strike,  
 a shovel.  
 † Ruteolus, a, um ; adj. yellowish.  
 † Ruticilla, æ ; f. a bird called a red-  
 tail.  
 Rūtīlātus, a, um ; adj. made bright  
 or yellow.  
 Rūtīlesco, ēre ; neut. to become glis-  
 tering like gold. \* Lepores ruti-  
 lescent, hares become of a light fal-  
 low colour.  
 Rutilia, a Roman woman, so con-  
 stant that after the loss of her son  
 Cotta, whom she followed into  
 banishment, she never shed a tear.  
 † Rūtīlis, e ; bright or clear.  
 Rutilius, the name of several men.  
 P. Rutilius Rufus, a Roman con-  
 sul, who wrote the history of his  
 own life and of the Numantine  
 war.  
 Rūtīlo, are ; to make bright like gold,  
 to glister like gold.  
 RŪTILUS, a, um ; [ἐρυθρός] glis-  
 tering, coloured like gold, ruddy.  
 Rutrum, i ; n. [à ruo, eruo] a mat-  
 tock, or pick-axe, shovel.  
 Rūtūba, a river of Liguria.  
 † Rutuba, æ ; f. a tumult.  
 Rutubis, a river of Mauritania Tin-  
 gitana.  
 † Rutula, æ ; f. small rue.  
 Rutuli, a people of Italy.  
 † Rutum, i ; n. a casting down.  
 Rutunium, Ronton in Shropshire.  
 Rūtūpæ, Repcheater, or Richbo-  
 rough.  
 Rūtūpius, a, um ; of Repcheater  
 or Richborough.  
 † Rutus, a, um ; part. of ruor ; dig-  
 ed up, cast down.

## R ante Y.

Ryffadirus, a city of Mauritania Tin-  
 gitana.  
 Ryffadium, a promontory of Libya,  
 called Capo de Verde.  
 † Ryzum, i ; n. rice.

## S ante A.

Sabadibæ, three islands of the An-  
 throphagi in the Indian sea.  
 Sabæ, a people of India.  
 † Sabæia, small beer or ale.  
 Sabalingii, a people of Germany.  
 Sabana, a city of Chersonesus Au-  
 rea.  
 † Sabanum, a towel, a napkin, or  
 handkerchief.  
 Sabaoth, [Heb.] hosts, armies.  
 Sabaræ, a people of India.  
 Sabāia, a river and city of Panno-  
 nia.  
 Sabata, a city of Liguria.  
 Sabatius, a, um ; of Sabata.  
 Sabahra, a city of Arabia Fel-  
 ix.  
 Sabatia, a small country in Tus-  
 cany.  
 Sabatius, a surname of Bacchus,  
 whose feasts are called sabazia.  
 Sabatarius, a, um ; adj. of keeping  
 the sabbath-day, sabbatarian.  
 Sabba-



Sabbathum. See sabbatum.  
 Sabbaticus, a, um; of the sabbath.  
 Sabbaticus amnis, a river in Judæa, which they say runs all the week, and is dry upon the Jewish sabbath.  
 Sabbatismus, i, m. the keeping of the sabbath.  
 Sabbatizo, are, to keep the sabbath.  
 Sabbatum, i, n. [Heb. shabbath] the sabbath, or day of rest, Saturday to the Jews, and the Lord's-Day to us; also a week. \* Prima sabbati, Sunday, &c.  
 Sabbatus, a river of Italy.  
 Sabe, the month of February among the Syrians.  
 Sabelli, a people of Italy sprung from the Sabines.  
 Sabellus, ? a, um; adj. of the Sabellian. \* Sabellus, bellus. \* Sabellus braccia, crumpled or jagged coleworts.  
 Sabellus, an heretic who denied Christ to be the Son of God, Anno Dom. 257.  
 Sabi, a people of Phrygia.  
 Sabidius, a Roman who had an extreme stinking breath, by reason of his gluttony.  
 Sabin, the name of God among the Arabians, to whom they pay tithes, not by weight, but by measure.  
 Sabina, the wife of Adrian the emperor.  
 Sabina, æ; f. [a Sabini] the herb favin.  
 Sābini, the Sabines, a people near Rome, from whom Romulus and his companions stole their wives.  
 Sabinianus, a consul with Theodorus.  
 Sābinus, the brother of Vespasian, slain by Vitellius; also a Syrian, who in the time of Titus first ascended the walls of Jerusalem; and other men.  
 Sabis, a river among the Belgæ, and another in Carmania.  
 Sabius, the gate which led to the Sabines.  
 Sabona, the city Brixon in Germany.  
 Sabrina, the river Severn by Bristol.  
 Sabucus, i; f. the elder-tree. See sambucus.  
 † Sabulentus, a, um; adj. of sand.  
 Sabulētum, i; n. a gravel-pit.  
 Sābulo, ōnis; m. gravel.  
 Sābulosus, a, um; adj. gravelly.  
 SABULUM, i; n. [ἄβυλος] gravel, ballast of a ship; also a guttar.  
 Sāburra, æ; f. [à sabulum] the ballast of a ship; also the high-street in Rome.  
 Saburranus, a, um; adj. of the street Saburra in Rome.  
 Saburratus, a, um; ballasted. \* Ubi saburrati sumus, when our bellies are full.  
 Sāburro, are, to ballast a ship.  
 Sābus, the first king of the Aborigines, from whence the Sabines had their name.  
 Sacæ, a people of Asia between Scythia and India.  
 Saccaria, æ, fœm. the art of selling sacks.  
 Saccarius, a, um; adj. of a sack or bag.  
 Saccarius, ii; m. a bearer of sacks.  
 Saccatus, a, um; adj. strained through a cloth.

Sacculus, i; m. [à saccus] a little sack.  
 Saccharites panis, marchpane.  
 SACCHARUM, i; n. [σάκχαρον Arab.] sugar. \* Saccharum Thominæ, brown sugar-candy.  
 Saccheni, a people of Arabia.  
 Sacciperium, ii; n. [à saccus & pera] a satchel or pouch.  
 Sacco, are; to strain through a cloth.  
 † Sacconia, æ; f. a napkin, also a territory.  
 Saccularius, ii; m. a cut-purse, cheat, gipsy; also an almoner, or treasurer for the poor.  
 Sacculus, i; m. a satchel; also a sweet-bag.  
 SACCUS, i; m. [σάκος] a sack, bag. \* Saccus nivarius, a sack fill'd with snow, through which the wine was strained to cool it.  
 Sacellanus, i; m. a chaplain.  
 Sacellum, i; n. a chapel, or little temple.  
 SAC-ER, ra, rum; adj. [ἱερός, ἄγιος] holy, consecrated; also execrable, cursed. \* Aedes sacra, a church. \* Sacer ignis, St. Anthony's fire. \* Sacer morbus, the falling-sickness. \* Sacra alæ, the life-guard.  
 Sacerdos, ōtis; c. a priest or priestess, a nun. \* Musarum sacerdos, a poet.  
 Sacerdotilis, e; adj. of a priest.  
 Sacerdotalis, is; m. a clergyman.  
 † Sacerdotāliter, adv. priestly.  
 Sacerdotissa, æ; f. a priestess, nun, vestal virgin.  
 Sacerdotium, ii; neut. priesthood; also a benefice. \* Venire in sacerdotium, to be made a priest.  
 † Sacerdotula, æ; f. a priest's daughter.  
 Sacerdotulus, ? i; masc. a little priest.  
 Sacerdulus, ? priest.  
 Sacerimus, a, um; adj. [of sacer] most holy; also most wicked.  
 Sachalitæ, a people of India.  
 Sacodios, a kind of jasper.  
 Sācōma, ātis; n. that which is put in to the scale to make up even weight, a counterpoise.  
 † Sacra, æ, f. a letter of the emperor.  
 Sacra, orum; n. holy things, rites or mysteries.  
 Sacra solis, a promontory of Arabia Felix.  
 Sacra via, the way from Athens to Eleusine; also a street in Rome leading to the capitol.  
 Sacramentalis, e; adj. of a sacrament or oath.  
 Sacramentum, i; n. a sacrament, an oath, warfare, caution-money in entering a suit. \* Sacramento rogari, to be put to one's oath. \* Sacramento Othonis agere, to make one swear to be true to Otho.  
 Sacrani, a people of Italy.  
 Sacrarium, ii, n. a tabernacle or place to keep consecrated things, a vestry, chapel, closet. \* Sacrarium ioclerum, a place where riguer is contrived and hatched.  
 Sacratio, ōnis, f. a consecrating.  
 Sacrator, ōris, m. a consecrator.  
 Sacratas, a, um; adj. consecrated, devoted. \* Sacratum caput, a person in holy orders, devoted to the service of God. \* Sacratæ leges, inviolable laws.  
 † Sacri porci, tithe-pigs of due growth from the tenth day of being

littered, and entire in all the limbs.  
 Sacricola, æ; c. he that offers or sacrifices, an attendant on the altar.  
 † Sacrificatio, ōnis, f. to sacrifice.  
 Sacrifer, a, um; adj. bearing the sacrifice.  
 Sacrificus, ōnis; m. a priest.  
 Sacrificialis, e; adj. 3 art. belonging to sacrifice. \* Apparatus sacrificialis, the habit of a priest.  
 Sacrificatio, ōnis, f. } a sacrificing.  
 Sacrificatus, ūs, m. }  
 Sacrificatus, a, um; sacrificed.  
 † Sacrificia, æ, f. the place of sacrificing.  
 Sacrificialis, e; adj. of sacrifice.  
 Sacrificium, ii; n. a sacrifice.  
 Sacrificio, are, ? to sacrifice, to in-  
 Sacrificor, ari, ? treat by sacrifice.  
 † Sacrificola, æ; c. a sacrificer.  
 Sacrificulus, i; m. a poor or unfit priest of no due value.  
 Sacrificus, a, um; adj. of or for holy uses.  
 Sacrificus, i; m. a sacrificer, a priest.  
 Sacrifugus, a, um; adj. refusing to come to holy exercising, a recusant.  
 Sacrilegium, ii; n. sacrilege, stealing of holy things.  
 † Sacrilego, ōnis; to commit sacrilege.  
 Sacrilegus, a, um; adj. sacrilegious. \* Bellum sacrilegum, a war raised against the church.  
 Sacrilegus, i; m. a church-robber.  
 † Sacrima, æ; f. the first-fruit of new wine, sacrificed to Bacchus.  
 † Sacrimonium, ii; n. a hallowing, a being holy, holiness.  
 Sacrinum, i; n. new wine.  
 † Sacris, cre; adj. sacred, holy.  
 † Sacris, is; scil. hostia, a sacrifice.  
 † Sacrificrinus, ii; m. the keeper of a prince's records or letters.  
 Sacrista, æ; m. a vestry clerk, a sacrist.  
 † Sacristarium, ii; n. a sacrist's office.  
 † Sacristia, æ, f. a vestry.  
 Sacrium, ii; n. a kind of Scythian amber.  
 Sacro, are; act. to consecrate, dedicate, to make holy; also to devote and accurse. \* Sacrare votum, to bind one's self by a vow. \* Nomen alicujus sacrare, to immortalize a person.  
 Sacrosanctus, a, um; adj. hallowed, holy, sacred, inviolable.  
 Sacrum, i; n. [à sacer] a sacrifice, a solemn feast; also a temple.  
 Sacrum Nemus, a wood in Holland.  
 Sacrum Promontorium, a promontory of Portugal; and other places.  
 Sadalis, a city of Egypt.  
 Sadducei, ? a sect among the Jews, who followed one Sadduceus, and believed no resurrection, angels, nor spirits.  
 Sadyatus, a king of Lydia.  
 Sæculum. See seculum.  
 Sædene, a mountain of Cuma.  
 Sænia, Siena in Tuscany.  
 Sænos, a river of the Sinae.  
 SÆPE, iūs, iūs; adv. [à sepes, vel ab Heb. shephang, abundantia] often, many times.  
 Sæpenuerō; adv. oftentimes.  
 Sæpiusculē; adv. very often.  
 (6) S Sæpinum,



Sæpinum, a city of the Samnites.  
 Sæpissimus, a, um; adj. very often or frequent.  
 Sævidicus, a, um; adj. speaking fiercely.  
 Sæv-io, ire; [à sævus] to rage, be cruel, fierce and rigorous. \* Sævire animis, to break out into an outrageous passion.  
 Sævitas, ātis, f. basiness.  
 Sæviter, adv. cruelly, fiercely.  
 Sævitia, æ, f. cruelty, fierceness.  
 Sævities, ei, f. \* Sævitia annonæ, dearth of provision. \* Sævitiā in aliquem adhibere, to use one rigidly.  
 Sævitus, īnis; f. outrageousness.  
 SÆVUS, a, um; adj. ior, īssimus; [à sævus, importunus, vel ab Heb. sēv: lupus] cruel, fierce, outrageous, valiant, great. \* Sævus ventus, a violent wind.  
 Sāga, æ, f. a witch, a sorceress. See sagus.  
 SĀGA, æ; f. [σαγή] a cassock; also a kind of gum. See sagum.  
 Sāgacitas, ātis; f. [à sagax] craftiness, quickness in smelling, wittiness.  
 Sāgaciter, ūs, īmē; adv. craftily, cunningly, wittily.  
 † Sagacuculla, æ; f. a Spanish cap.  
 Sagana, the name of a witch in Horace.  
 † Sagana, æ, f. a mortar; also a kind of garment.  
 Sagapenum, i, n. the gum or harden'd juice of the root of rhenel-giant.  
 Sagarauæ, a people of Scythia.  
 Sagaria, æ, f. a selling of cassocks.  
 Sāgaris, a river of Asia running thro' Phrygia and Bithynia.  
 Sagarius, ii; m. a seller of cassocks or soldiers coats.  
 Sagastia, a peninsula by the Caspian sea.  
 † Sagatio, ōnis; a toying in a blanket.  
 Sāgātus, a, um; adj. clad with a cassock, coat, or jump.  
 Sāgax, gen. ācis; adj. ior, īssimus; [à sagio] crafty, cunning, subtle, wise. \* Canis sagax, a quick-scented hound. \* Sagacissimus rerum naturæ, most discerning in natural causes. \* Sagacissimus ad suspiciandum, one that can see light thro' a little crevice.  
 † Sagda, æ; f. a green stone worn by the Chaldeans; it rises from the bottom of the sea, and sticks to the heels of ships.  
 † Sagellum Hispanicum, a Spanish cap.  
 SAGENA, æ; f. [σαγήνη] a drag-net, a weel, a snare.  
 † Sagenarius, a, um; adj. of a drag-net.  
 SAGINA, æ; f. [à sātta onero] a cramming, fattening, plumping, and the place where things are fattened. \* Siginam corporis contraxit, he grew corpulent.  
 † Sāginamentum, i, n. fattness, grossness.  
 Sāginarium, ii, n. a feeding-place, coop, stall, sty.  
 Sāginarius, a, um; adj. of fattening or cramming.  
 Sāginatio, ōnis; f. a cramming.  
 Sāgmātus, a, um; A. & P. of saginor; crammed, fattened.  
 Sagino, are, to make fat, to cram.  
 Sagio, ire; [à sagio, vel à σαγή: vericulum, vel ab ἡγή: exi-

stimo] to smell out, foresee, guess, to keep scent of a thing (as a dog does.)  
 SAGITTA, æ; f. [ἀκίς, vel ab Heb. kesbeth arcus] an arrow, a dart, a shaft, a shoot or stem of a plant; a stream to let blood; also the herbadder's-tongue.  
 Sāgittālis, e; adj. 3 art. of or like an arrow. \* Sutura sagittalis, the straight suture upon the head.  
 Sagittaria, æ; f. the herb arrow-head.  
 Sagittarius, a, ūm; adj. of an arrow. \* Fabrica sagittaria, a fletcher's shop.  
 Sāgittarius, ii, m. an archer; also the archer or centaur in the zodiac.  
 † Sāgittatio, ōnis, f. a shooting.  
 Sagittatus, a, um; adj. shot with an arrow, wounding like an arrow.  
 † Sāgittella, æ; f. a little arrow.  
 Sāgittifer, a, um; bearing arrows. \* Sagittifera pecus, a porcupine.  
 † Sagittifex, icis; m. a fletcher.  
 Sagittipotens, ntis; adj. skillful in shooting.  
 Sagitto, are, to shoot an arrow.  
 Sagma, atis, n. a pack-saddle; also a pack or heap.  
 Sāgmarius, a, um; adj. of a pack. \* Equus sāgmarius, a pack-horse, or sumpter-horse.  
 † Sāgmen, īnis; n. the herb vervain.  
 Sagra, a river of Magna Græcia.  
 Sāgūlātus, a, um; adj. wearing a short coat or jump.  
 Sāgūlūm, i; a little coat.  
 SAGUM, i; n. [σαγες, σαγαυον] a cassock, or soldier's coat; war, also a coverlet.  
 Sāguntum, ? once a famous city of Saguntus, in Spain, very faithful to the Romans, for when Hannibal besieged them contrary to their covenant, they chose rather to burn themselves, and all they had, than be false to the Romans, or fall alive into the enemies hands; hence \* Saguntina fames, for extreme famine.  
 Sāgus, a, um; adj. presaging, knowing. See sagio.  
 Sali, a people of Thrace, over-against the island Samothrace.  
 Sais, a city of Egypt, near one of the mouths of Nilus, called the Saiticum.  
 Saliæ, the people of Sais, who worship Minerva, called Saitis.  
 Saltini, a people of Asia.  
 Salixæ, a people near Illyr.  
 SAL, ālis; m. & n. [αἶς] salt, the sea, wit, mirth; also a fault in crystal and other gems.  
 Sala, a river and city of Mauritania Tingitana, a town in Hungary, a river in Lorraine; also a city in Spain and Thrace, and a town in Germany, from whence the Franks are called Salici, who dwell thereabouts.  
 Salabastæ, a people about Indus.  
 Salabria, a city of Cappadocia.  
 Salacia, the wife of Neptune.  
 Sālācia, æ, f. [αἶς mare] the retiring of a wave from the shore; also water.  
 Salacia, a city in Portugal.  
 † Sālācio, ōnis; m. a lustful fellow.  
 Sālācitas, ātis; f. lechery, unchastity.  
 Salacæ, a certain poor man who

feigned himself rich, and from him such men were proverbially called Salacones.  
 † Sālāconia, æ; f. a vain boasting.  
 Saladinus, a warlike emperor of the Turks, who after the death of Baldwin took Jerusalem, and added Syria and Egypt to his empire.  
 Salæ, a people of Colchis, called anciently Phthiophagi.  
 Salamandra, æ; f. a spotted creature like a lizard, said to live in the fire, and to quench it without being burnt.  
 Salamantica, Salamanca, an university in Spain.  
 Salamii, a people of Arabia.  
 Salaminii, the people of Salamine.  
 Salaminus, one of the Idæi Dactyli.  
 Sālāmis, ? an island between Peloponnesus and Attica, called Coluri.  
 Salaminus, a, um; adj. of Salamina.  
 Salaminus, mis.  
 Salamis, or Salamine, a city in the east of Cyprus, called afterwards Constantia, and now destroyed.  
 Salampsi, a people of Mauritania Cæsariensis.  
 Salanga, a very high hill by the sea between Britain and Ireland.  
 Salanges, a people of Italy, and another of India.  
 Salapæi, a people of Thrace.  
 Salapeni, a people of Arabia Felix.  
 Salapia, a city of Apulia Daunia.  
 † Salapitta, æ; f. a box on the ear.  
 Salaputius, a name of Calvus the familiar of Catullus, so called for his leanness and wittiness.  
 Sālāpūtium, ii; n. [à salax & puta, i. e. cauda] a wag, wanton.  
 Sālār, āris; m. [à salio] a young salmon, or salmon-pearl.  
 Salaria, a gate at Rome, leading towards the Sabines; also the name of two cities in Spain.  
 Salararius, ii; m. he to whom a stipend is paid.  
 Sālāris, e; adj. [à sal] merry, pleasant.  
 Salarium, ii, n. a salary, an exhibition, pension, stipend, wages.  
 Sālārius, a, um; belonging to salt.  
 Sālārius, ii; m. a salter.  
 Salars, an island of Libya.  
 Salarinus, a, um; adj. of Salars.  
 Salas, a river of Germany called Saal.  
 Salasi, a people of Gallia Cisalpina.  
 Sālax, ācis; [à sal vel salio] lecherous, unchaste, lustful, provoking lust.  
 Saldæ, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis, called Tadelis.  
 Sale, a city of Hyrcania.  
 Salebra, orum; n. ? [à salio] uneven.  
 Salebræ, arum; f. ? places going up and down, trouble, one to pass over; also any difficulty.  
 † Salebratim, adv. roughly, ruggedly.  
 † Salebritas, ātis; f. roughness.  
 Sālēbrosus, a, um; adj. rough, uneven, uneasy to go in. \* Scriptor salebrosus, a crabbed author.  
 Salecis, a river of Mauritania Tingitana.  
 Salex, gitana.  
 Salem, [Heb.] peace; also the same as Jerusalem.  
 Salenæ, Saludy in Bedfordshire.  
 Saleni, a people in Spain. Salentini,



*Sālentini*, a people of Italy, whose country is commonly called Terra d'Otranto.  
*Salentinum Promontorium*, the same as Japygium.  
*Salentinus Lacus*, a lake of the Salentines, which, being full to the brim, is not diminished by exhausting, nor increased by adding more water.  
*Salernum*, a town of the Picentini in Italy, with an university, famous for physicians; some of whom wrote the book *Schola Salerni*, dedicated to the king of England.  
*Saletes*, a daughter of Jupiter.  
*Salgama*, orum; n. [à sal] things preserved, as pears, plums, &c.  
*Salgamarius*, ii; m. a seller of conserves.  
*Salganeus*, a town of Boeotia, by Salganea, } Euripus, whence Apollo is called Salganeus.  
*Salgarius*, a, um; } adj. of Salganites, is, } neus.  
*Salgas*, a river and city of Mauritania.  
*Sali*, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.  
*Salia*, a river and town in Spain, the country of the poet Prudentius.  
*Salia*, the river Selle in Lorraine.  
*Salialis*, e; adj. of the priests of Mars; magnificent, princely.  
*Salialis*, us; m. the dignity of the Salii.  
*Salica*, the island Taprobane; also a city in Spain.  
*Salicastrum*, i; n. a wild vine, an offer or withy.  
*Salicium*, i; n. [à salix] a place set with willows.  
*Salici*, a people in Spain.  
*Salicus*, a, um; adj. [à Salii] Salick, of France. \* Lex Salica, the Salick law, ordering that no woman shall reign or inherit land.  
*Salien*, ntis; leaping. \* Aqua saliens, conduit water.  
*Salien*, tis; m. the cock of a fountain.  
*Saligneus*, a, um; adj. of willow.  
*Salignus*, } low.  
*Salii*, the twelve priests of Mars, instituted by Numa Pompilius, with painted coats and brass breastplates, so called from their leaping about the streets: also the people of Franconia in Germany.  
*Sāllillum*, ii; n. [à salinum] a little salt-seller.  
*Salina*, æ; f. a salt-pit or pan, a place where salt is made, also salt itself.  
*Salinæ*, a city in Gallia Subalpina, called Saluzzo; also the city Salins in Burgundy; and other places.  
† *Salinaris*, e; [qu. salivaris.] of a bit or snaffle.  
*Sālinātor*, ōris; m. a salter.  
*Salinarius*, a, um; of salt.  
*Salini*, the people of Salia.  
† *Sālinōsus*, a, um; adj. full of salt.  
*Salinum*, i, n. a salt-jeller, any sort of earthen vessel.  
*Salinus*, an Arcadian, who came with Æneas into Italy, and taught the young men to dance.  
*SAL-IO*, ire; n. [ἀλλοτρι] to leap, dance, spring. \* Salit mihi cor, my heart leaps for joy. \* Equus salia equam, the horse leaps or covers the mare.  
*Salio*, ire; [à sal] to season with salt.

*Salisubulus*, i; m. [à salius & tubilio, a morrice-dancer.  
*Salitio*, onis; f. a mounting or leaping on horseback.  
*Sālitōr*, ōris; he that gathers the tribute of salt.  
*Salitura*, æ; f. a salting or seasoning.  
*Sālitus*, a, um; salted, powdered.  
*SALIVA*, æ; f. [σάλια] spittle, juice, or jelly, a taste or relish. \* Saliva syderum, honey-dew. \* Jejunā saliva, fasting spittle.  
*Salivaria*, æ; f. a hone, or whetstone.  
*Salivarium*, ii; n. a spitting-box.  
*Salivarius*, a, um; of or like spittle.  
*Salivarius*, ii; m. he that gives a drench to a horse, &c.  
*Salivatio*, onis; f. a spitting, or filling with spittle.  
*Salivatum*, i, n. a drench for a horse.  
*Salivātus*, a, um; adj. drenched.  
*Saliunca*, a city in Spain.  
*Saliunca*, } æ, f. [à salio] spike, or  
*Saliuncula*, } lavender.  
*Salivo*, are, to spit, or cast spittle; also to drench or anoint.  
*Salivofus*, a, um; adj. full of spittle, flegmatick.  
*Salius*, a, um; of the Salian priests.  
*Salivum*, i; n. spittle, or taste.  
*Salix*, icis; f. [à salio] a willow or withy.  
† *Sallena*, æ; f. a kind of salt-petre.  
† *Sallio*, ire, } to salt, season, pic-  
*Sallo*, ere, } kle.  
*Salluntum*, a city of Dalmatia.  
*Sallustius*, ii; m. a famous orator and historian of Rome, hating Cicero, and hated of him.  
*Sallustius Crispus*, the grandson of the orator Sallustius, a favourite of Augustus Cæsar.  
*Sallustius Philosophus*, he wrote De Diis & Mundo, put forth in Greek and Latin by Leo Allatius, Anno Dom. 1638.  
*Sallyes* or *Salyes*, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.  
*Salma*, the name of several towns in Arabia.  
† *Salmacida spolia*, spoils gotten without labour.  
† *Salmacidus*, a, um; salt, brackish.  
*Salmacis*, a fountain in Caria, where the nymph Salmacis and Epaphroditus became one; it is said to effeminate all that drink or bathe in it.  
*Salmacidus*, } a, um; adj. of Sal-  
*Salmacius*, } macis.  
*Salmo*, ōnis; m. [à salio] a salmon.  
*Salmon*, a city of Creet.  
*Salmona*, a river of Gallia Belgica.  
*Salmon*, a town and fountain of Peloponnesus near Olympia, called from thence Salmonis.  
*Sālmōneus*, the son of Æolus, who reigned in Æolis; to make himself a god, he built a bridge of brass over part of the city where he was wont to thunder with his chariot, and was at last slain by a thunder-bolt from heaven.  
*Sālmōnium*, a promontory of Creet.  
*Salmycæ*, a city near Hercules his pillars.  
*Salmyses*, a bay of Pontus.  
*Salnitrum*, } i, n. [ἀλόνιον] salt-  
*Salonitrum*, } petre, of which gun-  
 powder is made.

*Salō*, ōnis, a river in Spain called Xalōn.  
*Sālo*, } a city of Dalmatia.  
*Sālonæ*, }  
*Salonenses*, the people of Salo.  
*Salobriatæ*, a people of India.  
*Salodorum*, } a city of Helvetia.  
*Salodurum*, }  
*Salomon*, the son of David king of Judæa.  
*Salon*, a country of Bithynia, full of good pasture, whence calvus Salonen-  
 sis.  
*Salona*, Salon in Provence.  
*Saloniana*, a city of Dalmatia.  
*Salonius*, the son of Asinius Pollio, who laughed as soon as he was born, and lived not long after it.  
*Salopia*, æ; f. Shrewsbury by Severn.  
*Salopugium*, } ii; n. [ἀσάπου μο-  
*Salopygium*, } vco, & πύγην nates] a wag-tail, wag, wanton.  
*Salpa*, æ; f. a stock-fish.  
† *Salpetrum*, i; n. gun-powder.  
*Salpista*, } æ; m. a trumpeter.  
*Salpista*, }  
*Salsamenta*, orum; n. salt-fish.  
*Salsamentarius*, a, um; adj. of or for salting.  
*Salsamentarius*, ii; m. a salter of salt fish or flesh.  
*Salsamentum*, i; n. salt meat, either fish or flesh.  
*Salsc*, wittily, sily, tauntingly.  
† *Salscdo*, inis, f. fulness.  
*Salsicium*, ii; n. a sausage.  
*Salsilago*, } inis; f. salt liquor,  
*Salsugo*, } brine, pickle. \* Sallugo  
 terræ, allom.  
*Salsipotens*, ntis; m. an epithet of Neptune, having power over the sea.  
*Salsitudo*, inis; f. saltiness, a salt humour.  
*Salsiuscula*, orum; n. salt meats.  
*Salsugia*, æ; f. brine or pickle.  
*Salsuginosus*, a, um; full of salt.  
*Salsulæ*, arum; f. salt springs.  
*Saltum*, a river in Spain.  
*Salsura*, æ; f. a salting, or seasoning. \* Anisæ salsura, sweetness of breath.  
*Salsus*, a, um; adj. salted, pleasant, witty. \* Lachrymæ falsis humectant ora, thy weep bitterly.  
*Saltabundus*, a, um; adj. full of leaping or dancing.  
*Saltatio*, ōnis; f. a leaping, &c.  
*Saltatiuncula*, æ; f. a little dance.  
*Saltator*, ōris; m. } a dancer, leap-  
*Saltatrix*, icis, f. } er.  
*Saltatōrie*, adv. dancingly.  
*Saltatōrius*, a, um; adj. belonging to dancing. \* Saltatorius orbis, the round dancing.  
*Saltatricula*, æ; f. a little dancing girl.  
*Saltatus*, ūs; m. a dancing or leaping.  
*Saltem*, adv. [à saltim] at the least, only.  
*Saltæ*, a people in the Euxine sea, called also Phthiophagi.  
*Saltim*, adv. [à salio] by leaping, hastily.  
*Salito*, are, to dance often, to hop.  
*Salto*, are; neut. [à salto] to leap, dance or jump. \* Saltare laudes alij, to celebrate one's praises in a dance. \* Saltare senex, all is well. \* Saltare Cyclopa, to dance like Polyphemus.  
*Saltuæ*, small islands in Italy, said to move with being danced upon.



Saluāris, e, } adj. dancing, or  
 Saluārius, a, um, } of dancing.  
 Saluarius, ii; m. a master or keeper  
 of forests.  
 Saluatini, by leaping, with speed.  
 Saluōsus, a, um; adj. full of forests.  
 Saltura, æ; f. a leaping.  
 Saltus, ūs and i; m. a leap or jump;  
 also a forest, a narrow passage, a  
 shivering of a limb.  
 Saltus, a country of Gallia Narbonen-  
 sis, called Conte de Sault.  
 Saltus Castulonensis, a mountain in  
 Spain.  
 Saltzburgum, a city in Germany,  
 called also Juvania.  
 Salvatella, æ; f. the vein between the  
 ring finger and the little finger.  
 Salvatio, ōnis; f. a saving.  
 Salvator, ōris; m. } a saviour.  
 Salvatrix, icis; f. }  
 Sāluber hic, bris hœc, bre hoc, } [à  
 Sālubris, bre; adj. ior, errimus } sa-  
 lus] wholesome, healthful, sound,  
 good.  
 Salubritas, ūtis; f. wholesome-  
 ness.  
 Salubriter, ius, errime; adv. whole-  
 somely.  
 Salve, eto, salve, -ote; verb. defect.  
 God save you, your humble servant.  
 Salve, adv. in health. \* Rogo quā  
 salve agat, I ask how well he is.  
 Salveo, salveo, salvere; see salve, e-  
 to, to be well in health. \* Jubeo te  
 salvere, I wish you well. \* Silve-  
 bis à Cicerone meo, my son Cicero  
 commends him to you.  
 Salvia, æ; f. [à salvus] sage. \* Sal-  
 via Romana, clary.  
 Salviacum, i; n. a drink made of sage.  
 Salvifico, are; to make safe or  
 whole.  
 Salvificus, a, um; adj. saving, whole-  
 some.  
 Salvio, are, to give a drink of sage.  
 Sālum, i; n. the salt sea; disquietness,  
 watering.  
 Salvo, are, to save.  
 Salus, a mart town of India, within  
 Ganges.  
 Sālus, ūtis; f. [à salvus, vel ab Heb.  
 šalab tranquillum esse] health,  
 safety, a salutation, salut on; also  
 the Roman Goddess of health. \* Salu-  
 tem dicere alicui rei, to bid fare-  
 well to any thing. \* Salutem  
 mittere, to wish one's welfare.  
 \* Salutem precor (sternuenti) God  
 bless you (when one sneezes.) \* Quod  
 cum salute ejus fiat, so it do him  
 no harm. \* Suprema salus, the  
 last remedy.  
 † Sālūlandria, æ; f. garden nigella.  
 † Sālūtāre, is; n. health.  
 Sālūtāris, is; adj. 3 art. wholesome,  
 healthful. \* Salutaris digitus, the  
 fore-finger. \* Factum salutare, a  
 fact of good service. \* Salutare li-  
 teræ, a comfortable letter.  
 Salutaris, part of Macedonia, Phry-  
 gia, Palestine, Syria and Galatia.  
 Salutariter, wholesome, without hurt or  
 danger.  
 Sālūtatio, ōnis, f. a salutation.  
 Sālūtator, ōnis, m. } a saluter.  
 Sālūtatrix, icis, f. }  
 Sālūtatorium, i; n. the place where  
 men stand to salute the prince.  
 Sālūtātorius, a, um; of salutation, or  
 giving health. \* Cubile salutato-  
 rium, the prince's chamber.  
 Sālūifer, a, um; adj. healthful,  
 bringing health or recovery.  
 † Sālūificator, ōris; m. a saviour.

† Sālūifico, are, to preserve or keep.  
 Sālūtiger, and salutigerulus, a, um;  
 adj. bringing health or salutation.  
 Sāluto, are, to salute, or send com-  
 mendations, bid farewell, worship,  
 wish one safety.  
 Sālutor, ari, to be saluted, also to be  
 reserved and not cut off.  
 SALVUS, a, um; adj. [σαος] safe,  
 sound, whole. \* Salva res est, all  
 is well. \* Hoc salvo, this thing  
 excepted. \* Salvo capite, without  
 danger of one's life.  
 Salyes, a western people who waged  
 war with the Romans.  
 Samamycii, a people near the greater  
 Syrtis.  
 Samara, a promontory at the end of  
 Caucasus, in the western ocean.  
 Samarabæ, a people about the river In-  
 dus.  
 † Samardacus, a ridiculous fellow.  
 Samaria, a city and country of Pale-  
 stine, between Judæa and Galilee.  
 Samarobrini, the city Amiens in France.  
 Sambatæ, a people of Assyria.  
 Sambicus, a notable robber, who pil-  
 laged the temple of Diana at Elis.  
 Sambos, a city of Arabia.  
 Sambi, } the citizens of Sam-  
 Sambitæ, } bds.  
 Sambracate, an island of Arabia Fæ-  
 lix.  
 Sambroca, a river in Spain.  
 Sambuca, æ; f. [σαυβουν] a sack-  
 but; also an engine to cut down the  
 walls of a city.  
 Sambuceus, a, um; made of elder.  
 Sambucetum, i; n. a place of elder-  
 trees.  
 † Sambuciaris, } ii; m. a blower  
 † Sambucinarius, } of a sackbut.  
 Sambucina, } æ; f. she that blows  
 Sambucistria, } a sackbut.  
 SAMBUCUS, i; f. ab Heb. savac  
 implicari] an elder-tree.  
 Sambus, a river of India, and a town  
 of Arabia.  
 Sameni, a people of the Nomades.  
 † Sāmera, æ; f. the seed of an elm.  
 † Sāmia, æ; f. a cake; also a whet-  
 stone.  
 Samiarii, orum; m. [à samius] scour-  
 ers of harness.  
 † Samiator, oris; m. a scourer, sharp-  
 ener.  
 Samiatus, a, um; sharpen'd, whetted.  
 Samicum, a city of Triphylia.  
 Samio, are, [σαμῖω, à samos] to shar-  
 pen or whet.  
 Samiolum, i, n. a little earthen pot.  
 Samiolus, a, um; made of earth.  
 Samium, ii; n. an earthen pot, parti-  
 cularly of Samos.  
 Samius, a, um; of Samos; earthen,  
 sharp. \* Samius lapis, a white hea-  
 vy stone, good to polish gold.  
 Samnites, a people of Samnis or Sam-  
 nium in Italy.  
 Samogitia, a country of Poland.  
 Samolus, i, marsh-worts, fen-berries.  
 Samorna, } an ancient name of E-  
 Samornos, } phesus.  
 Samos, an island of the Icarian sea,  
 where they first made earthen ware.  
 Samofata, a city of Syria, by Euphra-  
 tes, the country of the blasphemous  
 Lucian.  
 Sāmōthrācia, } an island of the Ægean  
 Sāmōthrāce, } sea, near Thrace,  
 called heret fore Dardania.  
 Sāmōthrax, cis; e. } adj. of Samo-  
 Sāmōthracius, a, um; } thracia, Sa-  
 mōthracian.

Samphc, a city of Phœnicia.  
 Sampilæ, æ, an olive-stone.  
 Sampilra, a city of Egypt.  
 Sampiluchinus, a, um; adj. of marjoram.  
 Sampsuchum, i, n. } marjoram.  
 Sampiluchus, i, m. }  
 Samula, a woman in Pliny, who lived  
 an hundred and ten years.  
 Samunis, a city of Albania.  
 Samydace, a city of Carmania.  
 Samylia, a city of Caria.  
 Sānābilis, e; adj. curable.  
 Sanagenes, a people of Gallia Narbo-  
 nensis.  
 Sanamunda, æ; f. the herb avens or  
 bennet.  
 Sanaos, a city of Apollonia.  
 Sanape, a queen of the Amazons.  
 Sanari, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.  
 Sānātes, um; m. those that had revolt-  
 ed, and were again received into fa-  
 vour.  
 Sānatio, ōnis, f. a healing or curing.  
 Sanatus, a, um; adj. healed.  
 Sanballat, a governor of Samaria, who  
 got leave of Alexander to build a  
 temple upon mount Gerizim.  
 Sanchoniathon, a very ancient histori-  
 an, before Moses, translated out of  
 Phœnician into Greek by Philobi-  
 lius, in the time of Adrian.  
 SANCIO, ivi and nxi, itum and  
 nctum, ire; act. [ab ἀγιος sanctus]  
 to decree, establish. \* Legem ca-  
 pite sancire, to make it death to  
 break a law. \* Augurem sancire,  
 to consecrate an augur. \* Carmina  
 alicui sancire, to dedicate ver-  
 ses to one. \* Communi jure san-  
 citum est, it is ratified by the law  
 of nature. \* Sancire edicto, to for-  
 bid by proclamation.  
 Sancitus, a, um; part. ordained, es-  
 tablished; also forbidden.  
 † Sancitus, ūs, m. a ratifying.  
 Sancte, ius, issimè; adv. holily, entire-  
 ly, inviolably.  
 Sanctificatio, ōnis; f. a sanctifying.  
 Sanctificator, oris; m. a sanctifier.  
 † Sanctificium, ii; n. a sanctuary.  
 Sanctifico, are, to sanctify.  
 Sanctiloquus, a, um; adj. speaking di-  
 vinely.  
 Sanctimonia, æ; f. holiness, devout-  
 ness, profession of religion.  
 Sanctimonialis, e; adj. of holiness.  
 Sanctimonialis, is; f. a nun.  
 Sanctio, ōnis, f. a decreeing, ordain-  
 ing, ratifying; also a penal law.  
 Sanctitas, atis, } f. devoutness, ho-  
 Sanctitudo, inis, } lineity.  
 Sanctitor, ōris; m. an establisher, law-  
 maker.  
 Sanctuarium, ii; n. a sanctuary, place  
 of refuge, a closet, the doomsday-book  
 in the Exchequer.  
 Sanctulus, a, um; somewhat devout.  
 Sanctum, i; n. a secret not to be re-  
 vealed; heaven, and holiness.  
 Sanctus, a, um; adj. ior, issimus;  
 confirmed, ratified, established, ordain-  
 ed; holy, pious, devout, sacred, invit-  
 able, firm, awful, reverend; honest,  
 upright, divine, heavenly; chaste, in-  
 nocent; solemn, formal.  
 Sanctus, i; m. a saint.  
 Sancus, a god of the Sabines.  
 Sandabala, a river of India.  
 Sandaliaris vicus, } a street of Rome,  
 Sandaliarium, } selling pantofles.  
 Sandaliarius, Jupiter, whose image  
 was set up in that street.  
 Sandaligerulus, a, um; adj. wearing  
 or carrying slippers or pantofles.  
 Sanda-



Sandalion, a small country of Pisidia.  
 Sandalis, idis; f. a kind of date-tree.  
**SANDALIUM**, ii; neut. [σανδαλίον] a pantosle or slipper; also salt-fish.  
 † Sandalotheca, æ; f. a plate for slippers.  
 Sandalum, i; n. white wheat, square-eared corn.  
 † Sandalus, the spice called sanders.  
 Sandanus, a river of Thrace.  
**SANDAPILA**, æ; f. [ἀσάνης tabula, & πύλα] locus] a bier for a dead corps.  
 Sandapilarius, ii; m. a bearer of the dead.  
 Sandaraca, an haven in Bithynia.  
 Sandaracha, æ; f. a bright red colour, opium or arsenick, found in mines of gold and silver, or else made of burnt cereuse.  
 Sandarachatus, a, um; adj. mixed with arsenick.  
 Sandasferion, a green Indian stone.  
 Sandasticus, a kind of crystal, having golden drops within.  
 Sandava, a city of Dacia.  
 Sandes, Hercules among the Persians.  
 Sando, a city in Italy.  
 Sandonius, a, um; adj. of Sando.  
 † Sandonicus, a, um; f. swarthy.  
 Sandrizetes, the people of St. Andries in Upper Pannonia.  
 Sandyx, cis; m. [σάνδυξ] a kind of red colour, burnt cereuse. \* Sandycis amictus, a garment of that colour.  
 Sane, a city of Thrace.  
 Sane; truly, indeed, verily, soundly.  
 \* Sane temulentus, a very tippler.  
 \* Sane quidem, with all my heart.  
 Sanea, a city of India.  
 Sanelco, ere; to heal, or grow whole.  
 Sanga, a river of Cantabria, and the name of a slave in Terence.  
 Sangaris, } a river in Asia.  
 Sangarius, }  
 Sangia, a town in Phrygia, where the river Sangarius arises.  
 † Sanguen, ius; n. a tree whose bark is as red as blood.  
 Sanguiculus, i; m. a little blood, a blood-pudding.  
 † Sanguificatio, onis; f. the changing of nourishment into blood.  
 † Sanguifluus, a, um; adj. flowing with blood.  
 Sanguinalis, e; adj. 3 art. of or like blood. \* Sanguinalis or sanguinaria herba, blood-wort.  
 Sanguinans, ntis; part. bloody, cruel.  
 Sanguinarius, a, um; adj. cruel, blood-thirsty, sanguinary.  
 Sanguinetum, i; n. a place where blood-wort grows.  
 Sanguineus, a, um; adj. having much blood, of a sanguine and blood colour, sanguine.  
 Sanguino, are; to let out blood, to run with blood, to be as red as blood.  
 Sanguinolentus, a, um; adj. bloody, full of blood.  
 † Sanguinosus, a, um; full of blood.  
**SANGUIS**, inis; f. [ἀσάνης, salvus, vel ab Heb. shani, coccineum] blood, blood-shed, strength, life, death; also the rock and parentage whence one comes. \* Sanguis ærarii, the treasure. \* Detractio or missio sanguinis, a losing blood by opening a vein. \* Plenus sanguinis, bloody-

minded. \* Alternum dare sanguinem, to wound each other.  
 Sanguisorba, æ; f. the herb burnet or pimpernel.  
 Sanguisorba musca, a blood-sucking fly.  
 Sanguisuga, æ f. a horse-leach or blood-sucker.  
 Sanicula, æ; f. [ἀσάνη] the herb sanicle.  
 SANIES, ei; f. [ἀσάνης] corrupt blood, matter coming from sores. \* Sanies olei, the lees of oil. \* Ebibit sanicem lana, the wool drinks up the dye.  
 Sanigæ, a people of Scythia.  
 Sanina, a city by the Red-sea.  
 Saniolus, a, um; adj. full of corrupt blood.  
 Sānitas, ātis; f. soundness or health, fulness of body, one's right wits. \* Redire ad sanitatem, to come to one's self.  
 Sāniter; adv. soundly, surely, advisedly.  
 Sānitudo, inis; f. healthiness.  
 Saniturnus, a river of Æmilia, called Santerno.  
 SANNA, æ; f. [ἀσάνης, stultus, vel Heb. shen, dens] a mock or scoff. \* Postica fanna, a jeer behind one's back.  
 Sannina, a city of Media by the Hyrcanian sea.  
 Sannio, ōnis; m. a mocker, stoffer.  
 † Sannula, æ; f. a small flout.  
 Sāno, are; to heal or cure. \* Venera reipublicæ sanare, to make up differences in the state.  
 † Sanqualis, is; f. a sort of eagle (in Pliny.)  
 Santalum, i; neut. [vox Indic.] the tree sanders.  
 Santerna, æ; f. [ἀσάνης & nitrum] borax, or goldsmiths solder.  
 Santis, a Celtick city.  
 Santolina, æ; f. [ἀσάνη] lavender-cotton, or field-cypress.  
 Santōnes, } a people and city of A-Santōnæ, }  
 } quitain, whose country is called Xantoigne, and chief city Xaintes.  
 Santonicus, a, um; of the Santones.  
 Santonica herba, worm-wood.  
 Santonum Portus, Rochel in France.  
 Sanna, a city of Albania.  
 SANUS, a, um; adj. [σάνης] sound, whole, in health, in one's wits. \* Nihil sanum, stark naught.  
 Saon, the name of an historian.  
 SAPA, æ; f. [ab ὁσός, succus] new sweet wine boiled half away, and kept for sauces; also the sap of trees.  
 Sapæ, } a people of Thrace.  
 Sapæi, }  
 SAPERDA, æ; f. [σάπερδης] a blote, or dried groundling [a Pontic fish;] also a fantastical man, and a dung-bill.  
 Saphēna, æ; f. [Arab.] a vein above the knee dividing itself three ways, running also over to the inner ankle, to the instep, and great toe.  
 Sāpidus, a, um; having a good taste or relish, savoury.  
 Sāpiens, ntis; adj. -tior, tissimus; wise, prudent, judicious. \* Arbor sapiens, the mulberry-tree.  
 Sapiēt-er, ius, issimē; adv. wisely.  
 Sāpientia, æ; f. wisdom. \* Sāpientia professor, a philosopher.  
 † Sāpientipotens, ntis; very wise.  
 Sapina, æ; f. a pine-nut.

Sapinea, æ; f. the lower part of the fir-tree.  
 † Sapinetum, i; n. a grove of fir-trees.  
 Sapineus, a, um; of the fir-tree.  
 † Sapinos, i; a kind of amethyst.  
**SAPINUS**, i; f. [ab Heb. sephinah, navis] the neither part of a fir-tree without knots [fit for ship-ing.]  
**SAP-IO**, ii vel ivi, & ui, itum, ire; neut. [ἀσάπης, sapiens, vel ὁσός, succus] to savour or taste, to be wise and witty. \* Hic sapit rem suam, he knows what he has to do. \* Liber sapit hæresin, the book has some savour of heresy in it. \* Palatus ei sapit, his taste is good. \* Sapis multum ad genium, you know how to please yourself.  
 Sapites, a people by Pontus.  
 Sapium, ii; n. a kind of pitch-tree.  
**SAPO**, ōnis; m. [σάπων] soap, or any thing to scour or cleanse with.  
 Saponaria, æ; f. soap-wort.  
 Sāpor, ōis; m. a taste or smack, pleasantness of speech.  
 Sāporatus, a, um; P. & A. seasoned, savoured. \* Offa saporata, a sugar-sop, or honey-sip.  
 Sāpores, a king of Persia, who took the emperor Valerian prisoner, and used him as his footstool.  
 † Sāporo, are; to make a savour.  
 † Sāporus, a, um; adj. savoury.  
 Sapphiratus, a, um; adj. embroidered with sapphires.  
 Sapphirene, an island in the gulf of Arabia, where the sapphire-stone is found.  
 Sapphirinus, a, um; adj. made of sapphire. \* Lapis sapphirinus, a sapphire-stone.  
 Sapphirus, i; f. a sapphire-stone.  
 Sappho, ūs; f. a famous poetess, who invented the verse called from her Sapphicum.  
 Saprūm, i; n. [ἀσάπης, putridus] a potion of salt and the fruit of the service-tree, good for the cholic.  
 Sapuri, mountains of Scythia.  
 Sapyfelatum, a Corinthian mountain.  
 Sara, a city of Aurea Chersonesus, Cappadocia, and other places.  
 Sarabacus, a gulf of India without Ganges.  
 Sarabis, a city of Spain called Toro.  
 Sarabus, a river of India within Ganges.  
 Sarace, a city of Colchis.  
 Saracena, a country of Arabia Petraea, so called from their roberies.  
 Saraceni, the people of Saracena.  
 Saraga, a city of the Sinæ.  
 Saraguri, a people of Asia.  
 Saramanne, a city of Hyrcania.  
 Saramena, a country of Asia Minor.  
 Saranæ, a people inhabiting the tops of Caucasus.  
 Sarapani, a people of Colchis.  
 Sarapatæ, a people about Caucasus.  
 Sarapis, an island in the gulf of India.  
 Saravus, the river Sar in Gallia Belgica.  
 Sarbanissa, a city of Cappadocia.  
 Sarbatha, a city of Arabia.  
 Sarbedicus, part of mount Taurus, between Syria and Armenia.  
 Sarbena, a city of Assyria.  
 Sarcasmus, i; m. a bitter taunting, or hostile insultation.  
 † Sarcia,



† Sarcia, æ; f. *grossness, fatness*.  
 Sarcimen, inis; n. *a seam or patch*.  
 Sarcina, æ; f. [à sarcio] *a burden, a budget, or pack*. \* Sarcinas colligere, *to remove with bag and baggage*.  
 Sarcinalis, e; } *adj. of or for*  
 Sarcinarius, a, um; } *packs or burdens*. \* Sarcinarium jumentum, *a pack-horse or sumpter-horse*.  
 Sarcinator, òris; m. } *a botcher*.  
 Sarcinatrix, icis; f. }  
 Sarcinatus, a, um; part. of sarcinor; *burdened with packs*.  
 Sarcino, are; act. *to make burdens or packs; also to sew*.  
 Sarcinōlus, a, um; *weighty*.  
 Sarcinūla, æ; f. *a small pack, stuff*.  
 SAR-CIO, fi, citum, cire; act. [à páxis, spina] *to patch, mend, to renew, repair*. \* Sarcire damnum, *to pay a debt*.  
 Sarcion, *a carnation-colour'd stone; also a fault in the emerald*.  
 † Sarcitector, oris; m. *a repairer*.  
 Sarcites, æ; m. *a flesh-colour'd stone*.  
 † Sarcito, are; *to recompense, to pay cost and damages*.  
 Sarcocolla, *balm or balsam, the gum of a Persian tree; also the wind-rose or bastard-wild-poppy*.  
 Sarcophagus, i; m. *a kind of marble, wherein dead bodies were wont to rot in forty days; also a grave*.  
 Sarcoticus, a, um; *restoring the flesh*.  
 Sarculatio, ònis; f. *a weeding with a hook*.  
 Sarcūlo, are; *to weed with a hook*.  
 Sarcūlum, i; n. [à farrio] *a rake or weeding-hook*.  
 SARDA, æ; f. [σάρδα] *a cornelian or sardin-stone; also a pitcher*.  
 Sardachates, *a kind of agate*.  
 Sardana, *a city of India within Ganges*.  
 Sardaniapālus, i; m. *the last king of the Assyrian empire, so luxurious and effeminate, that it caused a rebellion against him, when betaking himself to his palace, he burnt himself and all his wealth*.  
 Sardemilos, *a promontory between Lycia and Pamphylia*.  
 Sardene, *a mountain by the river Her-mus*.  
 Sardessus, *a city of Lycia, where Jupiter Sardessus is worshipped*.  
 Sardi, *the people of Sardinia*.  
 Sardæi, *a people of Dalmatia*.  
 Sardiana glans, *a chestnut*.  
 Sardica, *a city of Thrace*.  
 Sardicus, a, um; *wife*.  
 Sardina, æ; f. [à farda] *a sardin-fish*.  
 Sardinia, æ; f. *an island in the Ligustick sea*.  
 Sardis, } *a city of Thrace*.  
 Sardes, }  
 Sardius lapis, [à Sardinia] *a sardin-stone or carnel*.  
 Sardōa, æ; f. *a kind of smallage, causing a strange kind of laughing even to death*.  
 Sardonæa, *a city of India within Ganges*.  
 Sardonicus, } a, um; *adj. of Sardi-*  
 Sardonius, } *nia*. \* Risus Sardo-  
 Sardous, } *nus, a foolish laugh-*  
 ing with sorrow in the end.  
 Sardonichatus, a, um; *adj. adorned or beset with sardonix stones*.  
 Sardonyx, cis; m. *the sardonix, a precious stone*.  
 Sardus, *the son of Hercules, who, they say, gave name to the island*

*Sardinia*.  
 Sardus, *a city of Illyria*.  
 Sardenus, *a citizen of Sardus*.  
 Sarcia, *an old name of Cappadocia*.  
 Sarepta, *a city of Phœnicia*.  
 Sargantha, *a city of Iberia*.  
 Sarganthis, *a city of Egypt*.  
 Sargetia, } *a river of Dacia*.  
 Sargentia, }  
 Sargon, *a king of Assyria, called also Senacherib*.  
 Sargus, i; m. *an Egyptian fish*.  
 Saricha, *a city of Cappadocia*.  
 Sariphi, *mountains of Asia, from whence the river Oxus flows*.  
 Sarisabis, *a city of India within Ganges*.  
 Sarisberia, *the city Sarisbury or Salis-bury*.  
 Sarisla, æ; f. *a long spear*.  
 Sarisophorus, i; m. *one carrying a long spear*.  
 Saritæ, *a people of Arabia Fœlix*.  
 Sarmagana, *a city of Aria in Asia*.  
 Sarmatæ, *the people of Sarmatia*.  
 Sarmatia, *a city of Galatia; also a very large country, part in Europe, and part in Asia; in the first, is Russia, and part of Poland; the other contains the Tartari, Petigoræ, Circassi, and the Morduitæ*.  
 Sarmaticus, a, um; } *adj. of Sarma-*  
 Sarmatis, e; } *tia*.  
 † Sarmentarius, a, um; *of twigs*.  
 Sarmentitius, a, um; *adj. of twigs or branches cut off*. \* Cinis sarmentitius, *ashes of spray*.  
 Sarmento, are; *to lop off twigs*.  
 Sarmentōsis, a, um; *full of twigs*.  
 Sarmentum, i; n. [à sarpo] *a twig or branch to be cut off, spray, brush-wood*.  
 Sarmentus, *a very scurrilous fellow in Horace*.  
 Sarnaca, *a city of Troas or Myfia*.  
 Sarnia, *the island Guernsey*.  
 Sarnius, *a river of Asia*.  
 Sarnus, *a city of Illyria; also a river of the Picentini, dividing them from Campania*.  
 Saro, *a seaman so clownish and rude, that it caused the proverb, \* Sarone magis nauticus*.  
 Saronichus, *an haven of Achaia*.  
 Sarophages, *a people of India*.  
 † Sarpā, æ; f. *a pruning-hook*.  
 Sarpedon, *the son of Jupiter and Laodamia; being king of Lycia, he went to assist the Trojans, and after many testimonies of his valour, was slain by Patroclus; also a promontory of Cilicia, dividing it from Pamphylia; also a city of Thrace, and other places*.  
 † Sarpo, ere; *to purge or prune*.  
 Sarptus, a, um; *pruned, lopped*.  
 Sarra, *a city of Phœnicia, called afterwards Tyrus; also a fish which abounds there, and with whose blood they dyed silk into purple*.  
 † Sarraballa, orum; n. *breeches*.  
 SARRACUM, i; n. [σάρρακον] *a cart to carry timber, stones, &c.*  
 Sarranus, a, um; *of Sarra*.  
 Sarraites, *a people of Italy*.  
 SARR-IO, ire; [à σάρρα, purgo] *to weed, rake, or prune*.  
 Sarritio, ònis; } *f. a weeding*.  
 Sarritura, æ; }  
 Sarritor, òris; m. *a weeder*.  
 Sarr, *a city of Spain*.  
 Sarlaga, *a city of Armenia Minor*.  
 Sarlenna, *the father and the son, both famous writers*.

*Sarlina, an ancient city of Æmilia, famous for fat pastures*.  
 Sarlinas, atis; *an inhabitant of Sar-lina*.  
 Sartatecta, orum; n. *buildings kept in sufficient repair*. \* Sartatecta exigere, *to see that houses be kept in repair*. \* Sartatecta tua præcepta pater usque habui, *father I have always punctually observed your commands*.  
 SARTAGO, inis; f. [Ch. masretha, vel à σάρξ, caro, &c. τήγανον, id.] *a frying-pan*. \* Sartago loquendi, *a rude manner of speaking*.  
 Sarte, *a city near Athos*.  
 Sartæus, a, um; *of Sarte*.  
 Sarte; adv. *wholly, entirely*.  
 Sartha, *a river dividing the Nor-manni from the Cenomani*.  
 Sartor, òris; m. } [of sarcio] *a bot-*  
 Sartrix, icis; f. } *cher*.  
 Sartor, òris; m. [of sarcio] *a weeder*.  
 Sartorium, ii; n. *a botcher's stall or shop*.  
 Sartūz, æ; f. *a weeding, raking*.  
 Sartus, a, um; part. of sarcior; *patched up, mended, reconciled*. \* Sartus tectus, *kept safe and sound*.  
 Sarunetes, *a people of Helvetia*.  
 Sarus, *a river in Italy called Sangro, and another in Cilicia called Adena*.  
 Sason, *an island between Epirus and Brundisium; also a river falling into the Adriatick sea*.  
 Sasones, *a people of Scythia*.  
 Sauri, *a people of India*.  
 Sat, adv. [à satis] *enough*. \* Sat habeo, *I am satisfied*. \* Sat scio, *I am sure*.  
 Sāta, orum; n. *corn, corn-fields*.  
 Sātāgens, ntis; *careful, busy*.  
 Satagens, a, um; *adj. having or making enough to do*.  
 Satāgo, ēgi, ere; neut. *to be busy or earnest about a thing, to have as much as one can do*. \* Ille suarum rerum satagit, *he has his hands full at home*.  
 Satala, *a city of Armenia*.  
 Satānas, æ; m. *Satan, the Devil*.  
 Satarchæ, *a people of Scythia Europæa in Morotis, who condemn the use of silver and gold, and are very warlike*.  
 Sataros, *a city of Lycia, called also Patara*.  
 Sataipes, *a Persian crucified by Xerxes for deflowering the daughter of Zophyrus*.  
 SATELLES, itis; m. [Heb. shoter] *an officer or serjeant in a prince's guard; a pursuivant or messenger*. \* Jovis satelles, *an eagle*.  
 Satellitum, ii; n. *a guard, a company of serjeants; also their office*.  
 Saternei, *a people about Morotis*.  
 Satiabilis, e; f. *easily satisfied*.  
 Sātiantēr; adv. *fully, contentedly*.  
 Satias, atis; f. *a glut, fulness*. \* Satias frumenti, *abundance of corn*. \* Satias cum cepit amoris in uxore, *he had his belly full of her*.  
 Sātiātus, a, um; *adj. glutted, satisfied*. \* Satiatus somno, *refreshed with sleep, having taken a good sound nap*.  
 Saties, ei; f. *satisfaction*.  
 Satiētas, atis; f. *satiety, fulness*. \* Satiētas me tenet, *I am glutted*. \* Trucidare ad satietatem, *not to give over killing and slaying till one be weary*.  
 Satin' for satis, *enough*. \* Satin' audis,



## S A T

## S A T

## S A X

audis, do you hear well? Satis' *al-*  
*rae res* are all things well?  
 Satio, are [à satis, vel à satio o-  
 nero] to fill or satisfy, to cloy.  
 \* Satiare desideria naturæ, to eat  
 sparingly, just enough to sustain na-  
 ture.  
 Satio, ōnis, f. a sowing or plant-  
 ing.  
 † Sationalis, e; adj. which may be  
 tilled.  
 Sator, ius; adj. comp. better, fuller.  
 SATIS, adv. [satis, adn.] enough,  
 well, sufficiently. \* Abunde sa-  
 tis, abundantly. \* Satis super-  
 quo, enough and to spare. \* Sa-  
 tis cum periculo, with no small  
 danger.  
 Satisfactio, ōnis; f. a taking of se-  
 curity.  
 Satisfactor, ōris; m. he that takes  
 security.  
 Satisfaccipio, ēre, to take a surety or  
 pledge of one.  
 Satisfactio, ōnis; f. a giving of se-  
 curity.  
 † Satisfactō, upon bond, with secu-  
 rity.  
 Satisfactor, ōris, m. he that gives se-  
 curity.  
 Satisfactum, i, n. a recognizance, a  
 bond.  
 Satisfacō, ēdi, ātum, to give security.  
 \* Satisfacēt damni infecti, let him  
 be bound in a bond to make all da-  
 mages good.  
 Satisfactio, ēre; act. to satisfy, make  
 an excuse. \* Satisfacere alicui, to  
 give one reparation. \* Donec pec-  
 uniam satisfecerit, till he has paid  
 the money. \* Satisfacere alicui de  
 visceribus, to pay another's debts  
 with one's own money.  
 Satisfactio, ōnis, f. satisfaction, or  
 content; amends.  
 Satisfactio, ēri, to be satisfied.  
 Satisfactio, ōnis; f. a giving se-  
 curity.  
 Satisfactio, are, to give security.  
 Satisfactio, adv. better, rather.  
 Satisfactio, a, um; sown, or sowing to  
 sow. \* Satisfactio tempus, the sea-  
 son good for planting or sowing.  
 Satisfactio, a mountain in Lycophron.  
 Sator, ōris, m. a sower or planter,  
 the author or cause. Sator homi-  
 num, the creator of mankind. \* Sa-  
 tor litis, a make-bate.  
 Satorchæi, a people by Micotis.  
 Satorius, a, um; adj. belonging to a  
 sower. \* Satoria quala, seed-bas-  
 kets.  
 Satra, a city of Crete, called after-  
 wards Eleutherina.  
 Satrachus, a city and river of Cyprus.  
 Satræ, a Grecian people on the shore of  
 Thrace.  
 Satrææ, a people of Ariana.  
 Satræpa, æ; m. [σατράπης, Persic.] a  
 peer of the realm, a lord, a ba-  
 shaw, a deputy-lieutenant of a pro-  
 vince.  
 Satrapia, æ; f. a dukedom or duchy,  
 a province under a bashaw.  
 Satria, a city of Italy.  
 Satricentæ, a people of Thrace.  
 Satricum, a town in Italy.  
 Sattagilæ, a people of Asia.  
 Sattala, a city of Phrygia.  
 Satula, a city of Arabia Fælix.  
 † Satullæ, fully.  
 † Satullo, are, to glut.  
 Satullus, a, um; adj. [à satur] glut-  
 ed, full fed, abundant, plentiful.

Satum, i, n. standing corn, any thing  
 set or sowed; also a measure of a-  
 bout a bushel and a half.  
 Satur, a, um; [à satis] full of meat,  
 full fed, fruitful, plentiful, copi-  
 ous. \* Color satur, a deep colour.  
 \* Fricando satur, rubbed enough.  
 Satura, a sen in Italy, called also  
 Pontina.  
 Satura, æ, f. a dish of several sorts  
 of meat, an olla. \* Lex satura,  
 a law of many and divers parti-  
 culars.  
 Saturatio, ōnis; f. a filling with  
 meat.  
 Saturatus, a, um; adj. filled with  
 meat, glutted, gorged, of a deep  
 colour. \* Saturatæ vestes murice,  
 garments of a purple dye.  
 Satureia, æ, f. savoury (herb.)  
 † Satureio, ōnis, m. he that is glut-  
 ed.  
 Satureitas, ātis, f. fulness of meat,  
 abundance of provision, excrement  
 of the body.  
 Satureium, } a city of Cala-  
 Satureium, } bria.  
 Satureianus, a, um, of Satureium.  
 Saturnalia, ium and orum, n. feasts  
 in honour of Saturn, about the mid-  
 dle of December, called chronia.  
 Saturnalitiis, a, um; adj. of the  
 feasts saturnalia.  
 Saturni dens, a sickle.  
 Saturni filius, a quartan ague.  
 Saturnia, a town in Italy built by  
 Saturn.  
 Saturninus, } a, um; adj. of Satur-  
 Saturninus, } nia.  
 Saturniana, a city of Tuscany.  
 Saturnini, a people of Italy.  
 Saturninus mons, the same as Tar-  
 peius.  
 Saturninus, a governor of Syria; al-  
 so one of Antioch, who spread the  
 heresies of Simon Magus, and add-  
 ed some of his own, viz. That the  
 world and men were made by an-  
 gels, &c. also other men.  
 Saturnus, the son of Oceanus and  
 Tethys, an old heathen deity, de-  
 posed by his son Jupiter; also the  
 highest and dullest of the planets.  
 Saturnius, } a, um; adj. of Satur-  
 Saturninus, } nus.  
 Satureo, are; act. to fill with meat  
 and drink, to gale and glut. \* Sa-  
 turare itercore terram, to soil the  
 ground. \* Saturare odium, to take  
 away hatred. \* Hæ res me vitæ  
 saturant, these things make me  
 weary of my life.  
 Saturnum, a city of Calabria.  
 Satus, a, um, [of sator] sown, plant-  
 ed, begotten, sprung.  
 Satus, ūs; m. a sowing or planting;  
 also the seed, and a begetting,  
 flock, generation.  
 Satyra, æ; f. a satyr, or biting  
 poem.  
 † Satyria, æ, f. a crow; also a meat  
 made of divers herbs.  
 Satyriasis, is, f. } lustfulness, ex-  
 Satyriasmus, i, m. } tension of the  
 yard.  
 Satyricè, adv. satyrically, tauntingly.  
 Satyricus, a, um; satyric, taunt-  
 ing.  
 Satyrium, } ii, n. ragwort, or  
 Satyrium, } any herb provoking  
 lust.  
 Satyrista, æ, m. a satyrist.  
 Satyrorum intulæ, three islands a-  
 gainst India without Ganges, whose

inhabitants are said to have tails  
 like Satyrs.  
 SATYRUS, i, m. [σατυρ] a satyr,  
 a hairy monster like a horned man,  
 with goats feet.  
 Satyrus, a Peripatetic, who wrote  
 the life of Philip; also a martyr  
 thrown to the lions under Valeria-  
 nus and Gallienus.  
 Savarabatis, a country of India within  
 Ganges.  
 Savari, a people of Sarmatia Euro-  
 pæa.  
 Savaria, a river of Noricum, and  
 the chief city of Stiria, called  
 Gratz.  
 Savata, a city of Isauria in Gala-  
 tia.  
 Saubaana, a city of Armenia ma-  
 jor.  
 Saubathæ, a city of Arabia Fælix.  
 Sauciatio, ōnis, f. a wounding.  
 Sauciatus, a, um, wounded.  
 Saucio, are, [à saucius] to wound  
 or hurt.  
 Sauciva, a city of Pannonia.  
 SAUCIUS, a, um; adj. [σαυμαστος,  
 vel à saucio impello & αὐτὴν αἰέω,  
 vel ab Heb. shelach gladius] hurt,  
 wounded. \* Saucius animus, a  
 mind provoked, soundly nettled.  
 Saucona, a river of Gallia Celtica.  
 Savera, a city of Lycaonia.  
 Savia, a city in Spain.  
 Savia Pannonia, Windischlandt.  
 † Savina, æ, f. the herb savin.  
 Saunis, a city of Arabia.  
 Savo, the city Savona in Liguria;  
 also a river of Campania.  
 Saura, a city of the Samnites.  
 Sauræ, a people of Thrace.  
 Saurion, ii, a kind of mustard.  
 Saurites, æ, m. a stone found in the  
 belly of a green lizard.  
 Saurium, a river in Spain.  
 Saurōmata, a northern people, some  
 in Asia, and some in Europe, di-  
 vided by the river Tanais.  
 Saurus, a famous statuary.  
 Saus, } a river of Noricum.  
 Savus, }  
 Savus, the river Saffaia in Maurita-  
 nia Cæsariensis.  
 Saxatilis, e; adj. inhabiting rocks.  
 Saxatilis, is, m. a kind of gudgeon.  
 Saxetanus, æ, um; adj. living among  
 rocks.  
 Saxetum, i, n. a place full of rocks  
 and stones.  
 Saxeus, a, um; adj. of or like a rock  
 or stone.  
 Saxi, a people of Pontus.  
 Saxifcus, a, um; adj. making rocks  
 or stones.  
 Saxifraga, æ, f. } the herb saxi-  
 Saxifragum, i, n. } frage, or stone-  
 break.  
 Saxifragus, a, um; adj. breaking  
 stones; or broken against stones.  
 Saxigenus, a, um; bred of a stone.  
 Saxinæ, a people of Ethiopia.  
 Saxo, ōnis, a Saxon.  
 Saxo Grammaticus, a famous writer  
 of the Danish affairs.  
 Saxones, a people of Germany.  
 Saxonia, æ, f. a country of Germa-  
 ny, divided into superior and in-  
 ferior.  
 Saxonius, a, um; adj. of Saxony.  
 Saxontium, a city of India within  
 Ganges.  
 Saxosus, a, um; adj. full of rocks  
 or great stones. \* Saxosus frutex,  
 a shrub growing in stony places.  
 Saxulum,



Saxulum, i, n. a little stone;  
**SAXUM**, i, n. [à σαρτω onero] a great stone or rock, a mountain.  
 \* Hoc valvo saxum, I work hard at this business. \* Inter saxum & sacrum, between the anvil and hammer.  
 † Saxus, a short Saxon sword.  
 Sazarana, a city of Thrace.

## S ante C.

Scabala, a country of the Eretrien-  
 ses.  
 Scabalæus, a, um; of Scabala.  
 † Scabellulum, i, n. [à scabellum] a little foot-stool.  
 Scabellum, i, n. [à scamnum] a foot-stool.  
 Scaber, ra, rum; adj. [à scabo] rough, rugged, nasty, scabby. \* Scabra aspectu res, a thing rough to the eye, or to look to.  
 Scaber, bri, m. a smith's buttress to pare horses hoofs.  
 Scabies, ei, f. a scab, scald, or scabiness; also an itching of the mind.  
 \* Carere scabie, to be without allurements.  
 Scabies Hispanica, the French pox.  
 Scabile, is; n. a foot-stool.  
 Scabinus, i; m. [à scamnum] a sheriff, an edile, who sees that the markets be duly furnished, the houses well built, the streets paved and clean; a surveyor, a scavenger.  
 Scabiosa, æ, f. the herb scabious.  
 Scabiōsus, a, um; adj. scabby, full of scabs.  
**SCABO**, ēre; [à σκαπτω] fodio] to scratch or claw.  
 Scabratus, a, um; adj. made rough.  
 Scabre, adv. roughly, ruggedly, frowningly.  
 Scabredo, inis, f. ruggedness.  
 † Scabr-eo, ēre; n. to be rough.  
 Scabritia, æ, f. roughness, man-  
 Scabrities, ei, f. giness.  
 Scabro, ōnis, m. [à scaber] a filthy sloven, whose foul mouth makes his breath stink.  
 † Scabro, ōnis, m. a fly breeding in the carrion of a horse. See ciabro.  
 Scabrosus, a, um; adj. full of roughness.  
 Scabrum, i, n. roughness.  
 † Scaccarium, the exchequer.  
 † Scaccus, i; m. a fish with sharp fins.  
 Scæa, a Trojan gate where Laomedon's sepulchre was.  
 Scæi, a people of Thrace.  
 Scæva, f. the left-hand; also a sign, token, luck.  
 Scæva, a stout soldier under Cæsar.  
 Scæva, } m. one that uses the  
 Scævola, } left hand for the right.  
 Scævitas, ātis, f. unluckiness.  
**SCÆVUS**, a, um; adj. [σκαῖος] left, sinister, lucky, or unlucky.  
**SCALA**, æ, f. κλίμαξ, vel à  
**SCALÆ**, arum, f. σκάλις, furcula sustentans retia, vel à scando] a ladder, a pair of stairs, the scale in music, a stirrup. \* Scala gallinaria, a hen-roost. \* Scalæ cochleæ or cochlides, winding-stairs. \* Inducere scalas, to carry a ladder on the shoulders, the head being through the rounds.

Scalabis, a city of Portugal.  
 † Scalare, is; n. a ladder.  
 † Scalaria, æ; f. a kind of ship.  
 Scālāris, e; adj. of a ladder.  
 Scalda, } the river Scheldt in the  
 Scaldis, } Low-Countries, rising about Abbeville in Picardy.  
 Scalda, an island of Zealand, so called from the river Scaldis, running by it.  
 Scaldis Pons, a city of Belgium called Valenciennes.  
 Scalenum, a figure whose sides are unequal.  
 Scalms, i, m. a round piece of wood at which the oars hang by a loop of leather; also a skiff, Erasmus.  
 \* Navicula duorum scalmorum, a pair of oars.  
 Scalpellum, i, n. } a pen-knife, a  
 Scalpellus, i, m. } lancet to rip up wounds with.  
 Scalper, ri; m. a graving-tool, a lancet or paring-knife.  
 † Scalpito, are, to scratch often.  
**SCALP-O**, fi, tum, ēre; [γλαφω vel à σκάλλω fodio] to scratch, to claw, scrape, carve, engrave. \* Gallina scalpit terram, the hen scrapes up the ground.  
 Scalpratus, a, um, engraven, wrought.  
 Scalprum, i; n. a graving-tool, a lancet, a razor, pruning-knife.  
 \* Scalprum librarium, a pen-knife.  
 \* Scalprum sutorium, a shoemaker's paring-knife.  
 Scalptor, ōris, m. a graver, carver.  
 Scalptura, æ, f. a carving or engraving, a scratching.  
 Scalpturātus, a, um; adj. carved, graven. \* Pavimentum scalpturatum, Mosaic work.  
 Scalptur-io, ire; n. to begin or lack to scratch, to scratch soundly.  
 Scalptūro, arc, to engrave.  
 Scalptus, a, um; part. of scalpor; scratched, engraved, carved.  
 † Scalptus, ūs; m. scratching or carving.  
 † Scalpulum, i, n. a little chisel.  
 † Scalpurigo, inis, f. a scratching or itching.  
 † Scalpurio, ire; neut. to scratch, itch, engrave.  
 Scamander, } a river in Asia, drank  
 Scamandrus, } up by Xerxes's army, called by the gods or ancients Xanthus; here the maids were wont to wash themselves before they were married.  
 Scamander, the son of Hector and Andromache, called also Astyanax.  
 Scamandria, a city of Troas.  
 Scambus, a, um; adj. bow-legged, shambling.  
 Scamilli impares, the half-round elevations upon the pedestal.  
 Scamillum, i, a little bench, a foot-stool.  
 Scamma, ātis, m. the stage where the prizes were plaid.  
 Scammonia, æ, f. the herb scammony.  
 Scammonium, ii; neut. the juice of scammony.  
 Scamnatus, a, um, set with benches.  
 Scamnium, i, n. [à scando] a bench, a bed of earth turned up by the plough; a shelf in the sea; also a bough by which the vine climbs.  
 Scamon, one of Mitylene, who wrote of the invention of things.

Scampis, a city of Macedonia.  
 Scandalizo, are, to offend.  
**SCANDALUM**, i, n. [σκανδαλον] a scandal or offence, a stumbling-block, notorious crime.  
 Scandaria, a promontory of Coa.  
 † Scandella, æ, f. a moiety divided among many.  
 Scandia, Schetland, in the British or German ocean; also part of Scandinavia, called Schonen.  
 Schandiæ, several islands by Chersonesus Cimbrica, whereof the greatest is Gothland.  
 † Scandiana mala, winter-goldings.  
 Scandinavia, } a large peninsula,  
 Scandia, } containing part of  
 Scanzia, } Denmark, and the greatest part of Sweden.  
 Scandix, icis, f. shepherd's needle, Stork's bill (herb).  
**SCAN-DO**, di, sum, dēre, [σκαδα claudico] to climb, to mount, to get up, to scan a verse. \* Muros scandere, to scale the walls.  
**SCANDULA**, æ; f. [σχιδναξ, à scindo vel scando] a slate, lath, or shingle.  
 Scandulaca, æ, f. choak-weed, rape-weed winding about corn.  
 Scandularis, e, of tiles or slates.  
 Scandularius, ii, m. he that shingles houses.  
 † Scansile, is, n. a stirrup.  
 Scansilis, e, easily climbed. \* Scansilis annorum lex, the degree or steps by which age comes upon us.  
 † Scansim, by climbing, by degrees.  
 Scansio, ōnis, f. a climbing, a scanning of verses.  
 Scansorius, a, um; adj. of or for climbing.  
 Scantia, a wood in Campania, where there are aquæ scantiæ vomiting out fire.  
**SCAPHA**, æ, f. [σκαφη] a cock-boat, the inner compass of the ear, a close prison, a channel.  
 † Scapharius, ii, m. a boat-man.  
 Scaphe, a city of Mesopotamia.  
 Scaphisterium, ii, n. a little boat, a fan, or riddle.  
 Scaphium, ii, n. a chamber-pot, a drinking-pot, pick-axe, a dial.  
 † Scaphula, æ, f. a little boat.  
 Scaphusia, a city of Helvetia by the Rhine.  
 † Scapillum, ii, n. the space between the shoulders.  
 Scapos, an island in the Mediterranean sea.  
 Scapis, an haven of Tuscany.  
 Scaptensula, } æ, f. [à σκαπτω  
 Scaptensula, } dio] a mine.  
 Scaptestyle, a city of Thrace.  
**SCAPULA**, æ, f. [Heb. cateph, vel à scaphus] the shoulder-blade.  
 Scāpularis, e; adj. of the shoulder-blade. \* Vestes scapulares, mantles to throw about the shoulders.  
 † Scapulofus, a, um; adj. having great shoulders.  
**SCAPUS**, a, um. [à σκαπτο ramus, vel à σκαπτο innitor] the shaft of a pillar between the chapter and the base, the socket of a candlestick, a stem or stalk, a man's yard, the pillar of a stair-case, a weaver's beam; also a ream or a quire of paper. \* Scapus cardinalis, the post on which the door turns.  
**SCARABÆUS**, i, um, [à παραβου locuta] a black beetle.  
 Scardo, a city of Liburnia.

Scardonius,



Scardonius, } a, um; adj. of Scar-  
 Scardonianus, } do.  
 Scardonis, an island of Illyricum.  
 Scardi, a city of Lycia.  
 Scarificatio, ōnis; f. a lancing or  
 opening of a sore.  
 Scarifico, } are; [ἀσκάριφ@ scal-  
 Scarifo, } pellum] to lance or open  
 a sore. \* Scarificare dolorem, to  
 ease the mind of grief.  
 Scarifio, ieri; neut. to be lanced.  
 † Scarioballum, i; n. a cog in a mill-  
 wheel.  
 Scarites, a precious stone in Pliny.  
 Scarphia, } a city of Achaia, and a  
 Scarphe, } nother in Boeotia.  
 Scartho, a river of Asia.  
 Scarus, i, m. [σκαρ@] a scare, a kind  
 of choice sea-fish.  
 Scatebra, æ; f. the boiling or bubbling  
 up of water out of a spring.  
 † Scatebro, are; to abound.  
 SCAT-EO, ēre; n. [ἀσκαρῶ] disper-  
 go, vel ab Heb. sachat humorem ex-  
 pressit] to spring out abundantly, a-  
 bound, have great plenty. \* Urtica  
 scatet plurimis remediis, the nettle  
 is good for many things.  
 Scatesco, ēre; n. to begin to flow or  
 abound.  
 Scatinia lex, a law made by Scatini-  
 us against preposterous venery.  
 † Scatumcœlus, } i; m. great or  
 † Scatumcellus, } wall pennywort.  
 Scaturies, ei; f. abundance.  
 Scaturiginosus, a, um; bursting out,  
 or running over, full of springs.  
 Scaturigo, inis; f. the bubbling up of  
 spring water, a spring.  
 Scatur-io, ire; n. [ἀσκατεο] to boil,  
 and bubble up, run over, spring out  
 abundantly, to abound.  
 Scaurus, i; m. stump, or club-footed, g.  
 Scaurus, ri; m. the surname of a  
 Roman family.  
 Scazon, ntis; m. an iambick verse of  
 the three metres, whose last half me-  
 tre is a spondee, g.  
 Scedafus, a very rich man of Boeotia,  
 whose daughters were ravished and  
 drowned in a well, whereupon he  
 slew himself for grief.  
 † Scedicus, a, um; not laboured.  
 Scelatici, a people of Mauritania.  
 Sceleratè; adv. wickedly, lewdly.  
 † Scelerator, ōris; m. } a defiler.  
 † Sceleratrix, icis; f. }  
 Sceleratus, a, um; adj. wicked, naugh-  
 ty, polluted, hurtful, mischievous. \*  
 Campus sceleratus, the place where  
 the vestal nuns were buried alive for  
 incontinence. \* Herba scelerata,  
 crow-foot. \* Scelerata hasta, a con-  
 fiscation of a person's goods contrary to  
 law.  
 † Sceleritas, ātis; f. wickedness.  
 Scelero, are; to defile, or do mischief,  
 spoil.  
 Scelerosè; mischievously, wickedly.  
 Scelerositas, ātis; f. wickedness.  
 Scelerosus, a, um; adj. mischievous,  
 ungracious, wicked.  
 Scelestic; mischievously, wickedly.  
 Scelustus, a, um; adj. full of naugh-  
 tiness, crafty, mischievous, unhappy,  
 rascally.  
 Sceletos, i; g. a skeleton, an anatomy.  
 Scelotyrbe, ēs; g. a disease weakening  
 the knees and teeth, the scurvy.  
 CELUR, ēris; neut. [ἀσκαλλ@  
 perversus, vel Heb. sekel stultitia]  
 a heinous offence, wickedness, mis-  
 chief, misfortune; also a wicked per-  
 son.

Scempfa, a city of Thrace.  
 SCENA, æ; f. Ter. [συνα] a scene  
 or part of an act, a scaffold or stage,  
 an arbour, the fore-part of the thea-  
 tre, a comedy or tragedy, an argu-  
 ment. \* Scenæ servire, to tempo-  
 rize, to suit one's self to the present  
 time, state, or occasion. \* Scena to-  
 tius rei hæc est, this is the sum  
 and substance of the whole business.  
 \* Minore scena, with less bravery.  
 Scenæ, a city of Egypt.  
 Scenitæ, the people of Scenæ.  
 Scenalis, le; adj. } belonging to the  
 Scenatilis, le; } stage. \* Sce-  
 Scenaticus, a, um; } nici artifices,  
 Scenicus, a, um; } those that ar-  
 rayed the theatres.  
 Scenicè; adv. like a player.  
 Scenicus, ci; m. a player.  
 Scenitæ, a people of Arabia Petrea.  
 † Scenosac-io, ēre; to make tents.  
 Scenosactoria, æ; f. tent-making.  
 † Scenosactorius, a, um; adj. of or  
 for making tents.  
 Scenopegia, orum; neut. the Jewish  
 feast of tabernacles.  
 † Scepinus, i; m. a sea-fish.  
 Scepsis, a city of Mysia in Asia, from  
 whence came Metrodorus, who wrote  
 the art of memory, and Demetrius  
 the grammarian.  
 Sceptica, æ; f. the sect of sceptical phi-  
 losophers, sceptism, g.  
 Scepticus, a, um; adj. sceptick, curi-  
 ously disputing all points, disliking  
 this and that, not knowing where to  
 pitch any definitive conclusion.  
 Sceptifer, a, um; adj. bearing a scep-  
 tre, mace, or commanding staff.  
 SCEPTRUM, i; neut. [σκηπτρον] a  
 sceptre, mace, commanding-staff; also  
 a kingdom or government. \* Sceptrum  
 morionis, cat's-tail, or water-  
 torch.  
 Sceptuchus, i; m. one holding a scep-  
 tre, g.  
 † Scetra, æ; f. a target of leather.  
 † Schevola, æ; f. the herb shave-grass.  
 SCHEDA, æ; f. [σχεδῆ] a sheet of  
 paper, a paper of notes.  
 Schedia, æ; f. a boat or bridge of legs  
 pinned together for the present occa-  
 sion, a raft.  
 Schediasma, ātis; an extempore work,  
 waste-paper.  
 Schedicus, a, um; adj. g. inelaborate,  
 extemporary, sudden.  
 Schedium, ii; n. a spear, a bridge  
 made in haste.  
 Schedula, æ; f. a schedule, a little  
 note or bill.  
 † Schema, æ; f. a livery, a form, an  
 example.  
 Schēmā, ātis; n. a draught, figure, a  
 form.  
 Schera, a city of Thessaly.  
 Scheria, the island Corcyra.  
 Schidia, ōrum; n. chips, laths, g.  
 Schinos, g. the mastie-tree.  
 Schinussa, an island in the Egean sea.  
 Schisma, ātis; n. schism, discord, dis-  
 sention, g.  
 † Schismatico, are; to divide, sepa-  
 rate.  
 Schismaticus, a, um; adj. schismatical, g.  
 Schismaticus, i; m. a schismatick.  
 Schiston, } g. wild curds.  
 Schistum lac }  
 Schistos, } a saffron coloured stone,  
 Schistus, } cleaving into thin plates.  
 Scœnōbates, æ; m. a dancer on the  
 ropes, g.  
 Scœnōbatica, æ; f. the art of rope-

dancing. \* Scœnōbaticam facere,  
 to get one's living by rope-dancing.  
 Scœnōbaticus, a, um; adj. of rope-  
 dancing, g.  
 Scœnōpprasum, g. porret or civet.  
 Scœnos, i; m. a cord, a skeyn of thread  
 or twist of rushes, the sweet rush, squi-  
 nance; also an Egyptian league, se-  
 ven Italian miles and an half, g.  
 Scœnos, } a haven in Peloponne-  
 Scœnus, } sus, and other places.  
 Scœnum, i; n. an ointment made of  
 the sweet rush.  
 Scœnus, untis; a small country so  
 called from Scœneus, the father of  
 Atalanta; and a river in Arcadia.  
 SCHOLA, æ; f. Cic. [ἀσχολῆ otium]  
 a school or college; the sect and opini-  
 on of any of the philosophers; Cic. de  
 Orat. 1, 13. a disputation or differ-  
 tation; an exercise at school; Cic. in  
 Pison. 25. a place to stand and look  
 about one in the bath; a gallery or  
 piazzæ wherein people used to meet  
 for discourse; Plin. Vitruv. 5, 10.  
 bodies of men of several sorts, apud  
 J.C.C. & mediæ ætatis scriptores,  
 de quibus operæ est legere quæ  
 Hen. Vales. ad Ammianum; l. 14.  
 congefist.  
 Scholarcha, æ; m. a school-master.  
 Scholaris, re; adj. of a school.  
 Scholaris, is; m. a scholar.  
 † Scholaster, ri; m. a student.  
 † Scholasterium, i; n. a school.  
 Scholasticè; adv. scholar like.  
 Scholasticus, a, um; adj. scholastic, of  
 a school or scholar.  
 Scholasticus, ci; m. a scholar or school-  
 man.  
 Scholiastes, is; m. a commentator, g.  
 † Scholicus, a, um; adj. of a school.  
 \* Scholica quædam nugalia, some  
 trifling commentaries.  
 Scholium, ii; n. a commentary or short  
 exposition, g.  
 † Sciena, æ; f. a sea-fish.  
 Sciagraphia, æ; f. a platform or de-  
 scription of a building, g.  
 Sciamachia, æ; f. a counterfeit fighting;  
 Sciapodes, a people of Ethiopia, who  
 are said to cover their faces with  
 their foot as they sleep in the sun.  
 Scias, a country of Arcadia.  
 Sciathēras, æ; m. the pin of a dial, g.  
 Sciathericum, i; n. [sc. horologium]  
 a dial.  
 Sciathis, a city of Egypt, and a moun-  
 tain of Arcadia.  
 Sciathus, an island of the Egean sea,  
 between Eubœa and Thessaly.  
 Sciatica, æ; f. the hip-gout.  
 Scibilis, le; which may be known.  
 † Scibo for Sciam.  
 Scidrus, a city of Italy.  
 Sciens, ntis, adj. ior, iſſimus, knowing,  
 understanding, skilful. \* Sciens non  
 faciam, I will not do it wittingly.  
 Scier, ius; skilfully, wittily.  
 Scientia, æ; f. Cic. science, skill,  
 knowledge, understanding.  
 Scilicet, adv. [qu. scire licet] truly,  
 without doubt, to wit, that is to say,  
 as if indeed.  
 Scilla, æ; f. a shrimp, sea onion,  
 squills, g.  
 Scillicus, } a, um; adj. wherein the  
 Scilliticus, } sea-leek is infused.  
 Scillites, æ; m. wine wherein sea onion  
 is infused.  
 Scillites acetum, vinegar of squills.  
 Scillitus, a, um; adj. made of squills.  
 Scillus, untis; f. a town of Pelopon-  
 nefus.



- Sciæpodium*, ii; n; a couch or pallet-bed, g.  
*Scin* for *Scifne*, knowest thou.  
*Scincus*, ci, a kind of crocodile; also a gammon of bacon, g.  
**SCINDO**, scidi, scissum, dēre; act. Cic. [σχίσω] to cut, to divide, to rent, to tear. \* *Penulam scindere*, to be earnest with a friend to tarry. \* *Scinditur vulgus in contraria studia*, the people are of diverse opinions, some for this, and some for that.  
*Scindula*; æ; f. a shingle or lath.  
*Scindularis*, re; covered with shingles.  
*Scingomagus*, the town Scians, beyond the Alps, at which Italy begins.  
*Scinis*, a most cruel robber of Corinth, who was wont to tear men to pieces, by tying them to several trees bent down, and then let go again.  
*Scinthis*, a people of Germany.  
**SCINTILLA**, æ; f. [σπινθήρ, vel à scindo] a sparkle, spark of fire. \* *Scintilla belli*, the cause of publick quarrel.  
*Scintillatio*, ōnis; f. a sparkling.  
*Scintillo*, are; to sparkle.  
*Scintillofus*, a, um; full of sparkles.  
*Scintillula*, æ; f. a small sparkle.  
**SC-IO**, ire, [σκηώ, ἴσκημι, vel à σκῆω habeo, vel ab Heb. *sacah*, videre] to know, to understand, decree, acquaint. \* *Scire linguas*, to be skilled in the languages. \* *Scire fidibus*, to play well on instruments. \* *Quod scis nescias*, take no notice of what you know. \* *Quod sciam*, that I know of.  
*Scioessa*, a mountain of Peloponnesus.  
*Sciographia*, æ; f. a platform or draught, g.  
*Sciōlus*, adj. unlearned, smattering.  
*Sciolus*, i; m. a smatterer in any science, boasting of his knowledge.  
*Sciomania*, divination by shadows, g.  
*Sciopēdes*, dum; Ethiopians lying in the shadow of their broad feet.  
*Scios*, part of Eubœa.  
*Sciothericon*, i; n. a sun-dial, g.  
*Scipiladæ*, a patronymical name of the Scipio's.  
*Scipio*, the name of several famous Romans.  
*Scipio Cornelius*, the first of the family of the Scipio's.  
*Scipio Africanus*, the son of the former; so called from his victories over Hannibal in the second Punick war.  
**SCIPIO**, ōnis; m. [σκιπών] a walking-staff; also the stalk of a grape.  
*Sciradium*, a promontory of Attica.  
*Sciras*, Egina, formerly so called; also the name of Minerva from thence.  
*Sciratæ*, a people of India.  
*Schiressa*, a noted mountain in Achaia.  
*Sciri*, a people of Galatia.  
*Sciritus*, a city of Caria.  
*Sciritæ*, the inhabitants of Sciritis.  
*Sciron*, ōnis, a robber, whose bones, falling into the sea, are said to be turned into rocks, called *Scironia Saxa*, and *Petræ Scironides*, he was slain by Theseus; also a mountain in Attica.  
*Sciron*, a north-west wind, peculiar to the Athenians.  
*Scirpæa*, æ; f. a basket made of bulrushes; also a mat.  
*Scirpētum*, i; n. a rush-bed.  
*Scirpeus*, a, um; made of bulrushes.  
*Scirphe*, a city of Phocis.  
*Scirpices*, um; m. instruments drawn by oxen to pluck up flags, &c. in meadows.  
*Scirpicula*, æ; f. a hook used in dressing of vines.  
*Scirpiculum*, i; n. a hamper or basket made of twigs or bulrushes.  
*Scirpiculus*, i; neut. the rack-flaves of a waggon, a little wheel.  
*Scirpo*, are; to bind with bulrushes.  
*Scirpula*, æ; f. a kind of vine.  
**SCIRPUS**, i; m. [σκήπός] a bulrush, also a riddle. \* *Nodum in scirpo querere*, to make a doubt or question where the matter is plain.  
† *Schirrha*, æ; f. a scallion, an onion.  
*Schirrhomia*, ātis; neut. a hardness in the liver.  
*Schirrhus*, a hard swelling without pain.  
*Schirthani*, a people of Dalmatia.  
*Scirtiana*, a city of Macedonia.  
*Scirtonium*, a city of Arcadia.  
*Scirus*, a river and mountain of Attica.  
*Scirtus*, a river that runs by Edessa.  
*Sciscitor*, ari; to search, enquire, ask.  
*Scisco*, scivi, scitum, [à scio] to enquire and understand; also to ordain and establish; to declare.  
*Scissa*, orum; n. chaps or clefts.  
*Scissilis*, le; easily cut or divided.  
*Scissio*, ōnis; f. a cutting or dividing.  
*Scissus*, ūs; m. a cutter or carver of meat. Cels.  
*Scissura*, æ; f. a cut, chap, or cleft.  
*Scissus*, a, um; part. of *scindor*, cut, divided, rent, or torn.  
*Scitamentum*, i; neut. the grace and rhetoricalness of a speech; also a kickshaw, or any fine delicate dish.  
† *Scitatio*, ōnis; f. an enquiry.  
*Scitator*, ōris; m. an enquirer.  
*Scitè*, wisely, learnedly, wittily.  
*Scitor*, ari; to enquire or ask.  
*Scitulè*; adv. prettily, wittily.  
*Scitulus*, a, um; pretty, neat, fine.  
*Scitulus*, i; m. a little pretty witty one.  
*Scitum*, i; n. a decree or ordinance.  
*Scitus*, a, um; adj. [à scio] wise, knowing, witty, feat, neat, pretty. \* *Scitus vadorum*, knowing where the shallows are. \* *Nimis scitus est Sycophanta*, 'tis a notable waggish sycophant.  
*Sciurus*, i; m. [σκήουρος] a squirrel.  
*Scius*, a, um; adj. knowing.  
*Sclavi*, the people of Slavonia in Illyricum.  
† *Scloperarii*, orum; gunners.  
*Scloppus*, i; n. [à sono] the breaking forth of the breath when the cheeks are stuffed full, a hand-gun or a pop-gun.  
*Scōbina*, æ; f. [à scobs] a rasp or file, a graver to shave boxes; also the scrapings.  
† *Scōbino*, āre; to shave off, to wound.  
*Scōbis*, is; f. [à scabo] saw-dust.  
*Scobs*, obis; any powder or dust that comes of sawing, filing, or boring.  
*Scodra*, a city of Dalmatia.  
† *Scœnicula*, æ; f. a perfumed whore.  
*Scolecia*, æ; f. a kind of rust and canker, g.  
*Scolecium*, ii; neut. a kind of worm, g.  
*Scolis*, a mountain and city of Achaia.  
*Scolopax*, ācis; m. a woodcock or snipe.  
*Scolopendra*, æ; f. a caterpillar; also a fish who rids himself of the hook by casting out his bowels and sucking them in again, g.  
*Scolopendria*, æ; f. hart's-tongue.  
*Scolopendrium*, ii; neut. cetrach, spleen-wort, finger-fern, g.  
*Scholos*, a mountain in Bœotia.  
*Schulus*, and a town in Macedonia.  
*Scolymus*, i; m. an artichoke, or thistle with a full head, prickly, and bristly, g.  
*Scombraria*, a promontory of Spain, and an island over-against it, called so from the abundance of mackerel taken there.  
**SCOMBRUS**, i; m. [σκόμβρος] a mackerel; also a dolt or fool.  
*Scommā*, ātis; n. a scoff or mock.  
*Scopadæ*, a people of Thessaly.  
**SCOPÆ**, arum; f. [à scabo, vel à sono] a broom or besom, small twigs of trees, little branches of herbs, a wisp of straw, &c. \* *Scopæ regie*, the broadest millail.  
\* *Scopæ dissolutæ*, a loose, idle, hair-brained fellow. \* *Dissolvere scopas*, to labour in vain, to do as good as nothing.  
*Scoparia*, æ; f. she that sweeps the house.  
*Scoparius*, ii; m. a sweeper of the house.  
*Scopas*, a famous worker in marble.  
*Scope*, an island in the sea by Rhodes.  
*Scopelos*, an island in the Egean sea, and another in the Ionian sea; also a city of Sarmatia in Asia, and another in Thrace.  
*Scōpētum*, i; n. a place where broom grows.  
*Scopia*, orum; a city of the Dardans.  
*Scopia extrema*, a promontory of Doris.  
*Scopius*, a mountain of Macedonia and Thrace; and a river in Bithynia.  
*Scōpo*, are; to sweep, to make clean with a besom.  
† *Scopula*, orum; the shoulder-blades.  
*Scopula*, æ; f. a little broom or besom, a painter's brush.  
† *Scōpūlositas*, ātis; f. rockiness.  
*Scōpūlosus*, a, um; adj. full of rocks.  
\* *Scopulosus locus*, a knotty point.  
**SCOPULUS**, i; m. [σκόπελος] a rock; also a little white or mark.  
\* *Ad scopulum ire*, to be undone, perish. \* *Ad eisdem scopulos navem appellere*, to fall into the same misfortune, to miscarry after the self-same manner. \* *Scopulos gestare in corde*, to have a heart of adamant.  
**SCOPUS**, i; m. [σκόπος] a scope, mark, or butt to shoot at, an aim or end. \* *Aberrare à scopo*, to shoot wide.  
*Scorbūtus*, i; m. [Belg. *schorbuyck* venter ruptus, vel à Dan. *schorbeck* oris depravatio] the scurvy.



Scordalis, le; *savage, wild.*  
 Scordalus, i; *a rank nasty fellow.*  
 † Scordiscarius, ii; m. *a sadler.*  
 Scordisci, *a people of Lower Pannonia.*  
 † Scordiscus, i; m. *a raw hide.*  
 Scordiscus, *a mountain of Cappadocia.*  
 Scordium, ii; neut. *the herb germander, g.*  
 SCORIA, æ; f. [Heb. sig, vel à σκῶρ stercus] *the dross of metal; also misery.*  
 Scoringa, *a country in Germany.*  
 † Scorio, ōnis; m. *a fool.*  
 † Scorodinia, æ; f. *wood-sage.*  
 Scorodum, i; n. *garlick, g.*  
 Scordidium, ii; n. *a small engine to shoot poisoned arrows, g.*  
 Scorpio, ōnis; } [σκόπιος, a scor-  
 Scorpis, ii; n. } pion, a sign in  
*the firmament, a cross-bow for war,*  
*a terrible whip, the scorpion-fish, and*  
*a bramble.*  
 Scorpiofera, *part of Asia.*  
 Scorpoides, *scorpion-grass, g.*  
 Scorpionarii, *shooters in cross-bows.*  
 Scorpionius, a, um; adj. *of or like a scorpion.*  
 Scorpites, æ; m. *a stone of a scorpion-colour, g.*  
 Scorpium, ri; n. } *scorpion-grass,*  
 Scorpurus, i; m. } *scorpion-worm, g.*  
 Scortator, oris; m. *a whoremonger, haunter of harlots.*  
 Scortatus, ūs; m. *a whoring.*  
 Scortatorium, ii; neut. *a whore-house.*  
 Scortea, æ; f. *a postillion or post-boy's leathern riding coat; also a leathern pouch.*  
 Scorteus, a, um; *made of leather.*  
 † Scortila, æ; f. *a leathern oil vessel.*  
 Scortillum, i; n. *a little or young harlot.*  
 Scortor, ari; *to haunt or keep company with harlots.*  
 Scortulum, i; neut. *a little or young harlot.*  
 SCORTUM, i; neut. [σκῶτος] *the hide of a beast, harlot, common whore.*  
 Scorzonera, [Hispan.] *viper's-grass.*  
 Scotia, æ; f. *the rundle in the bottom of a pillar, g.*  
 Scotia, *Scotland.*  
 Scoticus, a, um; adj. *Scotch.*  
 Scotina, *a place in Lacedemonia, full of oaks, so called from Jupiter Scotinus worshipped there.*  
 Scotinus, *a surname of Heraclitus Ephesus.*  
 Scotoma, atis; n. *a dizziness in the head, with a dazzle in the sight.*  
 Scotomaticus, ci; m. *one troubled with dizziness.*  
 Scotus, *a Scotchman.*  
 Scotusa, *a city of Thrace.*  
 Scotussa, *a city of Thessaly.*  
 Scotussa, *the people of Scotussa.*  
 † Scraceo, ere; *to hawk, spit.*  
 Scraptia, æ; f. [à screo] *a driving quean.*  
 † Scraea, æ; f. *dry spittle hard fetch'd up.*  
 Screabilis, le; adj. *which may be raised up by hawking and spitting.*  
 Screator, oris; m. *a spitter, a raiser of phlegm.*  
 Sreatio, onis; f. } *a hawking.*  
 Sreatus, ūs; m. }  
 SCREO, are; [à sono] *to raise up, or spit out anything, to hawk.*  
 Scriba, æ; m. *a scribe, writer, a*

*clerk or secretary.*  
 † Scribligo, inis; f. *a solecism, a false speaking or writing.*  
 SCRIBLITA, æ; f. [à scribo vel à στρεβλός tortus] *a tart, a wafer.*  
 Scriblitarius, ii; m. *a pastry cook, a tart-maker.*  
 SCRIBO, psi, ptum, bère; [γράφω] *to write, to limn, paint or draw.*  
 \* Scribere leges, *to make laws.*  
 \* Scribere hæredem, *to make one heir.*  
 \* Scribere milites, *to list soldiers.*  
 \* Scribere alicui dicam, *to enter an action against one.*  
 \* Scribere in aqua, *to forget.*  
 Scribonius, *the servant and scholar of Orbilius, redeemed and set free by Scribonia the daughter of Libo, who had been the wife of Augustus.*  
 Scribonius Largus, *he wrote of the composition of medicines.*  
 Scriptorius, ii; m. *a keeper of coffers, or boxes for precious things; also a box-maker.*  
 Scriptorium, i; n. *a little box, a cabinet, cabinet.*  
 SCRINIUM, ii; neut. [γράφω] *a coffer or box for precious things.*  
 Scriptilis, le; *which may be written.*  
 \* Scriptilibus effigiatum elementis, *engraven with hieroglyphics.*  
 † Scriptim, *by writing.*  
 Scriptio, ōnis; f. *a writing, a work left to posterity.*  
 Scriptito, are; *to write much or often.*  
 Scriptor, ōris; m. *a writer.*  
 \* Scriptor legum, *a law-maker.*  
 Scriptorius, a, um; adj. *of or for writing.*  
 Scriptum, i; n. *a scruple, a third part of a drachm.*  
 Scriptum, i; n. *a writing, a thing written, a letter; also a point in the tables.*  
 \* Scriptum facere, *to turn scrivener, to live by making bills and bonds.*  
 Scriptura, æ; f. *a writing, the scripture or bible; a style or manner of writing; the income of customs let to farm, an agissement.*  
 \* Scripturæ magister, *a clerk of the custom-house.*  
 Scripturarius, a, um; adj. *of writing.*  
 \* Scripturarii, *publick notaries, clerks.*  
 \* Scripturarius ager, *a ground let out.*  
 Scriptur-io, ire, *to desire or begin to write.*  
 Scriptus, a, um; *part. of scribor; written, made, translated.*  
 Scriptus, ūs; m. *a writing.*  
 † Scrito, are; *to halt.*  
 Scrobiculus, i; m. *a little dike or ditch.*  
 Scrobilus, *a promontory of Africa.*  
 SCROBS, ōbis; f. and m. [à σκαρ- φῶ, fodio] *a pit, ditch, furrow.*  
 † Scrobula, æ; f. } *a little ditch.*  
 † Scrobulus, i; m. }  
 SCROFA, æ; f. [σχορπῶς] *an old sow.*  
 † Scrospascus, i; m. *a swine-herd, or feeder of swine.*  
 Scrofula, æ; f. *the king's evil, or any imposthume in the throat.*  
 Scrofularia, æ; f. *littlecelandine, pile-wort, fig-wort.*  
 Scrotum, i; neut. [à scortum] *the cod.*  
 Scrupedus, a, um; adj. *going hardly or with pain.*

Scrupeus, a, um; adj. *full of little stones or gravel; also superstitious.*  
 Scrupi, orum; m. *chests, or chestmen.*  
 † Scrupositas, atis; f. *stonyness, trouble.*  
 Scrupōsus, a, um; adj. *full of little stones, difficult.*  
 Scrupularis, le; *of a scruple weight.*  
 Scrupulātum; adv. *by scruples, or very little pieces.*  
 Scrupulōse, ius, iſſimè; adv. *with doubt, precisely.*  
 Scrupulōsitas, atis; f. *difficulty, preciseness.*  
 Scrupulōsus, a, um; *full of little stones; also dubious, doubtful, and full of doubts.*  
 Scrupulus, i; m. } *a little stone in*  
 Scrupulum, i; n. } *the shoe, hurt-*  
*ing the foot; also a doubt or dif-*  
*iculty, a scruple, the third part of a*  
*drachm.*  
 \* Injeci scrupulum, *I put him in a doubt.*  
 SCRUPUS, i; m. [σκούπος vel σκου- πος] *a little stone, an obscure or intricate question, a hard point.*  
 \* Scruporum ludus, *draughts or chess.*  
 SCRUTA, orum; neut. [σπυρν] *old and worn garments, trash and trumpery.*  
 Scrutābilis, le; adj. *to be searched.*  
 † Scrutābundus, a, um; *to be searched.*  
 Scrutans, gen. tis; adj. *ior, iſſimus, searching, curious, exquisite.*  
 Scrutaria, æ; f. *the selling of old things, frippery.*  
 Scrutarius, ii; m. *a broker selling garments at second hand.*  
 Scrutatio, ōnis; f. *a searching.*  
 Scrutator, ōris; m. *a searcher.*  
 † Scrutillus, i; *the belly of a swine stuffed.*  
 Scrutinium, ii; neut. *a scrutiny, a diligent search.*  
 Scrutor, ari, [à scruta] *to seek or search diligently, to pry into, to follow by the scent.*  
 SCULPO, psi, ptum, pēre; act. [σculpω] *to carve or engrave.*  
 Sculponea, æ; f. *a wooden sock, a wooden shoe, a whirl-bat.*  
 Sculponeatus a, um; adj. *wearing woollen socks or woollen shoes.*  
 Sculptile, is; n. *a graven image.*  
 Sculptilis, le; adj. *graven or carved.*  
 † Sculpto, } arc; act. *to grave of-*  
 † Sculptito, } ten.  
 Sculptor, ōris; m. *a graver or carver.*  
 Sculptura, æ; f. *a graving or carving.*  
 Sculptus, a, um; *part. of sculpor, carved, graven.*  
 † Scultator, ōris; m. *a scout.*  
 Scultenna, *a river of Flaminia.*  
 Scupi, *a city of Upper Myſia.*  
 Scurgum, *the city of Schmeben, in Pomerania.*  
 SCURRA, æ; c. [à σκῶπτω cavillor, vel Heb. shakar, mentiri] *a saucy scoffer, a flattering jester, a buffoon, droll, parasite.*  
 Scurrans, ntis; *playing the scoffer.*  
 Scurrilis, le; adj. *of or like a malepert, scoffer, or jester.*  
 \* Scurriles lusus, *childrens sports.*  
 Scurrilitas, atis; f. *malepert, scoffing, raillery, drollery, buffoonry.*  
 Scurriliter; adv. *saucily, drolling-ly.*  
 Scurror, ari; *to scoff like a saucy mocker.*



*Scurrula*, æ, m. a pitiful saucy fellow, a wag-balter.  
*Scuta*, æ, f. [à scutum] a dish.  
*Scūtale*, is, n. the leather of a string, the cradle of a cross-bow.  
*Scūtālis*, le; adj. like a buckler.  
*Scūtārius*, a, um; adj. of a buckler or shield. \* *Fabrica scutaria*, a shield-maker's work-house.  
*Scūtārius*, ii, m. a maker of bucklers or shields; also a soldier armed therewith.  
*Scūtatus*, a, um; adj. armed with a shield. \* *Tercentum scutati omnes*, three hundred all targetiers.  
*Scutella*, æ, f. a little platter for sauce.  
**SCUTICA**, æ, f. [Heb. shot, שוט] a scourge or whip; also the print of the lash.  
† *Scūtifer*, a, um; adj. bearing a buckler.  
*Scutiformis*, e; adj. like a buckler.  
*Scutigerulus*, i; m. an esquire at arms, a page bearing his master's shield.  
† *Scutulus*, a, um; adj. slender, lean, thin.  
*Scūtra*, æ; f. [à scutum] a chaffern to warm water in.  
*Scūtula*, æ, f. [à scuta] a platter or dish, a cobweb, the hole for sight in a cross-bow, any thing round in form of a spider's web, a plaister of clay put about a greff.  
*Scūtulātus*, a, um; adj. round and deep like a platter, wrought with round figures. \* *Scutulatus color*, dapple gray or watchet.  
*Scūtulum*, i, n. a little shield, a scutcheon; also damask work.  
*Scūtulum*, i, n. [à σκῦτ(ε) pellis] a buckler or shield. \* *Ad scutum*, to the left.  
*Scybeleus*, a place in Pamphilia, whence *Vinum Scybeleticum*.  
*Scybis*, a Cretian graver of marble.  
*Scybro*, a small country of Macedonia.  
*Scydra*, a city of Macedonia.  
*Scylax*, the name of several men.  
*Scylla*, læ; f. a rock between Sicily and Italy over-against Charybdis; also the daughter of Nisus king of Megara, who being in love with Minos, her father's enemy, cut off her father's purple locks, in which lay the fate of the realm, and being slighted by him, she pined away into the bird Ciris; also the daughter of Phorcus, who being beloved by Glaucus, whom Circe also loved, Circe poisoned the fountain where she used to wash herself, and seeing the nether part of her body turned into a dog, leaped into the sea hard by, where she was turned into a rock of that name; hence  
*Scyllæus*, a, um; of Scylla.  
**SCYLLA**, æ, f. [σκυλλα] a shrimp or prawn.  
*Scyllētum*, i, neut. the place where shrimps are taken.  
*Scylleum*, a promontory of Peloponnesus, and a town of Italy.  
*Scyllas*, a skilful diver, who regained much shipwreck'd wealth for the Persians, and got much for himself.  
*Scyllis*, one of Creet, famous for working in marble.  
*Scylurus*, a king of Chersonesus.  
*Scylurus*, or rather *Scilurus*, one in Plutarch, who upon his death-bed

gave his sons a bundle of arrows to break, and when they said they could not, he took them out one by one and broke them, thereby admonishing them to strengthen themselves by holding all together.  
*Scymnus*, i, m. a lion's whelp, g.  
*Schymnus Chius*, he wrote a description of the world in many books.  
*Scyphius*, the first horse said to be bred of Neptune's seed falling on a rock.  
*Scyphus*, i, m. [σκύφ(ε)] a bowl or cup to drink in.  
*Scyras*, a river of Laconia.  
*Scyri*, a people of Arabia using the Indian language.  
*Scyricum*, ci, neut. [à scyros] a bluish colour or light watchet.  
*Scyritæ*, a people among the Indian Nomades, who instead of nostrils have nothing but holes.  
*Scyrmus*, a city near Cyzicus.  
*Scyros*, an Egean island over-against Magnesia, full of wild goats; a stone of this island being whole, swims on the water, but being broke, sinks.  
*Scyrius*, a, um, } adj. of Scyros.  
*Scyrias*, atis, }  
*Capra Scyria*, of one that requites a good turn with a bad one, because those goats kick down the milk; also *Scyrius principatus*, a poor kingdom.  
*Scytala*, æ, } f. a shrew or field-mouse. \* *Scitale Laconja*, a staff on which the Lacedemonians wrote secret letters; also Hercules's club.  
† *Scytalofgittipelliger*, Hercules so called.  
*Scythas*, } the Son of Hercules, from  
*Scythes* } whom they think Scythia is called.  
*Scythia*, æ, f. a double province of Asia, being divided by mount Imaus into citerior and ulterior; the country abounds very much in horses, whose flesh the people eat.  
*Scythæ*, arum, the Scythians.  
*Scythicus*, a, um; adj. Scythian.  
*Scythia parva*, the country of Eorysthenes and Taurica Chersonesus.  
*Scythiaca Regio*, part of Egypt.  
*Scythica*, æ, } f. liquorish, g.  
*Scythice*, es, }  
*Scythica mustela*, a Scythian martin or sable.  
*Scythicus Teius*, an historian, who always wrote Iambicks.  
*Scythopolis*, a city of Libya, and another in Syria.

## S ante E

**SE**, præp. in compos. [à sine vel sui] apart, aside.  
*Se*, [of sui] himself, or themselves.  
 \* *Manus pro se quisque affert*, every one plays his part.  
*Sēbāceus*, a, um, } adj. of tallow  
*Sebalis*, le, } or suet.  
*Sebaste*, Samaria in Palestine; and other places.  
*Schastopolis*, a city in Cappadocia, and another of Colchis.  
*Sebeda*, a haven of Lycia.  
*Seoendunum*, a city in Spain.  
*Sebendicum*, a city of Dalmatia.  
*Sebeniticum*, one of the mouths of Nilus.  
*Sebthis*, idis, of Sebethus.

*Sebetus*, a river of Campania by Naples.  
*Sebinus*, a lake of the Cenomani.  
*Sēbo*, are, to smear over with tallow or suet.  
*Sēbōsus*, a, um; full of tallow.  
**SEBUM**, i, neut. στέαρ, Heb. she-men pinguedo] suet or tallow.  
*Sēcābilis*, le, which may be cut.  
*Sēcāle*, is, n. [à seco] rye.  
*Secalicius*, a, um; adj. of rye.  
*Sēcāmen*, inis, } n. a shred or chip,  
*Secamentum*, i, } any thing that is cut off.  
*Sēcārius*, a, um; adj. of cutting.  
*Sēcātio*, onis, f. a cutting.  
*Sēcātor*, oris, m. a cutter.  
*Sēcēdo*, ssi, sum, dēre, to go apart from others, retire. \* *De via secedere*, to go out of the way. \* *Ad stylum secedere*, to give himself to writing.  
*Secela*, a city of Palestine.  
*Secerniculum*, i, n. a sieve or sieve.  
*Secerno*, rēvi, retum, ernēre; act. to divide, separate, discern, sever, to sieve or sift.  
*Secespita*, æ, f. [à seco] a long knife used by the Roman priests in sacrificing.  
*Secessio*, onis, f. a going apart or aside; also sedition and making of parties. \* *Secessionem facere*, to revolt.  
*Secessus*, ūs, m. a departing from another, a retiring, retirement.  
† *Secivum*, } ii, n. a cake used in  
† *Secivium*, } sacrifices.  
*Sēcūs*, lesser, later, otherwise, nevertheless, more slow.  
*Seclūdo*, si, sum, dēre; act. [of se and claudo] to shut out, banish, put away. \* *Vitam corpore secludere*, to kill one's self.  
*Seclūsor*, oris, m. a secluder.  
*Seclūsorium*, ii, n. a place where any thing is set apart, a coop.  
*Seclusus*, a, um; part. of secludor, kept apart, set up.  
**SECO**, cui, ctum, cāre; act. [σκιζω, vel ab αὐτῇ acies] to cut, carve, mow, divide, determine, halve or follow. \* *Spem secare*, to be in hope. \* *Viam secare*, to rid the way apace. \* *Secare æthera pennis*, to fly.  
*Secoanus*, a river of the Massilienscs.  
*Secontia*, a city in Spain.  
*Secōn*, a haven of Aquitain, called Lyfion.  
† *Secordia*, æ, f. slothfulness, foolishness.  
† *Secors*, gen. ordis; adj. sluggish, slothful, idle.  
*Secretarium*, ii, n. a judicial court, a secret place remote from company, a consistory.  
*Secretarius*, ii, m. a secretary, confidential.  
*Secretē*, } adv. secretly, apart,  
*Secretim*, } no body seeing.  
*Secretō*, }  
*Secretio*, onis, f. a separating.  
*Secretor*, oris, m. a separator.  
*Secretum*, i, n. a secret, a place separated apart, a mystery. \* *A secretis consiliis*, a privy-counsellor.  
*Secretus*, a, um; part. of secernor, secret, severed, put apart. \* *Secretum petere*, to desire, to speak a word in private.  
*Secta*, æ, f. a sect, an opinion of some against the best opinion, a party or faction.  
*Sectacula*, æ, f. a following, a sequel.  
 Secta-



Sectaculum, i; n. a pedigree.  
 Sectarus, a, um; adj. cut or followed.  
 \* Sectarus vertex, the bell-weather that goes before the flock.  
 Sectar, oris; m. } a follower.  
 Sectarix, icis; f. }  
 Sectilis, e; adj. cut off, to be cut, or easily cut. \* Ebur sectile, sliced ivory.  
 Sectio, onis; f. a cutting off or asunder, a forfeiting or confiscation of goods to the king's use, the goods themselves confiscated, spoil and pillage; also a section or division of a chapter.  
 Sectivus, a, um; adj. sliced, cut.  
 Sector, ari; to pursue, to follow close, to wait upon, chase. \* Sectar belluas, to hunt after wild beasts. \* Sectar aliquem, to do whatever another does, to tread in his steps.  
 Sector, oris; m. a cutter. \* Sector zonarius, a cut-purse. \* Sectors greedy buyers of confiscated goods. \* Sui favoris sector, he that sells his favour for gain.  
 Satrix, icis; f. she that buys confiscated goods for gain, to sell them again.  
 Sectura, æ; f. a cutting asunder; also a mine.  
 Sectus, a, um; part. of fector; cut, shred, divided.  
 Secubatio, onis; f. } a lying alone, or  
 Secubitus, us; m. } by one's self.  
 Secubo, ui, itum, are; to lie alone.  
 Secula, æ; f. a sickle or scythe.  
 Secularis, e; done every hundredth year of an age. \* Ludi seculares, plays in honour of Apollo and Diana once in a hundred years.  
 Secularitas, atis; f. worldliness.  
 SECULUM, i; n. [à sequor, vel SECLUM, } ab ætate centum] an age, 30, 100, or 1000 years, a race or breed. \* In multa secula, for many years.  
 Secum, with himself or themselves.  
 Secunda, orum; n. prosperity.  
 Secundæ, arum; f. the skin that wraps the infant in the womb, the after-birth.  
 Secundani, a people of France.  
 Secundanus, a, um; adj. of the second legion.  
 Secundarium, ii; the coarser flower.  
 Secundarius, a, um; adj. the second, of the next rank. \* Secundarius panis, brown bread.  
 Secundatio, onis; m. a making prosperous.  
 Secundator, oris; m. a prosperer.  
 Secundè, adv. prosperously.  
 † Secundicarius, ii; m. the second in office.  
 Secundiformis tunica, the skin that wraps the brains.  
 Secundè, adv. secondly.  
 Secundo, are; act. to make prosperous or lucky. \* Deus secundet votum nostrum, God send me my wish.  
 Secundum, præp. serv. acc. [à sequor] according to, after, next to. \* Secundum quietum, in his sleep. \* Secundum hunc diem, to-morrow. \* Secundum me decrevit, he gave sentence for me. \* Secundum litus, along the shoar. \* Secundum ea deliberetis, determine about those matters.  
 Secundus, a, um; adj. [à sequor] second; also prosperous, lucky. \* Secundæ mensæ, apples or junkets after dinner. \* Secundus agere, to second one. \* Secundis auribus ac-

cipere, to lend a gracious or favourable ear. \* Res secundæ, prosperity. \* Panis secundæ, brown bread. \* Secunda in aliquem voluntas, good will towards one.  
 Secundus, a sophist of Athens.  
 Secure, adv. securely, safely.  
 Securicla, æ; f. [à securis] a swallow's tail in carpenter's work.  
 Securicula, æ; f. [à securis] a little axe or hatchet.  
 Securicularius, ii; m. he that carries an axe.  
 Securitaca, æ; f. henbane; also axefitch, or axe-wort.  
 Securiifer, a, um; bearing an axe.  
 Securiger, } or hatchet.  
 Securis, is; f. [à seco] an axe or hatchet, the badge of supreme authority. \* Securis Amazonia, a hulbert. \* Republicæ securim infligere, to undo the commonwealth.  
 Securitās, atis; f. security, safety, health, negligence.  
 † Securo, are; to live carelessly.  
 Securus, a, um; adj. [à se & cura] secure, safe, slack, quiet, careless. \* Securus à metu, void of fear. \* Veniæ securus, assured of pardon. \* Securus tam parvæ observationis, not minding such a pitiful remark.  
 SECUS, adv. & præp. [à sequor, vel ab ἐξῆς deinceps] near, nigh to, otherwise. \* Secus interpretari, to judge ill.  
 Secusiani, a people of Gallia Celtica.  
 Secusses, a people of the Alps.  
 Secutor, oris; m. a gladiator, a sword-player armed with a buckler and cudgel against the net-fencer.  
 Secutus, a, um; part. of sequor; following, trusting.  
 SED, conj. [δὲ, vel à se, i. e. sine] but, but also. \* Sed enim, but because, but yet.  
 Sedatè, adv. quietly, calmly, without trouble.  
 Sedatio, onis; f. an appeasing.  
 Sedator, oris; m. } an appeaser.  
 Sedatrix, icis; f. }  
 Sedatus, a, um; appeased, assuaged, mitigated, quiet, calm. \* Sedatus amnis, a slow river. \* Sedatiore tempore, in a more peaceable time.  
 Sedecula, æ; f. a little seat.  
 Seditarius, a, um; adj. done, or doing any thing sitting. \* Opera seditaria, the work of tailors, shoemakers, &c.  
 SED-EO, sedi, fessum, ere; n. [ἐξ-μαι] to sit, sit idly, to abide, stay, or continue. \* Equo sedere, to ride. \* Vestis aptè sedet, the garment fits well. \* Idque pio sedet Aeneas, and pious Aeneas firmly resolved of that. \* Si sedet hoc animo, if you be determined so to do. \* Penitus sedet hic tibi morbus, this distemper takes up its abode with you. \* Nondum Tyndaridis nomen sederat ore, I never yet heard there was such a person as Helena. \* Sedere ingenio ejus, to be fast fixed in the mind or memory. \* Recipere aliquem fessum, to let one sit down.  
 Sedes, is; f. a seat, an habitation, a grave; also the backside of the fundament, the ace-point, and the quarter where soldiers lie. \* Jovis sedes, the capitol at Rome.  
 Sedetani, } a people of Spain.  
 Seditani, }  
 Seditanus, a, um; of the Seditani.

Sedigitus, i; m. one with six fingers on a hand.  
 Sedile, is; neut. a stool or seat to sit upon, a roost or perch.  
 Seditum, i; neut. [à sedeo] the lee, grounds, or dregs at the bottom.  
 Seditio, onis; f. sedition, discord, variance. \* Seditio nem movere, to mutiny. \* Seditio maris, a tempest at sea.  
 Seditiosè; adv. seditiously.  
 Seditiosus, a, um; adj. seditious, stirring up strife and discord. \* Seditiosa vita, a troublesome life, full of turmoil.  
 SEDO, are; act. [ἐξω] to appease, mitigate, quiet. \* Sedare sitim, to quench one's thirst.  
 Seduco, xi, tum, cere; act. to lead or bring apart or aside, deceive or beguile. \* Castra seducere, to divide the army into parts.  
 † Seductilis, e; adj. 3 art. easily deceived or seduced.  
 Seductio, onis; f. a seducing or leading away.  
 Seductor, oris; m. } a deceiver, an  
 Seductrix, icis; f. } impostor, a beguiler.  
 Seductus, a, um; part. of seducor; seduced, led away, separated.  
 Seductus, us; m. a leading aside.  
 † Seduculum, i; n. a kind of scourge.  
 † Sedularia, things to sit on, or seats in a waggon.  
 Sedule, } adv. carefully, diligent-  
 Sedulo, } ly.  
 Sedulitas, atis; f. carefulness, diligence, earnestness. \* Sit suus in blandâ sedulitate modus, away with double diligence.  
 Sedulus, a, um, [à sedes] careful, diligent, earnest.  
 SEDUM, i; neut. [ἀνίσχυον] houseleek or fengreen. \* Sedum minus, the male prick-madam; also mouse-tail, or little stone-crop.  
 Seduni, a people of Gallia Belgica.  
 Sedusti, a people of Germany.  
 Segelauni, a people of Narbonne.  
 Segedunum, Stighill in Northumberland; also a city of the Jazyges on the borders of Dacia.  
 Segelocum, Littleborough in Nottinghamshire.  
 Segero, si, sum; to lay aside or up.  
 SEGES, etis; f. [à fero vel seco] a standing corn, a crop of corn or pulse, a corn field, a plenteous flock, a troop of men, an occasion. \* Picturata seges, the speckled bristles of the porcupine.  
 Segeste, a city of Upper Pannonia.  
 Segesterorum urbs, a city of Gallia Narbonensis.  
 Segestica, an island of Upper Pannonia, called Zigea.  
 Segestre, is; neut. [στέγαστρον] straw laid under wares in a carriage, a sarplar or canvas to wrap up wares, a hammock.  
 † Segestrum, ri; a straw-bed, mat, or pullet, a leather covering.  
 Segetalis, is; f. sword-grass.  
 Segetia, a goddess worshipped for the prosperity of corn.  
 † Segisterium, ii; n. draff.  
 Segmen, inis; n. } [à seco] a shred,  
 Segmentum, i; } slice, or paring.  
 Segmentarius, ii; m. an embroiderer.  
 † Segmenatio, onis; f. a cutting into small pieces.



**S**egmentatus, a, um; made of many and divers pieces of divers colours; also wearing a garment so wrought.  
 † Segmento, are; to cut into small pieces, to embroider.  
 Segmentum, i; n. a paring, slice, or shred, a partition, a necklace. \* Segmentum mundi, circles upon a globe dividing it into parts.  
 Segni, a people of Belgium.  
 Segnipes, edis, slow paced.  
 SEGNIS, ne; adj. 3 art. [ab õnyes pigritia] slack, sluggish, dull; also barren, unfruitful. \* Ad credendum segnis, hard of belief. \* Occasionem haud segnis, letting no opportunity slip.  
 Segnities, ei; f. sloth, sluggishness, barrenness.  
 Segniter, ius; adv. carelessly, negligently, slothfully, sluggishly.  
 Segobrica, a city in Spain.  
 Segodunum, the city Nuremberg in Germany; also the city Rhodéz in Aquitain.  
 Segontia, } a city of Spain.  
 Seguntia, }  
 Segontiaci, the people of Silchester in Hantsire.  
 Segorbia, the city Segorve in Spain.  
 Segorgii, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.  
 Segortialacta, a city in Spain.  
 Segovellauni, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.  
 Segovia, a city in Spain.  
 † Segregatim, separately, apart.  
 Segregatio, õnis; f. separating.  
 Segregator, oris; m. a separator.  
 Segregatus, a, um; separated.  
 Segrego, are; to separate, to put from. \* Segregare ab se suspicionem, to clear himself of suspicion, manifest the groundlessness of it.  
 Segregus, a, um; separate, retired.  
 Segrex, egis; adj. separated and taken from the flock. \* Segrex vita, a solitary life.  
 Segullum, i; n. [ab Heb. segallah peculium] a soil of earth by which miners know there is a vein of gold underneath, skin gold.  
 Seguntium, } Silchester in Hantsire.  
 Segontium, }  
 Segusiani, a people of Gallia Celtica.  
 Segusim, the city Susia in Gallia Subalpina.  
 Seja, the goddess Segesta.  
 Sejanus, a great favourite of Tiberius, whose ambition brought him to a miserable end.  
 Sejanus equus, a horse of a wonderful bigness and composure, first backed by Sejanus. \* Equum Sejanum habere, to be in a wretched condition, not thriving in the world, like to perish by judgments, misfortunes, &c.  
 † Sejuga, æ; f. a chariot with six horses.  
 Sejugatio, õnis; f. a separating.  
 Sejugator, oris; m. a separator.  
 Sejugatus, a, um; separated.  
 Sejugi, } six horses in a team or  
 Sejuges, } coach.  
 Sejugis, e; separate, diverse.  
 Sejugo, are; to separate or sever.  
 Sejuncte, } adv. separately, severally.  
 Sejunctim, }  
 Sejunctio, õnis; f. a separating.  
 Sejunctor, oris; m. a separator.  
 Sejunctus, a, um; adj. separated.  
 Sejungo, nxi, nctum, gere; act. to separate, put asunder, disjoin.  
 Caius Seius, the master of that horse

which was used as a proverb against unhappy and miserable men; he had been triumphing in the time of the civil wars, and, being governor of Italy, was miserably put to death.  
 Selago, inis; f. [à feligo] hedge-hyssop.  
 Selambina, a city in Spain.  
 Selampura, a city of India within Ganges.  
 Selasia, Diana so called.  
 Selecta, orum; n. collections.  
 Selectio, onis; f. a culling or picking out.  
 Selector, oris; m. a chusing.  
 Selectus, a, um; part. of seligor; chosen, picked out. \* Selecti judices, Roman knights.  
 Selene, a city of Tyrrhenia.  
 Seleniacus, a, um, lunatic, mad.  
 Selenites, æ; m. a stone with a white spot, increasing and decreasing with the moon, g.  
 Selenitium, ii; n. a kind of ivy.  
 Selenium, } i; n. g. a kind of  
 Selenogonum, } peony.  
 Seleucia, several cities in Asia.  
 Seleucobelus, a city in Syria near Belus.  
 Seleucus, the seventh king of Syria; and several other men.  
 Seleucus, a city of Apamea in Syria.  
 Selga, a city of Pamphilia.  
 Selgia, a city of Armenia Major.  
 Selibra, æ; f. [qu. semilibra] half a pound, six ounces.  
 Seligo, egi, ectum, [of se and lego] to cull, chuse, or pick out.  
 Selinum, i; n. parsley, g.  
 Selinus Portus, a haven of Marmarica.  
 Selinus, two rivers of Ephesus by the temple of Diana.  
 Selinus, untis; two cities and a river of Sicily.  
 Selinusia terra, a white medicinal earth.  
 Selinusius, a lake by the mouth of Cayster.  
 Selliustrum, i; neut. [à sedeo] a stool to sit on.  
 Sella, æ; f. [à sedeo] a bench or seat. \* Sella familiaris, a close stool. \* Sella curulis, a chair of state.  
 Sellæ, a people of Epirus.  
 Sellaria, æ; f. a place where seats are set.  
 † Sellariola, æ; f. a small room to sit in.  
 Sellariolus, a, um; of or for sitting.  
 † Sellaris, is, } a saddle-horse; also  
 Sellarius, ii, } one that works sitting.  
 Sellacia, a city of Laconia.  
 Selleis, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 † Sellio, onis; m. a summer-house.  
 Sellula, æ; f. a little seat.  
 Sellularius, a, um; adj. of sitting.  
 Sellularius, ii; m. one that works sitting.  
 Sellus, a river in Spain; also a poor Athenian, who endeavoured to be thought rich.  
 Selybria, a city of Thrace by Propontis.  
 Semachidæ, a people of Attica.  
 Semana sylva, a wood in Germany called Thuringerwaldt.  
 † Semanculus, i; m. a dwarf.  
 Sembella, æ; f. [à semis & libella] a farthing and an half.  
 SEMEL, adv. [à simul, vel ab ἑμὸς unus] once, at once, but once, for good and all, in brief. \* Semel

ac vicies, one and twenty times. \* Semel unquam, never but once. \* Ægrota jam semel, be sick once for all and die.  
 Semele, the daughter of Cadmus king of Thebes, who bore Bacchus to Jupiter.  
 Semeleus, a, um; adj. of Semele.  
 Semeleus Thyoneus, Bacchus.  
 Semelia, an eastern city, from whence Abdalia came.  
 Semen, inis; n. Plin. [à fero] a seed, a flock, an offspring; also a twig or off-set. \* Semen cereale, bread-corn. \* Semen veneris, the scales of copper or brass in beating. \* Hujus belli semen tu fuisti, you have been the chiefest cause of this war.  
 Sementatio, õnis; f. a bringing forth seed.  
 Sementaturus, a, um; adj. which will run up into seed.  
 Sementicus, a, um; which may be sown.  
 † Sementina, æ; f. worm-seed.  
 † Sementinum, i; n. seed-time.  
 Sementinus, a, um; adj. of sowing or seed-time. \* Sementina dies, the Roman feast day at seed-time.  
 Sementis, is; f. seed-time; also the bed or corn sown. \* Sementem facere proscritionis, to put the persons names down in a roll that were to be banished.  
 Semento, are; to bear or bring forth seed.  
 Sementum, i; neut. seed, seed-time, sowing.  
 Semeronius, a Persian historian.  
 Semestris, tre; adj. [à sex & mensis] of six months, or half a year. \* Semestris lunæ species, the half-moon.  
 Semesus, a, um; adj. half eaten.  
 Semet, [of suimet] himself, or himself.  
 Semi, [ἡμι-] half.  
 Semiadapertilis, le; half shut.  
 Semiambustus, a, um; adj. half burned about.  
 Semiamictus, a, um; half clothed.  
 Semiamputatus, a, um; half cut off.  
 Semianimis, e; } adj. half dead,  
 Semianimus, a, um; } half alive.  
 † Semiannus, i; m. half a year.  
 Semiapertus, a, um; half open.  
 Semiaustus, a, um; half roasted.  
 Semiaureus, ei; m. eight shillings, four pence.  
 Semibarbasus, i; m. half a barbarian, one that speaks as much barbarous as proper.  
 Semibos, õvis; m. half an ox, an epithet of the minotaur.  
 † Semicadium, ii; n. half a barrel.  
 † Semicæus, a, um; half blind.  
 Semicæus, a, um; half grey.  
 Semicæper, ri; m. half a goat, an epithet of the fawns and satyrs.  
 Semicentussis, is; m. half a hundred weight.  
 † Semicinctia, æ; f. a kercher.  
 Semicinctum, ii; neut. an apron, or any such thing, a handkerchief, cap, narrow girdle.  
 Semicinctorium, ii; neut. a narrow girdle.  
 † Semicinctus, a, um; half girt.  
 Semicingo, ere; to gird half.  
 Semicircularis, are; half round.  
 Semicirculus, i; m. a half circle.  
 † Semiclaudus, half lame.  
 Semiclausus, a, um; half shut.  
 Semicoctus, a, um; adj. half sodden, par-boiled.



Semicombustus, a, um; half burnt.  
 † Semicōmestus, a, um; half eaten.  
 Semiconspicuous, a, um; adj. half, or partly visible.  
 † Semicōsumptus, a, um; adj. half wasted.  
 † Semicōquo, ēre; to par-boil.  
 † Semicordia, æ; f. faint-heartedness.  
 † Semicors, dis, } faint-hearted,  
 † Semicordis, de, } cowardly.  
 Semicrēmātus, } a, um; adj. half  
 Semicrēmus, } burned.  
 Semicrūdus, a, um; adj. half raw.  
 Semicubitalis, e; half a cubit long.  
 Semicubitus, i; m. half a cubit.  
 Semicyāthus, i; m. half a cubit full.  
 † Semidea, æ; f. half a goddess.  
 Semideus, ei; m. half a god.  
 Semidiameter, i; half the diameter, from the center to the circumference.  
 Semidies, ei, half a day.  
 Semidoctus, a, um; half learned.  
 Semidolium, ii; neut. half a tun, a pipe.  
 † Semidrachma, æ; half a drachm.  
 Semiermis, e; adj. half armed.  
 Semifactus, a, um; half made.  
 Semifer, } a, um; half-wind; al-  
 Semiferus, } so half a horse.  
 Semiformis, e; adj. half formed.  
 Semifultus, a, um; half propped.  
 Semigermanus, a, um; adj. half a Dutchman.  
 Semigræcus, a, um; half a Greek.  
 Semigravis, e, half weighty or heavy, drowsy, having half their load.  
 Semigro, are; to depart to another place.  
 Semiguntus, the son of Sergestus, taken prisoner, and led in triumph by Germanicus.  
 Semihians, tis, half open.  
 † Semihulcus, a, um; half gaping.  
 \* Semihulcum basium, a kiss with the lips not close.  
 Semihomo, inis; m. half a man.  
 Semihora, æ; f. half an hour.  
 Semi-inanis, ne; adj. half empty.  
 Semi-integer, a, um; adj. unsound, not perfectly whole.  
 Semijugerum, i; n. half an acre.  
 Semilacer, a, um; half torn.  
 Semiliber, era, um; half free.  
 Semilixa, æ; m. half a scullion or drudge.  
 Semiluna, æ; f. } the half-moon.  
 Semilunium, ii; n. }  
 Semimādidus, a, um; half wet.  
 Semimarinus, a, um; adj. belonging half to the sea.  
 Semimas, āris; c. half a man, an eunuch or hermaphrodite, gelt.  
 Semimedius, i; three bushels.  
 † Semimetrum, i; n. half a measure.  
 Semiminima, æ; f. a crochet or half minim.  
 Semimitræ, arum, head ornaments.  
 Semimodius, ii; m. half a bushel.  
 Semimortuus, a, um; half dead.  
 Seminalis, e; adj. of sowing.  
 Seminalis, is; f. knot-grass.  
 Seminānis, ne; adj. half empty.  
 Semināria, æ; f. a woman that gathers seed.  
 Seminarium, ii; n. a seminary or college, a nursery, a place or bed where seed is sown; also an original or beginning.  
 Seminarius, a, um, of seed.  
 Seminatio, onis; f. a sowing or breeding.  
 Seminātor, ōris; m. a sower, an author.

Seminatus, a, um; sown, begotten.  
 Semine, ēcis, half dead by a wound.  
 † Seminiverbius, ii; m. a sower of words.  
 Seminium, ii; n. a seed, grain, race, or stock. \* Trille leonum seminum, the fierce breed of lions.  
 Semino, are, to sow, beget, breed.  
 Seminūsus, a, um; half naked.  
 Semiobolus, i; m. a farthing, any small thing of no account.  
 Semiobrutus, a, um; adj. half overwhelmed.  
 Semiorbis, is; m. half a circle.  
 Semipāgānus, i; m. half a countryman or clown, not a thorough paced soldier.  
 Semipēdālis, e; of half a foot.  
 Semiperfectus, a, um; adj. half perfected.  
 Semipes, ēdis; adj. half a foot, or having but half a foot.  
 Semiphalarica, æ; f. a half phalarica.  
 † Semipictatio, onis; f. the first drawing or shadowing of a thing.  
 Semipiscina, æ; f. a half fish-pond.  
 Semiplacentinus, half a Placentine; Piso so called by Cicero, because his mother was a Placentine.  
 † Semiplagium, ii; n. a small net.  
 Semiplenus, a, um; half full.  
 Semiplotia; n. shoes covered but half, used by the Romans in hunting.  
 Semipondus, ēris; n. half a burden.  
 Semipuella, æ; f. half a girl, a mermaid.  
 Semiputatus, a, um; adj. half cut or pruned.  
 Semiquinarius, a, um; of half five.  
 Semiramis, the wife of Ninus king of Assyria, whom she is said to make away, and succeed in the kingdom; she raised Babylon from a town to a very great city; when she died, she was said to be turned into a pidgeon, which made the Assyrians abstain from those birds.  
 Semirāsus, a, um; adj. half shaven or shorn.  
 Semireductus, a, um; half brought again; also turned away or aside.  
 Semirefactus, a, um; adj. half made again, or repaired.  
 Semirondum, i; n. the hemisphere.  
 † Semiruinus, a, um; half decayed.  
 Semiruptus, a, um; half broken.  
 Semirusticus, a, um; adj. half rustic or clownish.  
 Semitutus, a, um; adj. half cast down and destroyed, dismantled and destroyed.  
 SEMIS indec. [ἥμιον] the half of any thing.  
 Semis, issis; m. [à femi & as] half a pound.  
 Semisenex, ēnis; half old, middle-aged.  
 Semisepultus, a, um; half buried.  
 † Semisextula, æ; f. the twelfth part of an ounce; also a measure of ground ten foot broad and twenty long.  
 Semisomnus, a, um; half a sleep and half awake, in a slumber.  
 Semisōnans, ntis, [sc. litera] a half vowel.  
 Semisopitus, a, um; half cast into a sleep.  
 Semissalis, is, of half a pound. \* Usuræ semissales, usury of six in the hundred.  
 Semissis, is; m. [à femi & as] half

pound, the half of any thing. \* Homo semissis, a man of no account.  
 \* Semissis usura, or ex semissibus, six per cent. interest.  
 Semisupinus, a, um; adj. lying with half the face up, and half down.  
 Semita, æ; f. [à femi & iter] a path or foot-way, an alley.  
 Semitarius, a, um; adj. running thorough the paths.  
 † Semitas, atis; imperfection.  
 Semitatum; adv. by paths, from path to path.  
 Semitatus, a, um; dividing into paths.  
 Semitectus, a, um; adj. half covered or armed.  
 Semitertiana, æ; f. a semitertian ague.  
 Semito, are; to make a path or foot-way.  
 † Semitogium, ii; n. a short gown or cloak.  
 Semitonium, ii; n. half a note.  
 † Semitonus, i; n. a half or imperfect note.  
 Semitritus, a, um; adj. half worn, pounded, or threshed.  
 Semivictus, a, um; half withered.  
 Semiver, iri; m. an half man, an eunuch.  
 Semivivus, a, um; adj. half alive and half dead.  
 Semiuncia, æ; f. half an ounce.  
 † Semiuncialis, e; adj. } of half an  
 † Semiunciarius, a, um. } ounce.  
 Semivocalis, e; half sounding.  
 Semivocalis, is; f. a half vowel or liquid.  
 Semiustulandus, a, um; adj. to be half seared.  
 Semiustulatus, a, um; adj. scorched or seared.  
 Semiustus, a, um; adj. half burned.  
 Semizonarius, ii; m. a girdler.  
 Semnesertus, a king of Egypt in the time of Pythagoras.  
 Semneum, ei; n. a monastery.  
 Semnones, a people of Italy and Germany.  
 † Semo, are, to make imperfect.  
 Semodialis, e; of half a bushel.  
 Semodius, ii; m. half a bushel.  
 † Semones, men made gods, gods of the lesser nations.  
 Semotē; adv. separately, apart.  
 Semotus, a, um, [of removeor] removed, set apart, at a distance.  
 Sem-oveo, ōvi, ōtum, ōvere; to remove, take away, put apart.  
 SEMPER; adv. [σπουδᾷ, διαμεινέας] always, ever.  
 Semperlenitas, ātis; f. continual gentleness.  
 Sempervivum, i; neut. fengreen or houseleek. \* Sempervivum minus, the herb prick-madam.  
 Semphe, a city of Arabia near Euphratus.  
 Sempiternē, } adv. perpetually, for  
 Sempiternō, } ever.  
 Sempiternus, a, um; adj. perpetual, eternal.  
 Semplagium, ii; neut. the arming or cross-mashing of a net.  
 Sempronius, the name of several men.  
 Semuncia, æ; f. half an ounce. \* Terræ semuncia, a plat thirty foot broad, and forty long.  
 Semuncialis, e, adj. } of half an  
 Semunciarius, a, um. } ounce.  
 Semurium, a field by Rome where there was a temple of Apollo.  
 Semustus, a, um; adj. half burned.  
 Sena,



Sena, æ; f. [ab Heb. *fenetibus*] the sand-tree, *jene*.  
 Sena, a town in Italy upon the Adriatick shore, and another in Etruria.  
 Sēnāculum, i; n. [à *fenex*] a council-house, a parliament-house.  
 Senariolus, a, um; of six feet.  
 Senarius, a, um; adj. of six. \* Iambicus senarius, an Iambic of six feet.  
 Sēnātor, ōris, m. [à *fenex*] a senator, counsellor, alderman.  
 Sēnātoric; adv. alderman-like.  
 Sēnātorius, a, um; of a senator.  
 Sēnatus, ūs; m. the senate, or senate-house. \* Movere senatu, to put one out of the company of senators. \* In senatum venire, to be made a senator.  
 Senatusconsultum, i; n. Liv. a decree of the senate, an order of the house, an act of parliament.  
 Sēneca, æ; m. a philosopher of Corduba, tutor to Nero, who caused him to bleed to death.  
 † Senecia, æ; f. the blueness of a fish's gills.  
 Senecio, onis; m. [à *fenex*] groundsel; also a drowsy and dreaming dotard.  
 Senecio, a very turbulent Spaniard, called from his ambition Grandio.  
 Sēnēcta, æ, } f. old age; also  
 Senectus, ūtis, } a snake's cast skin.  
 † Senectus, a, um; adj. old.  
 Sen-eo, ēre; to be old.  
 Senecallus, i; m. [Gallic.] a steward.  
 Senesco, ēre; n. to grow old, stale, and out of date, to decay. \* Morbus senescit, the distemper abates. Hyems senescit, the winter is almost gone.  
 Sēnex, sēnis, c. [Heb. *zaken*] an old man or woman. \* Tot mala ferre senem, an old woman to bear so many miseries. \* Senex centaurus, an old withered, centaur.  
 Sēni, æ, a; [à *sex*] six, by sixes.  
 † Seniculus, i; m. a little old man.  
 Sēnilis, e; adj. of an old man or woman; also ripe.  
 Sēniliter; adv. like an old man or woman.  
 Sēnio, onis; m. a six or sixe upon the dice.  
 Senior, ius, gen. oris; adj. comp. [of *fenex*] elder, very old. \* Seniores, elders or senators.  
 Sēnium, ii; n. Liv. [à *fenex*] old age, vexation, trouble. \* Senium lunæ, the old of the moon. \* Confectus senio, stricken in years, worn out with misery.  
 Senacherib, the fourth king of Babylon. Bibil.  
 Senomani, a people of France.  
 Sēnōnes, um; m. Liv. a people of France near the Belgæ, who, under the command of Brennus, burnt Rome, besieged the capitol, and were slain by Furius Camillus.  
 † Sensatus, a, um; adj. prudent, diligent.  
 Sensibilis, e; adj. 3 art. sensible, having sense to perceive, or which may be perceived by the senses.  
 Sensibilitas, ātis; f. sensibleness.  
 Sēnsūlus, i; m. a small sense, light argument.

Sensifer, cra, um; adj. causing or feeling.  
 Sensilis, e; sensible, to be felt.  
 † Sensiliter; adv. sensibly.  
 Sensim; adv. by degrees or leisure, by little and little.  
 Sensitivus, a, um; adj. having the sense of feeling.  
 Sensualis, e; sensual, sensitive.  
 † Sensualitas, ātis; f. sensuality.  
 Sensum, i; n. a sense or meaning, that which one perceives or knows.  
 Sensus, a, um; part. of sentior, perceived, known.  
 Sensus, ūs; m. the sense, feeling or perceiving, judgment, delight.  
 \* Vim efferre sensibus, to do violence to the senses.  
 Senta Fauna, the daughter of king Pycus, and wife of his brother Faunus, never seen by any man besides her own husband; the women sacrificed to her under the name of Bona Dea.  
 Senta, a cave on the borders of Dalmatia, into which if a little stone be thrown, it presently raises a storm.  
 Sententia, æ; f. Cic. [à *sentio*] a sentence, an opinion, judgment, a good and wise moral, saying, a strong line. \* Ex animi sententia, according to one's heart's wish. \* Sic sententia est, thus I design to do. \* In tantis positus sententiis, of whom so many different opinions pass.  
 Sententiola, æ; f. a little sentence.  
 Sententiosè; adv. with many sentences, sententiously.  
 Sententiosus, a, um; adj. sententious, full of sentences.  
 Sententiuncula, æ; f. a little or pretty sentence.  
 Senticetum, i; n. a place where brambles or thorns grow.  
 Senticofus, a, um; adj. full of briars and brambles.  
 Sentina, æ; f. [à *sentio*] a gutter, sink, jakes, an harbour or crew of base fellows.  
 † Sentino, are, to pump out water, to labour hard.  
 Sentinum, a town and river of Italy.  
 Sentinus Augur, a poet born at Rome, who wrote epigrams.  
 SEN-TIO, ū, ium, ire, [à *sentio*] to understand, perceive, feel. \* Sentire pro or ab aliquo, to be of his mind. \* Sentire graviter ab aliquo, to have an ill opinion of one. \* Idem sentio cum illo, I am of his judgment. \* Lignum cariem sentit, the wood grows rotten. \* Cibus non sentiunt, their viſuals do them no good. \* Sentire medicinam, to be better after one has taken physic.  
 SENTIS, is; m. or f. [Heb. *sench*, vel à *shanan* acuit] a bramble, briar, or thorn. \* Sentis canis, the sweet-briar tree.  
 Sentisco, ēre, to begin or come to perceive or feel.  
 Sentus, a, um; adj. [à *sentis*] rough, covered with pricking hairs, foul, filthy.  
 Senus, a city of Egypt, and a river in Ireland.  
 Senus, a, um; adj. of six.  
 Seorsim, } adv. [à *se* & *versum*]  
 Seorsum, } apart, asunder, severally.

rally. \* Seorsum à te sentio, I am not of your mind.  
 † Seorsus, a, um; parted, separated.  
 † Separ, aris; adj. divided.  
 Separabilis, e; adj. 3 art. separable, easily parted.  
 Sēparatè; } ius, iſſimè; adv. apart,  
 Separatim, } asunder, severally.  
 Sēparatio, onis; f. a separating.  
 Sēparator, ōris; m. } a separator.  
 Separatrix, icis; }  
 Sēparatus, a, um; separated.  
 Sēparatus, ūs; m. a separating.  
 Sēparo, are; act. to part, separate, distinguish.  
 † Sepatius, a, um; adj. of tallow.  
 † Sepedes, dum; pismires or emmets.  
 Sēpēlibilis, e; adj. 3 art. that may be buried or concealed.  
 SEP-EL-IO, ivi, ultum, ire; act. [à *sepio* vel Heb. *shaphel* humiliari] to bury, put into the ground, to overwhelm, overcome. \* Sepelire dolorem, to cover or put away sorrow.  
 SEPES, is; f. [à *σην* ovium septum, vel ab Heb. *savav* circumdedit] a hedge. \* Sepes viva, a quick-set-hedge. \* Sepes dentium, a row of teeth.  
 Sēpes, ēdis; adj. having six feet.  
 Sephorim, a city of Palestine.  
 SEPIA, æ; f. [à *σην*] the cuttle-fish, whose blood is as black as ink; also ink.  
 Sepios, a promontory of Macedonia.  
 Sepiculæ, arum; little hedges.  
 Sepimen, inis, } an hedge, an in-  
 Sepimentum, i; n. } closure. \* Sepimentum militare, a rampire.  
 Sepinum, a town of the Samnites.  
 Sepinatæ, the people of Sepinum.  
 Sēp-io, ivi, itum, & ū, tum, ire; act. [à *sepe*] to hedge, inclose, hem in, block up. \* Sepire se difficultate abrogationis, to defend itself against abolishment (of a law).  
 Sepiola, æ; f. a small cuttle-fish.  
 Sepium, a cuttle-bone, a hard part in the fishes back which the goldsmiths use.  
 Seplasia, æ; f. } a market in Ca-  
 Sepladium, ii; n. } pua, where the perfumers and druggers kept shops.  
 Seplasiarius, ii; m. a perfumer or druggist; also an effeminate person.  
 † Seplasiator, oris; m. a maker of sweet ointments.  
 Sēpōno, ōsui, ōsitum, ōnēre; act. to put aside, set apart, send away, to distinguish.  
 Sepontia Paramica, a city in Spain.  
 Sēpositio, onis; f. a laying aside.  
 Sēpōsitor, oris; m. a layer aside.  
 Sēpōsitus, a, um; put apart, severed.  
 SEPES, ēpis; m. [à *σην*] a little serpent making it putrefy wherever it bites, a blind worm.  
 Seps, ēpis; f. a hedge. See Sepes.  
 Septa, a city of Mauritania Tingitana.  
 Septa, orum; neut. places hedged or inclosed, a close or inclosure; also the cotes of sheep, and the Roman exchange, a dam to keep cut a river. \* Septa villa, the pales of a house.  
 Septangulus, a, um; adj. having seven corners.  
 SEPTEM, indec. [à *septem*] seven.  
 Septem fratres, seven mountains by Hercules.



Hercules's Pillars in Mauritania Tingitana.  
 Septem maria, certain lakes about Venico.  
 September, ris; m. the month September.  
 September, bris, } adj. of Séptem-  
 Septembris, bre, } ber. \* Septem-  
 bribus horis, in the season of Sep-  
 tember.  
 Septemdecim, indecl. seventeen.  
 Septemfluvius, a, um; flowing, or run-  
 ing in seven streams.  
 Septemgeminus, a, um; seven-fold.  
 Septempeda, a city of the Piceni.  
 Septempedalis, le; of seven foot.  
 Septemplex, icis; seven-fold.  
 † Septentrio, as Septentrio.  
 Septemvir, iri; m. one of the com-  
 mittee of seven, who had the charge  
 of the public religious festivals.  
 Septemviralis, le; adj. 3 art. of the  
 Septemviri.  
 Septemviratus, ūs; m. a committee of  
 seven, a dignity and office like that  
 of the electoral princes.  
 Septēnārius, a, um; containing seven.  
 Septenarius, ii; m. a verse of seven  
 feet.  
 Septendecem, indecl. seventeen.  
 Septennis, ne; adj. of seven years.  
 Septennium, ii; neut. [à septem &  
 annus] the space of seven years.  
 Septentrio, ōnis; m. [à septem &  
 trionis] the north, north-pole, or  
 north-wind. \* Septentrio minor,  
 the lesser bear. \* Septentriones,  
 the northern wain, or seven stars in  
 the north.  
 Septentrionalis, le; } adj. of the  
 Septentrionarius, a, um; } north.  
 Septēnus, a, um; seven, by sevens. \*  
 Septenæ noctæ, a seven-night.  
 † Septiceps, having seven heads.  
 Septicollis, le; adj. of seven hills, an  
 epithet of Rome.  
 Septicus, a, um; adj. putrefactive,  
 or corrosive, g.  
 Septies, adv. seven times.  
 Septifariā, adv. seven divers ways.  
 Septifarius, a, um; seven-fold.  
 Septifolium, ii; n. Plin. jet-foil, tor-  
 mentil.  
 Septiformis, e; adj. of seven shapes.  
 Septimana, æ; f. [à septem & mane]  
 a week.  
 Septimancæ, a city of Spain.  
 Septimānus, a, um; of seven, born  
 the seventh month.  
 Septimātrus, uum; f. the seventh day  
 after the ides of March.  
 Septimius, the name of several men.  
 † Septunons, ntis; of seven hills.  
 Septimontialis, e; adj. of the wake  
 or fair kept upon the seven hills.  
 Septimontium, a Roman feast, when  
 the seventh hill was added to the ci-  
 ty.  
 L. Septimulcius, the familiar friend  
 of Caius Gracchus; yet, for covet-  
 ousness of the promised reward, cut  
 off his head, and carried it on a pole  
 through the city.  
 Septimūm; adv. the seventh time.  
 Septimus, a, um; adj. the seventh.  
 † Septimus decimus; a, um; adj. the  
 seventeenth.  
 Septingenarius, ā, um; of seven hun-  
 dred.  
 † Septingēni, æ, a; seven hundred.  
 Septingentarius, a, um; adj. of seven  
 hundred.  
 Septingentēsimus, a, um; adj. the  
 seven hundredth.

Septingenti, æ, a; seven hundred.  
 Septingenties, seven hundred times.  
 † Septingentuplus, a, um; adj. seven  
 hundred fold.  
 Septizonium, a place in Rome built  
 by Severus, so called from the seven  
 pillars.  
 Septuagenarius, a, um; of seventy.  
 Septuagenus, a, um; adj. seventy.  
 Septuagesimus, a, um; adj. the se-  
 venties.  
 Septuagies, adv. seventy times.  
 Septuaginta, indecl. seventy.  
 † Septuannis, e; of seventy years.  
 Septum, i; neut. [à sepio] a close,  
 an inclosure, a sheep-fold, a park,  
 &c. \* Septum transversum, the  
 midriff.  
 Septumani, a people of Gallia Nar-  
 bonensis, so called from the seventh  
 legion quartered there.  
 Septuncialis, le; adj. of seven ounces  
 or parts.  
 Septunx, cis; f. [à septem & uncia]  
 a weight of seven ounces; also a  
 measure of seven parts of the sextar-  
 ius, seven glasses of wine.  
 † Septuosē, adv. obscurely, darkly.  
 † Septuofus, a, um; obscure, dark.  
 Septuplex, icis; adj. seven-fold.  
 Septuplus, a, um; seven times more.  
 Septus, a, um; part. of sepior, hedg-  
 ed in, inclosed, defended.  
 Septussis, se; adj. [à septem & as] of  
 seven pound weight.  
 Sepulchrālis, le; adj. a grave.  
 Sepulchrētum, i, n. a church-yard.  
 Sepulchrum, i, n. [à sepelio] a se-  
 pulchre or grave; also an epitaph,  
 and an old man.  
 Sepultūa, æ, f. Cic. a burying, in-  
 terring. \* Sepulturæ honos, a fu-  
 neral solemnity. \* Sepultura affi-  
 cere, to bury.  
 Sēpultus, a, um; part. of sepelior, bu-  
 ried, interred, drowned, destroyed,  
 \* Sepultus sum, I am undone. \* Se-  
 pultura fama, lost reputation.  
 † Sepum, i, neut. suet or tallow. See  
 Sebum.  
 Sēquaciter, adv. consequently.  
 † Sēquacitas, ātis, f. a following.  
 Sequam, a people of Gallia Belgica,  
 now called Burgundians.  
 Sequax, ācis; adj. [à sequor] easily  
 following, sticking to any thing, as  
 pitch. \* Sequaces capræ, the roe-  
 bucks, going in a track or herd. \* Se-  
 quaces lanæ, the wool drawn out  
 in spinning. \* Sequa hederæ, the  
 winding creeping ivy. \* Sequax ma-  
 teria, a subject easily to be handled or  
 treated of.  
 Sequax, acis, c. a follower.  
 Sēquēla, æ, f. a sequel, conclusion, con-  
 sequence; the people's answers in di-  
 vine service.  
 Sequentia, æ, f. a consequence; the  
 people's part in divine service.  
 Sequester, ra, rum, } adj. [à sequor]  
 Sequestris, tre, 3 art. } arbitrating.  
 \* Pax sequestra, a truce.  
 Sequester, tri, or tris, m. an um-  
 pire, or indifferent person between  
 two, a mediator, a jollifier, a bro-  
 ker.  
 † Sequestra, æ, f. a consequent.  
 Sequestrārius, a, um; adj. of arbi-  
 tration.  
 Sequestratio, ōnis, f. a sequestration,  
 or securing of goods for a debt.  
 Sequestrator, ōris, f. a sequestrator, he  
 that puts goods into another's hands  
 till his debt be paid.

Sequestratorium, ii, neut. a place of  
 store.  
 Sequestratus, a, um; P. & A. seque-  
 stratus, put aside, put to arbitration.  
 Sequestro, adv. by arbitration, apart.  
 Sequestro, are; act. to sequester, to  
 put to arbitration.  
 Sequestropositus, a, um, adj. put to  
 arbitration.  
 Sequestrum, i, neut. arbitration, the  
 arbitrement.  
 Sēquior, ius, gen. ōris; [à sequor]  
 ensuing, otherwise, worse.  
 Sequius, adv. otherwise.  
 SEQUOR, cutus sum, qui, [ἐκωμῶν]  
 to follow, to hearken unto, to endea-  
 vour, attain, to trust. \* Sequi con-  
 suetudinem, to go in the road of cu-  
 stom. \* Sequi sequentem, to go in  
 a ring or round. \* Sequi officium,  
 to do his duty. \* Sequi amicum,  
 to please a friend.  
 Sēquitor, ōris, m. a follower.  
 SERA, æ, f. [ab Heb. tzarar, liga-  
 vit, vel jagar, claudit] a lock, bar,  
 or bolt. \* Sera exemptilis, a pad-  
 lock.  
 Sera, a city of Serica.  
 Serabis, a river in Spain.  
 Seranus, ni, m. a surname of a noble-  
 man of Rome, who was chosen dicta-  
 tor whilst he was sowing or planting  
 his ground.  
 Seraphim, Heb. the highest order of an-  
 gels.  
 Seraphicus, a, um; adj. Erasm. sera-  
 phick, angelical.  
 Serapias, adis, f. the herb rag-wort,  
 fenny bones, g.  
 Serapio, onis, m. he wrote a description  
 of the world; and another who wrote  
 the interpretation of dreams.  
 Serapion, a bishop of Antioch under  
 Commodus; also a martyr of Alex-  
 andria under Decius; and several  
 others.  
 Sēāpis, a god of the Egyptians.  
 Sērārius, ii, m. a lock smith.  
 Sērarius, a, um; of whey.  
 Sēratus, a, um; locked.  
 Serbes, etis, a river of Mauritania  
 Cænariensis.  
 Serbi, a people about Moæotis.  
 Seren, a city of Arabia.  
 Serena, the wife of Stilico.  
 Serenator, oris; m. a title of Jupiter,  
 causing fair weather.  
 Sērenāus, a, um; appeased.  
 Sērenitas, atis; f. fairness of weather,  
 calmness; also grace or highness to a  
 king.  
 Sēreno, are; act. to make fair or clear.  
 \* Serenat ora, he looks merrily upon  
 it. \* Spem serenæ fronte, to ex-  
 press the hopes one has by a joyful  
 countenance.  
 Sērenum, i, n. fair weather.  
 SERENU, a, um; adj. Liv. [à ἡ-  
 πός, liccus, vel εἰρήνη pax] serene,  
 clear, fair, dry; without clouds or  
 rain, chill. \* Serena frons, a ch ar-  
 jul countenance.  
 Annæus Serenus, the captain of Nero's  
 guard, killed with eating mushrooms; a  
 great friend of Seneca's, who dedicated  
 his books De Tranquillitate to him.  
 Q. Serenus Sammonianus, he wrote  
 of the cure of diseases, and other  
 things in heroic verse.  
 Sēres, a people of Ethiopia, India, and  
 Asia, whose country is called Serica,  
 now Cathay.  
 Serecus, a, um; adj. of the Seres.  
 (6) U Sereico



Sēresco, ēre; to turn into whey (as milk.)

Sergeſtus, a ſeaman of Æneas's.

Sergia, a Roman trile.

Sergia, æ, f. [à Sergius] a kind of olive.

Sergiānus, a Roman conſul.

Serſius, ii, m. the name of four biſhops of Rome, and of other men.

Seria, a city of Spain.

SERIA, æ, f. [Heb. ſir olla] a ſmall uſſel, alſo a door-bar. \* Seria oleares, jars of oil.

Seria, orum, n. earneſt and weighty matters.

Seriatim, adv. in a row, in order.

Serica, æ, f. [à ſeres] a garment of ſilk.

Sericaria, æ, f. a ſilk-woman.

Sericarius textor, a ſilk-weaver.

Sericatus, a, um; adj. clouſed in ſilk.

Sericatum, i, n. an Arabian ſpice.

+ Sērico, are; to adorn with ſilk.

+ Sēricum, ci, n. [à ſeres] ſilk.

Sēricus, a, um; of ſilk, ſilken.

Sēries, ei; f. [à ſero, ui] an order, proceſs, a row, a race, ſucceſſion.

Serictas, atis, f. ſeriousneſs.

Sēriō, in earneſt, indeed.

Seriōla, æ, f. [à ſeria] a little jar or pot.

Serior, ius, gen. oris; adj. later.

Seriphium, ii; neut. marſh-worm-wood, g.

Sēriphus, an Egæan iſland, where the frogs are ſaid to be utterly dumb; whence the proverb, Seriphia rana.

+ Ser's, is, f. chicory or endive. g.

Seritas, atis, f. ſlowneſs.

Serius, a, um; adj. ſerious, earneſt, important, weighty.

SERMO, ōnis, m. Cic. [à ſero, vel ἔγω dico, vel ab ἑρμῆς Mercurius] a word or ſp. ech. \* Sermonem habere, to make a ſpeech. \* Sermonem cum aliquo conferre, to confer or diſcourſe with. \* Sermones inter ſe conferre, to tell ſtorics. \* Sermo ligatus or aſtrictus, poetry. \* Sermo ſolutus, proſe. \* Dare ſermonem alicui, to give a perſon an occaſion to ſpeak ill of one.

Sermōcinatio, ōnis, f. diſcourſe, talk.

Sermōcinator, ōris, m. } a diſcourſ-

Sermocinatrix, icis, f. } er, talker.

Sermocinor, ari, to ſpeak, talk, or diſpute with.

+ Sermōnor, ari, to ſpeak, to confer.

Sermunculus, i, m. a ſmall or light ſpeech.

Sermylius, a city of Macedonia.

Sēro, are, to lock or ſhut.

Serō, ius, iſſime; adv. late in the evening.

SERO, ſevi, ſātum, rēre; aēt. [σῆρῶ] to plant or ſow. \* Serere bella, to move ſedition or diſſention towards a war. \* Mihi iſtic nec ſeritur nec metitur, I have nothing to do with it. \* Serere laborem, to make work. \* Serere crimina in ſenatum, to blame the ſenate. \* Serere varios rumores, to ſpread abroad divers reports. \* Serere certamina levia, to ſkimmiſh. \* Serere cum aliquo colloquia, to commune with any one.

SERO, rui, ſertum, rēre; aēt. [ab ἑρπω νεόλο] to put to, approach, lay in order.

Sērōſus, a, um; adj. of whey. \* Lac ſerōſum, butter-milk.

Sērōtinus, a, um; adj. of the evening, late, lateward in the year, late ripe.

+ Serpedo, inis, f. a redneſs in the ſkin with wheals.

Serpens, ntis, m. or f. Lucian, a ſerpent, or any creeping vermin; alſo the ſhingles. \* Serpens regulus, a cockatrice.

Serpens, ntis, m. or f. graſs-plantain. \* Serpentaria major, dragon-wort.

Serpentigēna, æ, c. ingendered of a ſerpent.

Serpentiger, a, um; adj. bearing a ſerpent.

Serpentina, æ, f. the cock of a gun.

Serpentinus, a, um; adj. of a ſerpent.

+ Serpētūlus, i; m. a little ſerpent.

+ Serperafter, ri, n. a vile and miſchievous perſon.

Serperafter, neut. things faſſened to childrens legs to keep them ſtreight while they learn to go.

Serpigo, inis; f. a tetter or ring-worm.

SERPO, pſi, pēre; neut. [ἐρπω] to creep, to increaſe, dilate, or ſpread.

\* Serpunt plantæ, plants run along on the ground. \* Ad alios hæc reſſerpit, this thing belongs to others.

Serpillum, i, n. [ἐρπωλλαι] wild or creeping thyme.

SERRA, æ, f. [à ſono] a ſaw, a ſea fiſh in Pliny. \* Multos ferra medios diſſecuit, he ſawed many aſunder.

Serraculum, i, neut. the ſtearn of a ſhip; alſo a little ſaw.

Serrāgo, inis, f. ſaw-duſt.

Serrarius, ii, m. a ſawyer.

Serrata, } ſaw-wort.

Serratula, }

Serrātūra, æ, f. a ſawing.

Seriātus, a, um; adj. ſawed, ſnagged, or teeched like a ſaw.

Serropelis, a city of Cilicia.

Serreros, a people of Pannonia.

Serrheum, a promontory of Thrace, and a city of Samothrace.

Serri, a people near the Colchi.

Serro, are, to ſaw.

Serrula, æ, f. a hand-ſaw.

Serta, æ, f. a rope, line, a chaplet.

+ Serticulum, i, n. a ſwathe of graſs.

+ Serto' are, to crown with a garland.

Sertorius, one of Marius's faction, who, upon Sylla's coming to Rome, fled into Spain, and got into favour with that nation, and is ſaid to have taught them the Roman military diſcipline.

Sertula Campana, the herb' melilot, Italian clover.

Sertum, i, n. a garland of flowers, a noſegay.

Sertus, a, um; part. of ſertor, planted, ſet with flowers.

Serva, æ, f. a woman ſervant. See Servus.

Servabilis, le, adj. which may be kept.

Servaculum, i, n. a little harbour; alſo the helm of a ſhip.

Servans, ntis, } keeping di-

Servantiſſimus, a, um; } ligently, observing. \* Servantiſſimus æqui, a moſt upright perſon.

+ Servaſio, for Servavero.

Servatio, ōnis, f. a keeping.

Servator, ōris, m. } a keeper, pre-

Servatrix, icis, f. } ſerver.

Servatus, a, um; kept. \* Dii me ſervatum volunt, the gods are pleaſed I ſhould be preſerved.

Servia, æ; f. [à ſero] a chaplet of flowers.

+ Servibo, for ſerviam, I will ſerve.

Servilia, the mother of Marcus Brutus, an adultereſs of Julius Cæſar.

+ Servilicolæ, arum, c. ſervile and baſe people.

Servilis, le; adj. 3 art. of or like ſervants, vile, baſe.

Servititer, like a ſervant, ſlavishly.

Servilius, ii, m. the name of ſeveral men.

+ Servilla, æ, f. } the ſkirret-root.

Servillum, i, n. }

Servilla, orum, neut. a company of bondmen.

Servio, ire; n. [à ſervus] to ſerve, to take care or provide for. \* Ser-

uire temporis, to give way to the ſtate of affairs in the times. \* Ser-

uire divitiis, to take pains to get wealth. \* Servire valetudini, to have a great care of one's health.

\* Servitur [ab illis] folks ſerve.

Servitium, ii, n. ſervice. \* Servitia, ſervants.

Servitudo, inis, f. ſlavery.

Servitus, ūtis, f. ſervice, bondage.

Servius, the name of ſeveral Romans.

SERUM, i, neut. [ἐρρῶς] whey or butter-milk.

Sērum, i, neut. [à ſerus] the evening.

\* In ſerum trahere, to delay too long.

SERO, are; aēt. Cic. [ab ἑρῶω traho] to keep, preſerve, ſave, to recover, deliver. \* Servare fidem, to be as good as one's word. \* Servare modum, to uſe moderation.

\* Servaveris, take heed what you do. \* Pyrrhi ne connubia ſervas? art thou yet Pyrrhus's wife? Servare de cælo, to give notice of an unlucky token, viz. thunder, rain, &c. which ſtopped an enterpriſe in hand [of the ſoothſayers].

Serus, a river of India without Ganges.

SERUS, a, um; adj. Liv. [ἑρῶος] late, long a coming, at a long diſtance; alſo dry, ſad, doleful. \* Ser-

ri ſtudiorum, ſcholars that begin late, and account a little knowledge a great matter.

Servula, æ; f. a poor or little maid-ſervant.

Servulus, i, m. a little ſervant.

Servus, a, um; adj. Liv. bound to ſervice, enſlaved. \* Serva prædia, lands in villanage.

Servus, i, m. Cic. [à ſervo] a man-ſervant a ſlave. \* Servi frugi, uſeful ſervants. \* Servi ad pedes, lackeys. \* Servus libidinum, a knight of the induſtry.

Sefama, æ, f. } the ſeſame ſeed.

Sefamum, i, n. } an oily pulſe of India, g.

Sefaminus, a, um; adj. ſeaſoned with ſeſame.

+ Sefamium, ii, n. a cake made of ſeſame, virgin honey, and oil.

Sefamoides, is; f. the herb catch-fly, g.

Sefamum, a city of Paphlagonia

Sefarethus, a city of the Taulanti.

ui.

Sefato



Sefatæ, a people of Sinæ, of a short body and broad face.  
 Sescuncia; æ, f. [à sesqui & uncia] an ounce and a half.  
 Sescuncialis, le; of an ounce and half.  
 Sescunx, ncis, m. an ounce and half.  
 Sescuplum, i, neut. the whole and half so much more.  
 Sese. [of sui] himself, or themselves.  
 Sefeli, } hart-wort, g.  
 Sefelis, is, f. }  
 Sefindium, a city of India.  
 Sefostris, a king of Egypt.  
 Sesqui, indec. [qu. semis que] as much and the half more. \* Aut altero tanto, aut sesqui esse majorem, to be as big again. \* Sesqui prima hora est, it is half an hour past one.  
 Sequialter, a, um; adj. so much and half so much more.  
 Sesquiannona, æ; f. a soldier's pay and an half.  
 Sesquiannus, i, m. a year and half.  
 Sesquicularis, re; adj. containing a sick and a half.  
 Sesquicyathus, i, m. a cup and a half.  
 Sesquidies, ei, m. a day and a half.  
 † Sesquihæreticus, i, m. Erasm. a rank heretic.  
 Sesquihora, æ, f. an hour and half.  
 † Sesquiuggerum, i, n. an acre and a half.  
 Sesquilibra, æ, f. a pound and half.  
 Sesquimenfis, is; m. a month and half.  
 Sesquimodius, ii; m. a bushel and half.  
 Sesquiobolus, i, m. a half-penny farthing, or three farthings.  
 Sesquioctāvus, a, um; adj. an eighth part above the whole.  
 Sesquiopera, æ, f. a day's work and half.  
 Sesquiopus, eris, n. a work and half.  
 Sesquipæan, a measure of one pæan and a half.  
 Sesquipedalis, le; adj. } of a foot  
 Sesquipedaneus, a, um. } and half.  
 Sesquipies, edis, m. a foot and half.  
 Sesquiplaga, æ, f. a blow and half.  
 Sesquiplace, soldiers that have the whole allowance and half more.  
 Sesquipleus, icis, half so much again.  
 Sesquipius, a, um; more by half.  
 Sesquisenex, is, c. more than old.  
 Sesquiertius, a, um; adj. a third part more than the whole.  
 Sesquilyffes, a very crafty fellow.  
 Sesquiuncia, an ounce and half.  
 Sesquiuncialis, le; adj. 3 art. of an ounce and half.  
 Sessibulum, i, n. a bench, couch, a close stool.  
 Sessilis, le; adj. 3 art. sitting, or seeming to sit. \* Sessiles lactucæ, lettuces growing close to the earth.  
 Sessimonium, ii, n. a road-left for the images of the heathen gods.  
 Sessio, onis, f. a sitting, session; also a seat.  
 Sessitatio, onis, f. a sitting often.  
 Sessitator, oris, m. a frequent sitter.  
 Sessites, a river of Gallia Cisalpina.  
 Sessito, are; to sit often.  
 Sessor, oris, m. a sitter.  
 † Sessus, us, m. a sitting.  
 Sestertiolum, } i, m. a thin or clip-  
 Sestertiolum, } ped sesterce  
 Sestertium, a plate without Rome, whither their heads were thrown that were slain by the emperor's command.

Sestertium, ii, neut. a thousand Sestertii; also a veil, or loose kind of garment.  
 Sestertius, ii, m. [qu. semitertius] a sesterce, the quarter of a Roman denarius, or two asses and a half; about two-pence half-penny.  
 Sestercia aquæ, the city Aix in Provence.  
 Sestiana, a city of Mauritania Tingitana.  
 Sestimates, a people of Umbria.  
 Sestium, a city of the Oenotrii.  
 Sestius, the name of several Romans.  
 Sestus, a city on the Thracian shore, divided from Abydos, in Asia, by the Straights of Hellespont, made famous by the loves of Hero and Leander.  
 Sefurii, a people of Gallia Celtica.  
 Seta, the city of Rhesus, who bare Bythis unto Mars.  
 SETA, æ, f. [ab ἰσχυρὸν ἴστρον, vel à χείρῃ जुबा] the bristle of a hog, the hair of a horse's main or tail; also a fishing-line.  
 Sētāba sudaria, handkerchiefs of fine lawn or cambric; from  
 Sētābis, a city of Spain.  
 Sētāceus, a, um; of bristles. \* Cribrum setaceum, a coarse sieve.  
 Setacium, ii, n. a sieve.  
 Setæ, a people of India, very rich in silver.  
 Setæum, a small country of Magna Græcia; whence Petra Setæa.  
 † Setania, æ; f. a kind of medlar-trees.  
 Setanion, ii; n. a kind of onion, g.  
 Setanius, a, um; adj. of this year or spring. \* Setanius panis, fine bread, g.  
 Setantiorum portus, Winandermere in Lancashire.  
 Seteia, Dee-mouth, between England and Wales.  
 Setelcis, a city in Spain.  
 Setia, a city of Campania, famous for good wine; called from thence Setinum.  
 Setidava, a city of Germany.  
 Setiensis, a city of Africa-Propria.  
 Sētiger, a, um; having bristles.  
 Sētiger, ei, m. a boar.  
 Setinum vinum. See Setia.  
 Setoria, a city of Dalmatia.  
 Sētōsus, a, um; full of bristles, rough.  
 Setubia, a city of Spain.  
 Setula, a city of Germany.  
 Setūla, æ, f. a little bristle.  
 Setundum, a city of Ethiopia.  
 SEU, conj. [à five] or, either.  
 Sevates, a people of Noricum.  
 Sevectus, a, um; carried aside.  
 Seveho, xi, dum; to carry aside.  
 Severè, } severely, cruelly, stern-  
 Severiter, } ly.  
 Severia, Salisbury.  
 Severiani, Wiltshire-men.  
 Severiani, certain hereticks, who altogether abstained from marriage.  
 Severinus, a bishop of Rome, and other men.  
 Severitas, atis, f. } severity, cru-  
 Severitudo, inis, f. } elty, fow-  
 } ness. \* Severitatem commodare  
 peccatis, to punish sins severely.  
 † Sēvero, are; to separate, set apart.  
 Sēverus, the name of two Roman emperors; also a mountain in Italy.  
 SEVERUS, a, um; adj. [ἀνταρὸς,

σευρὸς à οὐρανῷ veneror] severe, cruel, rough, stern, sharp, tart, sour. \* Amnis severus, the sad river. \* Autor severus, a strict historian.  
 Sevinus, a lake in Lombardy.  
 Sēvir, iri, a captain of a regiment of horse.  
 Seunara, a city of Iberia in Asia.  
 Sevo, a mountain in Germany.  
 Sevo, are, to smear with tallow, or to make tallow candles. See Sevum.  
 Sēvocatio, onis, f. Liv. a calling aside, a retreating, revolting.  
 Sēvocator, oris, m. a caller aside.  
 Sēvoco, are; act. Liv. to call apart or aside, to call off or away, to withdraw from or revolt, to steal. \* Sevocare animum ab omni negotio, to refresh the mind.  
 Sēvōsus, a, um; adj. full of tallow, greasy, fat.  
 Scuri, } a people of Spain.  
 Scurbi, }  
 Sentōmalache, the herb spinage, g.  
 Sevum, i, neut. suet or tallow. See Sebum.  
 SEX, indec. [ἑξ] six, half a dozen.  
 Sex, a city of Spain.  
 Sexagenarius, a, um; of sixty, sixty years old.  
 Sexāgēni, æ, a; sixty, or threescore.  
 Sexāgēsimus, a, um; the sixtieth.  
 Sexagies, adv. sixty times.  
 Sexaginta, indec. sixty, threescore.  
 Sexana, a city of Thessaly.  
 Sexangulatus, } a, um; adj. six  
 Sexangulus, } cornered.  
 Sexatrus, uum; m. pl. 4 the sixth day after the ides of March.  
 Sexcentarius, a, um; adj. six hundred.  
 Sexcēni, } æ, a; adj. six hun-  
 Sexcenteni } dred.  
 Sexcentēsimus, a, um; adj. the sixth hundredth.  
 Sexcenti, æ, a; adj. pl. six hundred, a great many.  
 Sexcenties, adv. six hundred times.  
 † Sexcentoplagus, i, m. one that receives six hundred stripes.  
 † Sexcuplus, a, um; more by half.  
 Sexdecies, adv. sixteen times.  
 Sexdecim, indec. sixteen.  
 † Sexdēnus, a, um; adj. the sixteenth, or sixtieth.  
 Sexennālis, le; done every sixth year.  
 Sexennis, ne; adj. six years old.  
 Sexennium, ii, neut. the space of six years.  
 Sexies, adv. six times.  
 Sexignani, } a people of Aqu-  
 Sexagnani, } tūne.  
 Sexolite, a people by the Euxine sea.  
 Sexprimi, orum, six principal magistrates.  
 Sexsignani, orum, n. soldiers of the sixth legion, or of six ensigns.  
 Sextani, a people of France.  
 Sextans, ntis; a Roman coin worth an half-penny farthing, the sixth part of a pound, or any thing divided into twelve parts. \* Sextans agri, the six part of an acre.  
 Sextantarius, a, um; adj. of two ounces, inches, &c.  
 Sextarius, ii, m. a Roman pint.  
 Sextatio, a city of Gallia Narbonensis.  
 Sextiana pyra, [à sextus] very round pears.  
 Sextilis, is, the month August.  
 Sextilius, a Roman consul.  
 Sextius Caballus, a very great scuffer.  
 (6) U 2 Sextula,



**Sextūla**, æ; f. *four scruples, the sixth part of an ounce.*  
**Sextūm**, adv. *the sixth time.*  
**Sextūplex**, icis; adj. *six-fold.*  
**Sextūplus**, a, um; adj. *six times as much.*  
**Sextus**, i; m. *Plutarch's grandson, master to the emperor, Marcus Antoninus; and several other men.*  
**Sextus**, a, um; adj. *the sixth.* \* **Sextus casus**, the ablative case.  
**Sextus Sulpitius Galba**, the seventh emperor, who reigned seven months.  
**Sextūssis**, is; m. [ab as] *six pound-weight.*  
**SEXUS**, ūs; m. *in focus, vel ēis, habitus* a sex. \* **Virilis sexus** a male. \* **Sexum mentiri**, to disguise one's sex.  
**Sizeris**, a city about Mesopotamia.

## S ante I.

**SI**, conj. [ēi] *if, if so be, O that, when that, although for, whether! after that.* \* **Si tamen**, provided always that. \* **Si maximē velim**, what if I was so minded. \* **Si minus**, at least.  
**Sidæ**, seven islands in the British sea, on the coast of France.  
**Sæ**, a city of Armenia Major.  
**Siagus**, a city of Africa Propria.  
**Siala**, a city of Cappadocia.  
**Siambis**, the island Seyn or Sayn in the British sea.  
**Sianticum**, a city of Noricum.  
**Sira**, a city of Armenia Major.  
**Sibacena**, a country of Armenia Major.  
**Sibaræ**, a people of India.  
**Sinæ**, a people of India.  
**Sinda**, a city of Caria.  
**Sibea**, æ; f. *a bag of swine's flesh.*  
**Siberne**, a city of Magna Græcia.  
**Siberenus**, a, um; adj. of *Siberene*.  
**Sibi**, [dat. of sui] *to himself, or themselves.*  
**Sibilator**, oris; m. *a whistler.*  
**Sibilare**, are; to *whistle or hiss; also to whistle or hiss at.*  
**Sibilus**, a, um; adj. *whistling or hissing.*  
**SIBILUS**, i; m. [σίβηλος, à sono] *whistling or hissing.* \* **Sibilo explodere**, to hiss at one.  
**Sibimet**, at sibi, q. v.  
**Siboni**, a people bordering on the Suevi.  
**Sibora**, a city of Cappadocia.  
**Sibrus**, a river of Lycia.  
**Sibyllæ**, æ; f. *a sibyl, a heathen prophetess, whose there were ten, who, they say, prophesied of Christ.*  
**Sibyllinus**, a, um; of the *sibyls* p.  
**Sic**, adv. [ab ēis, vel Heb. ead. quomodo] *so, even so, thus.* \* **Sic demum**, and then at length.  
**SICA**, æ; f. [à seco] *a little poniard or dagger.*  
**Sicambri**, a people of Lower Germany, between Mosa and Rhenu.  
**Sicambria**, the country of the *Sicambri*.  
**Sicane**, a city of Iberia.  
**Sicanis**, a people of Spain.  
**Sicanus**, a, um; of *Sicily*.  
**Sicaria**, æ; f. *a dagger for assassins.*  
**Sicarius**, i; m. *a murderer, stabler.*  
**Sica**, a city of Africa.

**Sircenses**, the people of *Sicca*.  
**Siccaneus**, a, um; *naturally dry*.  
**Siccaneus**, s; *having no springs.*  
**Siccatio**, ōnis; f. *a drying.*  
**Siccatus**, a, um; *dried.*  
**Siccè**, adv. *drily, barrenly, closely, pitifully.*  
**Siccesco**, ère; *to grow dry.*  
**Siccificus**, a, um; adj. *drying.*  
**Siccine** ? *is it so?* \* **Siccine mihi gratia refertur**; *am I thus requited?*  
**Siccitas**, atis; f. *dryness, toughness.*  
**Siccitudo**, inis; f. *ness of constitution, a freedom from redundant humours in the body.* \* **Siccitas orationis**, the emptiness of an oration.  
**Sicco**, arc, *to dry, or make dry, to drink off, wipe off; also to exercise.*  
**Siccoculus**, a, um; adj. *having dry eyes, never crying.*  
**Sicculus**, a, um; adj. *somewhat dry.*  
**SICCUS**, a, um; adj. [σικκος, vel ab Heb. sikkah aridum] *dry, sober, withered, cold.* \* **In sicco**, on dry land.  
**Sicelica**, æ; f. *a kind of beet.* g.  
**Sicemus**, a city of Arabia.  
**Sicendus**, a lake in Thessaly whose frogs are dumb, but being carried to another place, they croak.  
**Sicenus**, an island by Crete.  
**SICERA**, æ; f. [Heb. shecar] *strong drink, cider, sherbet, any liquor apt to intoxicate.*  
**Sichæus**, the husband of Dido, and priest of Hercules; the richest of all the Phœnicians, slain for his wealth by Pygmalion, his wife's brother.  
**Sichæus**, a, um; adj. of *Sichæus*.  
**Sichum**, a city of Palestine, called also *Neapolis*.  
**Sicilagra**, æ; f. *a wild cucumber.*  
**Sicilico**, ère; *to cut again what was not well cut before.* See *Sicilio*.  
**Sicilia**, æ; f. *an island in the Tyrrhenian sea, called the store-house of the Roman empire.* Apuleius calls the people *Trilingues*, because they first spoke barbarously, then Greek, and afterwards Latin, but neither of them well; whence \* **Siciliciffitudo**, *to speak bad Greek.*  
**Sicilia**, æ; f. *a knife, razor.*  
**Sicilica**, a city of Africa Propria.  
**Sicilices**, the broad leads of javelins.  
**Sicilicula**, æ; f. *a child's bone-knife.*  
**Sicilicum**, **Sicilicus**, ci; the fourth part of an ounce, two drachms, half a shekel.  
**Sicimentum**, i; neut. *that which is cut twice.*  
**Sicilio**, ère; act. [à seco] *to cut again what was ill cut, to cut that which the mowers left.*  
**Sicilius Dentatus**, a stout warrior, called the Roman Achilles, who fought a hundred and twenty battles, had no scar behind, but forgave before, had eight golden crowns given him, and triumphed with the emperor nine times.  
**Sicinnium**, ii; n. [σικιννός] *a dancing by one who also jugs.*  
**Sicinnita**, æ; m. *a singer or dancer together.*  
**Sicinus**, an island in the Ægean sea.  
**SICLUS**, i; m. [Heb. shekel] *a shekel, about two shillings and sixpence.* \* **Siclus aureus**, about fifteen shillings.

**Sicobasilices**, a city of Armenia.  
**Sicobates**, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.  
**Sicoris**, a river in Spain.  
**Sicubi**, adv. [à siquis & ubi] *if in any place.*  
**Sicula**, æ; f. *a little pocket-dagger; also the white beet.*  
**Siculum mare**, the freight between Sicily and Italy, running one way into the Tuscan, and another into the Ionian sea.  
**Siculus**, a, um; adj. of *Sicilia*.  
**Sicum**, a city of Dalmatia.  
**Sicundè**, adv. *if from any place.*  
**Sicut**, adv. *as like as, as it were.*  
**Sicuti**, were.  
**Sicyon**, a city of Peloponnesus, the metropolis of Sicyonia.  
**Sicyonii**, the people of Sicyon, noted for effeminacy, especially in their shoes.  
**Sicyonius**, a, um; adj. of *Sicyon*.  
**Sida**, æ; f. *a city of Pamphylia.*  
**Side**, æ; f. *a city of Pamphylia.*  
**Sidetæ**, the people of *Side*.  
**Side**, es; f. *an orange, or orange-tree.* g.  
**Sidace**, a city of Lycia.  
**Sidese**, a city of Ionia.  
**Siden**, a lake of India, wherein all things sink.  
**Siders**, things sink.  
**Sidene**, a country of Cappadocia; also a city of Lycia.  
**Sideni**, a people of Germany; also a people of Sidene; also a people and city of Arabia Felix.  
**Sidenum**, a river of Sidene in Cappadocia.  
**Sideralis**, le; [à sidus] *of the stars.*  
**Sideratio**, ōnis; f. *a constellation; also a blasting in trees, a disease happening suddenly, planet struck, palsy, or apoplexy.*  
**Sideratus**, a, um; *blasted, stricken.*  
**Sidereus**, a, um; adj. *of or like the stars, lofty, exceeding tall, glistering.* \* **Siderca sedes**, the firmament.  
**Sideritis**, idis; f. *iron-wort.* \* **Sideritis achillæa**, milfoil, or yarrow, g.  
**Sideritis**, idis; f. *a load-stone.*  
**Siderites**, æ; m. *a load-stone.*  
**Sidero**, are, *to blast.*  
**Sidero**, are, *to be stricken with a malevolent planet, to be blasted.*  
**Siderosus**, a, um; adj. *full of stars; also planet stricken.*  
**Sidetani**, a people near Carthage in Africa.  
**Sidicinum**, a city of Campania.  
**Sidicinus**, a, um; of *Sidicinum*.  
**Sido**, sedi, sēdium, dēre; [à sedeo] *to sit down, to sink down, to light as birds on a tree.*  
**Sidon**, a city of Phœnicia, plentiful in fish.  
**Sidoneus**, a, um; adj. of *Sidon*.  
**Sidona**, a country of Pontus in Cappadocia.  
**Sidones**, a people of Thrace and Scythia.  
**Sidonia**, a city of Troas.  
**Sidones**, a people of Germany.  
**SIDUS**, ōris; n. Macrobi. [ab ætæ forma, vel Heb. jedher ordo] *a star, a constellation, a climate, honour and glory, a blasting.* \* **Sidus hyemis**, the winter season. \* **Sidera vertice tangere**, to think one's self in heaven.  
**Sidusa**, a city of Ionia.  
**Sidyina**, a city of Lycia.



† Siem, es, for sim, sis.  
 † Sienites, a kind of marble near Thebes.  
 Siga, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.  
 Sigala, a city of India, within Ganges.  
 Sigalion, an image among the Egyptians, seeming to command silence by having his fingers upon his lips, &c.  
 Sigamia, a river of Colchis.  
 Sigatha, a city of Libya.  
 Sige, a city of Troas.  
 Sigeus, } a, um; of Sige.  
 Sigeius, }  
 Sigillaria, a street in Rome where images were sold.  
 Sigillaris, re; adj. of a mark or token. \* Ars sigillaris, the art of imagery. \* Sera sigillaris, sealing-wax. \* Opera sigillaria, images.  
 † Sigillaritia, orum, little images.  
 † Sigillaritius annulus, a sealed ring.  
 † Sigillarius, a, um; of images. \* Terra sigillaria, potters clay.  
 Sigillatim, adv. particularly, one by one.  
 Sigillatio, ōnis; f. a sealing.  
 Sigillator, ōris; m. a sealer.  
 Sigillatus, a, um; sealed, wrought with images.  
 † Sigillolum, i; neut. a little seal or image.  
 Sigillo, are; act. to seal, set a mark upon, to imboss.  
 Sigillum, i; neut. [à signum] a seal, signet, a mark, a little image, a medal. \* Solomonis sigillum, knot-grass. Sigillum B. Mariæ, black briony.  
 Sigius, a mountain of Gallia Narbonensis.  
 Sig a, orum; n. [qu. sigilla vel singula] short notes or characters.  
 Sigla, arum, f. g. cyphers, brief notes.  
 Sigma, ātis, a table at which six may sit, &c.  
 Signaculum, i; n. the print of a seal.  
 Signanter; adv. remarkably, clearly.  
 † Signarius, ii; m. an ensign-bearer.  
 Signatō, distinctly, by a token.  
 Signatio, ōnis; f. a sealing or marking.  
 Signator, ōris; m. a sealer or witness.  
 Signatorius, a, um; adj. of or for sealing. \* Signatorius annulus, a sealed ring.  
 Signatura, æ; f. a sealing.  
 Signatus, a, um; adj. sealed, signed, coined.  
 Signia, a town in Italy, producing very harsh wine; also a mountain of Phrygia in Asia.  
 Significatio, ōre; to signify; also to make an image.  
 Signifer, a, um; adj. bearing signs.  
 Signifer, eris; m. [vir.] an ensign or standard-bearer. \* Signifer [circulus] the zodiac.  
 Signifex, icis; m. a statue-maker.  
 Significans, ntis; adj. significant, evident.  
 Significanter; adv. evidently, clearly.  
 Significantiā, æ; f. an advertisement.  
 Significatio, ōnis; f. a showing or declaring, a sign or token.  
 Significatus, a, um; significative.  
 Significator, ōris; m. a signifier.  
 Significatus, ōis; m. a signifying.  
 Significo, are; to signify, shew, advise.

Significus, ci; m. a a statuary.  
 Signinum opus, mortar used in the foundations of buildings, which becomes as hard as stone, beton.  
 Signinus, a, um; of Signia.  
 Significans, ntis, the zodiac.  
 Signo, are; to sign, seal, mark, to stamp or coin, to superscribe, to signify. \* Flumum signat limite, he marks out the bounds of his ground.  
 SIGNUM, i; n. [σημα] a sign or mark, a token, a watch-word, seal or signet, a badge of honour, an image, ensign, a prodigy. \* Signa supina, banners folded up in token of a discomfiture. \* Signa transferre, to become a turn-out. \* Signa notis, the stars. \* Tabulas signis consignare, to seal up letters.  
 Sigrius, } a haven of Lesbos.  
 Sigrium, }  
 Sigyni, a people of Scythia Europæa.  
 Sihor, the river Nilus.  
 † Sil, lis; n. oler.  
 Sila, a very great wood by the mount Apennine.  
 Silaceus, a, um, [à file] of yellow.  
 † Silago, inis, f. the herb crow-foot.  
 Silanus, the son-in-law of Claudius, who, when Octavia was taken from him and given to Nero, killed himself upon his wedding-day; also the son of Titus Manlius, who being cast off by his father, because he received money of the Macedonians, hang'd himself the next night.  
 Silanus, i; m. [Arab.] a conduit-pipe, a boat, an antick image.  
 Siliaris, a river dividing the Picentini from the Lucani; the leaves or twigs that fall into it, are said to turn into stone.  
 Silbium, a city of Phrygia Magna.  
 Silda, a city of Mauritania Tingitana.  
 Sile, is; n. the herb hart-wort. See Sefeli.  
 † Silefcio, onis; m. one as hard as flint.  
 Sileni, a people by the river Indus.  
 Silens, ntis; adj. silent, still, dead, not springing. \* Silens luna, the new moon. \* Silens cælum, calm weather. \* Silens rosa, an unblown rose-bud. \* Silentes vineæ, vines that do not yet sprout out. \* Umbrae silentes, the dead. \* Silentes anni, the five years Pythagoras's scholars were to be silent.  
 Silentiarius, ii; m. a secretary; also one that sees that good order be kept.  
 Silentiō; adv. silently, without noise, patiently.  
 Silentium, ii; n. silence, rest, no stir or business. \* Silentium noctis, the dead time of the night. \* Silentium est de ea re, there are no words about it. \* Silentio aliquid ferre, to bear any thing patiently.  
 Silenus, an historian who wrote of Sicily; also the myter or sofer-father of Bacchus, always riding on an ass.  
 SILEO, ōre, [σιγῶν, vel Heb. shalah quiete] to keep silent, hold one's peace, to be still, conceal, not to speak of. \* Silet æquor, the sea is calm.  
 Siler, eris; neut. [à salio] an offer, withy.

Silefco, ōre; to come to be still, or brought to silence.  
 Silesia, a country of Germany, subject to the crown of Bohemia.  
 Siletur, imp. silence is kept.  
 SILEX, icis; f. or m. [σάλαξ] a flint-stone. \* Stat tibi silex in corde, you have a heart of flint.  
 Silicatus, a, um; made of flint.  
 Siliceo, onis; m. one as hard as flint.  
 Silices, a people of Assyria.  
 Silicerna, æ; f. a kind of pudding, a large sausage.  
 Silicernium, ii; neut. [à silex & cœna] a funeral banquet; also an old man.  
 Silicernius, ii; m. a decrepid old man.  
 Siliceus, } a, um; adj. of a  
 Silicius, } flint.  
 Silicia, æ; f. the herb f. n. yugreek.  
 Silicula, æ; f. [à filiqua] a little husk.  
 Siliginarius, ii; m. a seller of fine wheat, a baker.  
 Siligineus, a, um; made of wheat. \* Panis siligineus, white bread.  
 SILIGO, inis; f. [ab Heb. sheleg nix] fine (small) wheat.  
 SILIQUA, æ; f. [σάλαρα, vel à σιλῶ, ligneus] th. husk, shell, cod of beans, pease, &c. also a carat, or sixth part of a scruple. \* Siliqua Græca, St. John's bread. \* Siliquæ, capers.  
 Siliquastrum, i; n. pepper-wort, or Spanish pepper.  
 Siliquor, ari; to be covered with a shell; also to be unshelled.  
 Siliquosus, a, um; adj. husky.  
 † Siliquus, i; m. four grains.  
 Silis, a river of Venice.  
 Silius Italicus, an excellent poet, born and bred at Rome, in favour with Domitian; he kept Virgil's birthday every year, and when he was seventy years old killed himself.  
 Silli, orum; n. scoffs, taunts, &c.  
 Sillographus, i; m. a writer of scoffs, &c.  
 Sillyos, a city of Ionia near Smyrna.  
 Silo, ōnis, } [σιλῶς] one with a flat  
 Silus, i; m. } nose, and turn'd up like a shoeing-horn; also a kind of stratagem or pit fall.  
 Silphii, a people of Libya.  
 Silphium, ii; n. the herb whence benzoin comes.  
 Silva, Sylvestris, as Sylva, &c.  
 Silvia, æ; f. a robin-red-breast.  
 Silura, an island in the British ocean, whose people (Solinus say.) refuse money, and barter commodities.  
 Silures, a people of South-Wales.  
 Silurum insule, the forlings on the West of England.  
 Silurns, i; m. a shad fish, &c.  
 Silus, i; m. a ramoth nose. See Silo.  
 Silyburn, i; n. Mary-thistle.  
 Silys, a river of Scythia Europæa.  
 Sima, æ; f. [à simus] an ornament in the upper fascia of an architect, having always its cavity above, constantly jutting over the corona or drip, like a wave ready to fall.  
 Simætheus, a city of Sicily.  
 Simæthus, a, um; of Simæthus.  
 Simana, a city of Bithynia.  
 Simbrivna, } a lake flowing into  
 Simbrivna, } Tyber.  
 Simena, a city of Lycia.



Simeni, a people of England in Hants-shire.

Simonis herba, wild mallows.

Simia, æ; f. [à simus] an ape, a foolish imitator.

Simichidas, a certain shepherd in Theocritus, said to be his father.

SIMILA, æ; f. [σεμίδαλις] fine wheat-flour.

Simalaceus panis, simnel-bread.

Similageus, a, um; of fine wheat-flour.

Similago, inis, fine flour.

Similamen, inis; n. a resemblance.

Similaris, re; of like nature.

SIMILIS, le; adj. ior, illimus, [εὐχρὸς vel à simul, vel Heb. šemel sim-lachrum] like.

Similiter; adv. likewise, after the same fashion. \* Similiter atque, just as, like as.

† Similitudinarius, ii; m. a speaking by similes.

Similitudo, inis; f. a similitude, likeness, resemblance.

Similo, are; to resemble, represent.

Simiolus, i; m. an apeling.

† Simitu, for Simul, together.

Simius, a, um; of or like an ape.

Simius, ii; m. [à simus] an ape.

Simias, a philosopher of Thebes; and others.

Simo, are, to make flat.

Simo, ōnis; m. having a flat nose. See Simus.

Simois, entis, a river of Troas.

Simon, the name of several men.

Simonia, æ; f. simony.

Simoniacus, a, um; simoniacal.

Simonides, a poet of Ceos, who is said to be the first inventor of the art of memory.

† Simositas, ātis; f. the flatness or crookedness of the nose.

Simplaris, re; 3 art. } adj. simple, }  
Simplarius, a, um; } single.

Simplex, icis; adj. [qu. sine plica] single or simple, uncompounded, downright, honest, plain.

Simplicitas, ātis; f. simpleness, singleness, plainness, simplicity.

Simpliciter, ius, iſimē; adv. plainly, singly, simply, without deceit.

Simplicius, a bishop of Rome, Anno Dom. 469.

Simplicius Cilix, a Greek interpreter of Aristotle, under Justin and Justinian.

Simplō; adv. simple, after one sort.

† Simplona, æ; f. a drinking gossip.

† Simplones, they that eat and drink together.

Simplus, a, um; single, unlined.

Simpulo, ōnis; m. he that waits on a bridegroom, a goodfellow.

SIMPLUM, li; neut. [σιφον, Heb. šaphel] a cup used in sacrifices, a straight-necked pitcher.

S I M U L; adv. [vel à similis] together, moreover, at once, so soon as.

Simulac, } adv. as soon as.

Simulatque, }

Simulachrum, i; n. an image or resemblance of a thing. \* Simulachri mania, phantoms.

Simulamen, inis; neut. a feigning, counterfeiting, a resemblance.

Simulatio, ōnis; f. a feigning, counterfeiting, deceiving.

Simulator, ōnis; m. } a feigner,

Simulatrix, icis; f. } counterfeiter.

Simulatus, a, um; counterfeited.

Simulo, are, [à similis] to counterfeit, resemble, to pretend. \* Simulo non sentire, I make as if I did not perceive.

Simultas, ātis; f. [à simulo] a covered hatred or grudge, heart-burning.

† Simulter, for similiter, alike.

† Simulto, are; to bear a grudge.

† Simultum, i; neut. a worm at the root of a beast's horn causing him to strike.

Simulus, an ancient poet.

Simulus, a, um; adj. having a little flat nose.

Simundi, the island called afterwards Taprobane.

SIMUS, a, um; adj. [σιμὸς] flat nosed.

Simylla, a city of India, called by the inhabitants Timula.

Simyra, a city of Phœnicia and Armenia Major.

Simyrus, a city of Syria.

SIN, conj. [à si & ne] but if, if not, or else. \* Sin minus, if not.

Sina, a city of Margiana; also a mountain of Arabia Petræa.

Sinaca, a city of Hyrcania.

Sinæ, a people of Asia beyond India, without Ganges, called now Chinesians.

Sinapatinga, a city of India within Ganges.

Sināpe, is, } [σίνημι] mustard.

Sināpi, indec. } \* Sinapis sce-

Sinapis, is; f. } rata, biting mu-

Sinapius, a, um; adj. of mustard.

Sinapismus, i; m. a salve made of mustard.

Sinaris, a river of India.

Sincar, a city of Media.

Sincerē; adv. sincerely, purely, ingenuously.

Sinceritas, ātis; f. sincerity, purity, soundness, uprightness.

Sinceriter; adv. sincerely, uprightly.

SINCERUS, a, um; adj. [qu. sine sera] sincere, pure, uncorrupt, without dissimulation, not so much as touched, without mixture.

SINCIPUT, ipitis; n. [à semi & caput] the forepart of the head; also a hog's face soufed.

Sinda, a city of Pisidia; also a city without Ganges.

Sindæ, three islands in the Eastern sea.

Sindeffus, a city of Caria.

Sindi, a people of Scythia Europæa.

Sindia, a city of Lycia.

Sindocanda, a city of Taprobane.

Sindon, ōnis, f. lawn, or fine linnen, g.

Sindonæi, a people of Thrace.

SINE, præp. abl. [ἀνέν] without, against, beside.

Sinera, a city of Phœnicia.

Singa, Pallas among the Phœnicians.

Singæ, a people of India.

Singara, a city of Arabia, near Edesa; also a mountain and city of Mesopotamia.

Singidava, a city of Dacia.

Singidorium, a city of Lower Pan-

nonia.

Singidunum, a city near Mysia.

Singilia, the city Antiquara in Spain, by the river Singlis.

Singilatim, adv. every piece by it self.

Singularis, re; adj. 3 art. singular, one,

excellent, particular, notable, passing good or bad. \* Singulari nequitia præditus, a notorious villain.

Singularitas, ātis; f. singularity, excellency.

Singulāriter; adv. singularly, passingly, only, in the singular number.

Singularius, a, um; adj. single, one. \* Singularii, those that write by characters.

Singulātum; adv. particularly, severally, one by one.

Singultim; adv. sobbingly, with yexing or hicketing.

SINGULTIO, ivi, ultum [αὐχὼν, à sono] to have the hicket, to sob.

Singulto, are, to yex, to be much troubled with the hicket, to utter with sobbings.

Singultus, ūs; m. the hicket, a sobbing or yexing; also the clucking of hens.

SINGULUS, a, um; adj. [ab Heb. segullah peculium] every one, severally, one by one. \* Singulis diebus, every day. \* Inter singula verba, at every word.

Singulæ, arum; f. [sc. literæ] single letters or characters.

Singya, a city of Pamphylia.

Sinis, a city of Armenia minor, by Euphrates; also a river of Magna Græcia.

SINISTER, ra, rum; adj. [ἀπὸ ἀσπερ] on the left hand; also prosperous and unhappy. \* Avi sinistra, with a promising sign. \* Fortuna sinistra, ill hap. \* Sinistra diligentia, ineffectual industry.

Sinisteritas, ātis; f. unhandiness, awkwardness, want of grace in doing any thing, cruelty.

Sinistrā; adv. on the left hand.

Sinistra, æ; f. the left hand. \* A sinistra, on the left hand.

Sinistrē; adv. unluckily, in ill part.

Sinistrorūm, toward the left hand.

Sinistrum, i; n. a rape.

Sinna, a city in Mesopotamia.

Sinnacha, a city of Mesopotamia, where Surena slew Crassus.

Sinnaus, a lake in Asia, infected with the worm-wood growing round it.

SINO, ivi, itum, [ἀνέν, ἐάν] to suffer, to permit. \* Sine modo, I let me hut, or permit me now.

Sinoc, a city in Sicily.

Sinon, the son of Sisyphus, a crafty Grecian, who went with Ulysses to the Trojan wars, and was made use of to deceive the Trojans, in the business of the horse.

Sinonia, an island in the Tyrrhene sea.

† Sinonia, } æ; f. a white glewif

† Sinophia, } matter in the joint,

where the chancing of gravel causes the gout.

Sinope, a city of Paphlagonia, the country of Mithridates and Diogenes; also one of the Amazons, and a famous harlot, who caused the proverb, Sinopiffare, to be lascivious.

Sinopicus, a, um; adj. of sinoper or ruddle.

Sinōpis, idis; f. sinoper, or ruddle-stone, g.

Sinfi, a people of Dacia.

Sinties, } Thracians who inhabited

Sintii, } Lemnos.

Sinu-



## S I R

## S I T

## S L A

Sinuamen, īnis; n. a turning or winding.  
 Sinuatio, onis; f. a turning and winding.  
 Sinuatus, a, um; adj. crooked, wrinkled, platted.  
 Sinuessā, a city of Campania.  
 Sinuessanus, a, um; of Sinuessā.  
 Sinunia, a city of Parthia.  
 SINUM, i; n. [ab Heb. *šintšeneth*, *urna*] a milk-vessel.  
 Sinuo, are, to turn or wind like a serpent, or as a river.  
 Sinuosē, adv. intricately.  
 + Sinuositas, ātis; f. intricately.  
 Sinuosus, a, um; adj. intricate, full of turnings and windings.  
 Sinus, i; m. a milk-vessel. See Sinum.  
 Sinus Magnus, a bay of India without Ganges, called Mar della China.  
 SINUS, us; m. [σείω quatio, vel Heb. *chetsen*, *vestimenti ora*] the bosom or lap, a fold lying inward, the bow of a net, a bay or gulf of the sea, the sail of a ship. \* Sinus oculorum, the corners of the eyes. \* In sinu gaudere, to laugh in one's sleeve. \* In sinu suo habere, to have it in one's power. \* Sinus ulceris, the cavities of an ulcer. \* In sinu urbis, in the heart of the city.  
 Sinzita, a city of Armenia Minor.  
 Sion, is; n. water-parsley, g.  
 Sionia, a city of Pontus.  
 SIPARIUM, īi; n. [σίφαρ@] a curtain used in stages.  
 Siphnos, an island in the Ægean sea, called also Merope.  
 Siphniī, the inhabitants of Siphnos.  
 Siphon, onis; m. a water-squirt or engine. See Siphon.  
 + Siphon, are, to sprinkle or scatter about.  
 + Sipo, broad.  
 Siphon, onis; m. a conduit-pipe. \* Siphones incendiarii, engines to quench fire, g.  
 Siphra, æ; f. [Arab.] a cypher, nothing.  
 Siphunculus, i; m. the cock in a conduit, a fofset, a pop-gun, &c.  
 Siphylis, the French pox, g.  
 Sippara, a city of India within Ganges.  
 Sippahā, a city of Mesopotamia.  
 Sipylum, a town of Magnesia, swal-  
 Sipylos, lowed up; also a mountain by the river Mæander.  
 Siquandō, adj. if at any time, although.  
 Siquidem, conj. if indeed, if but, although.  
 Siquis, a, od, or id, if any one. \* Siquis alius, as much as any. \* Siquo pacto potes, if by any means you can. \* Siquid habes, whoever thou art that hast.  
 Siraci, a people of Asia.  
 Siramnæ, a people of India within Ganges.  
 Sirangæ, a people of Libya Interior.  
 + Sirapa, æ; f. a syrup, or pickle of olives.  
 Sirbi, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.  
 Sirbonis, a lake in Palestine.  
 Siren, ēnis; f. a mermaid, g.  
 Siranes, young drone bees.  
 + Sirēnicus, a, um; adj. of or like  
 + Sirenus, a mermaid.  
 + Sirenites, a kind of marble.  
 Sirensfarum promontorium, a promontory of Lucania.

Sires, a people of Thrace.  
 Siriasis, is; f. a fault in trees, when by too much heat they are burnt and starved; also a hot running humour in childrens heads, g.  
 Siriasis, a city of Armenia Minor.  
 Sirion, mount Hermon in Palestine; also a city in Aquitain.  
 Siris, a river in Magna Græcia, and other places; also a name of Nilus.  
 Siritæ, a people of Magna Græcia, very luxurious.  
 Sirites, a Libyan, said to be the first inventor of piping.  
 Sirius, ii; m. the dog-star, g.  
 Sirmium, a city of Lower Pannonia.  
 Siros, a river of Bithynia.  
 + Sirpe, a weeding-hook.  
 Sirpea, æ; f. a mat or basket.  
 Sirpi, orum, flags, or wild rustles; also treatises hard to be understood. See Scirpus.  
 Sirrha, a city of Thrace.  
 Sirrhus, i, m. a vault under ground.  
 Sirus, to keep corn in, g.  
 Sirūpus, i; m. syrup. See Syrupus.  
 Sis, for si vis, if thou wilt.  
 Sifalo, a city of Spain.  
 Sifamnes, a judge beloved by Cambyfes, who nevertheless caused him to be flea'd for bribery, and his skin to be hung up before the judgment-seat.  
 + Sifalmum, as Sefamum.  
 + Sifara, æ; f. heath.  
 Sifaraca, a city in Spain.  
 Sifcia, a city of Lower Pannonia.  
 Sifenna, an ancient historian of Rome, the loss of whose works is to be lamented.  
 Siser, ēris; n. [σίσαρον] a parsnip; also the herb skirwort.  
 Sifigambes, the wife of Darius, very beautiful, and, being taken prisoner, was very civilly used by Alexander, who took care that no-body should abuse her.  
 Sifigylis, a great city near Celtica.  
 Sifolenses, a people of Italy.  
 + Sifon, onis, bastard stone-parsley.  
 SISTO, ſiti, ſtatum, ēre, [ἵστω] to stay or hinder, to support, stop in tumbling. \* Siste gradum, stop your course. \* Sistere se, to appear. \* Sistere aliquem judicio, to cite or summon one into the court. \* Sistere alvum, to stop a looseness. \* Sistere ruinas, to make up the breaches.  
 Sistratus, ſis; m. the playing on a cymbal.  
 Sistratus, a, um; holding a cymbal.  
 SISTRUM, i; n. [σῖστρον] a cymbal, a kettle-drum.  
 Sifymbrium, ii; n. spear-mint, balm-mint, mackarel-mint, garden-mint, water-mint, g.  
 Sisyphus, the son of Æolus, who, infesting Attica with his robberies, was slain by Theseus: In hell he is said to roll a stone up hill, which returns, and makes his labour endless.  
 Sisyphius, a, um; of Sisyphus.  
 + Sisyra, æ; a coarse coverlet.  
 Sisyra, part of Ephesus, from the Amazon Sisyra.  
 Sisyrrinchium, ii; n. the great onion, g.  
 Sitace, a city of Persia.  
 Sitalies, a king of Thrace.  
 Sitana, a city of Spain.  
 Sitanius, a, um; of wheat growing

in the space of three months, g.  
 Sitarchia, æ; f. the office of purveying, or providing corn and victuals, g.  
 Sitella, æ; f. [à situla] a little pail or bucket.  
 Sitheni, a people by the Red sea.  
 Sithon, the father of Pallene; also a mountain in Thrace.  
 Sithonia, part of Thrace; also Thrace itself.  
 Sithonius, a, um; of Sithonia.  
 Sitibundus, a, um; exceeding thirsty.  
 Siticen, īnis; c. [à situs, i. e. defunctus & cano] he that played on a pipe at funerals.  
 Siticula, æ; f. a little thirst.  
 Siticulōsus, a, um; adj. very thirsty, dry, barren.  
 Sitiens, ntis; adj. thirsty, dry. \* Hortus sitiens, a garden that wants watering. \* Luna siens, the moon in conjunction.  
 Sitioner; adv. with great desire and thirst.  
 Sit-io, ire; neut. [à sitis] to thirst, to have an eager desire after.  
 Sitiogagus, a river running through Carmania.  
 Sitipha, a colony of Mauritania Cæsariensis.  
 Sitiphis, a city of Mauritania Tingitana.  
 SITIS, is; f. Liv. [ab Heb. *shathath bibit*] thirst, desire of drink; also greediness. \* Sitis audiendi, a great desire to hear.  
 Sitor, oris; m. he that thirsts.  
 Sitomagus, Thetford in Norfolk.  
 Siton, a city of Thessaly.  
 Sitone, a city about Athos.  
 Sitones, a people of Scandinavia.  
 Sitones, æ; m. a purveyor of corn.  
 + Sitia, æ; f. a nut-jobber, (bird.)  
 Sittacene, a country in Asia.  
 Sittace, the metropolis of Sittacene.  
 Sitteberis, a city of India within Ganges.  
 Sittocates, a river of India.  
 Sittoba, æ; f. the covers or strings  
 Sittabus, i; m. to a book, g.  
 Situa, a city of Paphlagonia.  
 SITULA, æ; f. [à sitis] a pail or bucket to draw or carry water in; also a box out of which lots are to be drawn.  
 Situlus, i; the same as Situla.  
 SITUS, a, um; adj. [σάθις, vel ab Heb. *shuth*, posuit] placed, situated, builded, confining; also buried, forgotten, obscure.  
 Situs, a, um; [à sinor] suffered.  
 Situs, a, um; [à sino] a situation; also mouldiness, mustiness, filthiness, mo's upon vines. \* Situm sentire, to grow mouldy. \* Araneosus situs, a spider-web.  
 Siva, a city of Cilicia in Cappadocia.  
 Sivata, a city of Galatia.  
 Sive, conj. [of si and ve] whether, either, or if.  
 + Sivis, or siris, for siveris.  
 Sium, ii; n. water-parsley, g.  
 Siuphi, a city of Egypt.  
 Siur, a city of Africa Propria.  
 Sizata, a city of Syria, called also Larissa.

S ante L.

Slavi, a people of Germany.  
 Slavia, the country of the Slav-  
 Slavonia, vi.

Sleuicūm,



Slesuicum, the city Sleswick in Cimbrica Chersonesus.

## S ante M.

Smāragdinus, a, um; of emerald.  
Smaragdites, a mountain by Carchedon, where the emerald is found.  
Smāragdus, i; m. an emerald, a precious stone transparent green, g.  
Smaragdus, a mountain in Egypt by the gulph of Arabia.  
Smaris, idis; a small sea-fish, g.  
Smeclūcus, a, um; of a cleansing virtue, g.  
Smegma, ātis; n. a wash-ball, soap, or any thing to cleanse with, g.  
Smegmāticus, a, um; soapy, cleansing, g.  
Smegmatopola, æ; m. a seller of wash-balls, g.  
Smendis, a king of Egypt.  
Smenus, a river of Laconia.  
Smerdis, dis; m. the brother of Cambyses, who dreamt that he saw him sitting on his throne, and therefore commanded him to be put to death; also a king of Persia one of the Magi, who reigned seven months.  
Smila, a city of Thrace.  
Smilax, a beautiful maid in love with Crocus, and, being slighted, pined into a shrub of that name.  
Smilax, ācis; f. a yew-tree, g. \* Smilax aspera, prickly hind-weed. \* Smilax hortensis, a French bean. \* Smilax lavis, the great smooth white hind-weed, hedge-bells, rope-weed, withy-weed.  
Smilium, ii; neut. [ἀσμίαν scalper] a shoemaker's paring-knife; also a surgeon's lance.  
Sminthe, a city of Troy.  
Smintheus, an epithet of Apollo.  
Smiris, idis; f. a stone with which Smyris, they cut glass and burnish jewels, g.  
Smyrna, a city of Ionia, one of the seven churches of Asia.  
Smyrnæus, a, um; adj. of Smyrna, Symrnean. \* Smyrnæi mores, spoken of those who give themselves to pleasures, and commit not those things that become men.  
Smyrnia, æ; f. myrrh, g.  
Smyrnium, ii; neut. the herb Alexander, g.  
Smyrnium criticum, Land-Alexanders.

## S ante O.

S. O. for sine occasione.  
Soanus, a river of India.  
Soana, a river of Sarmatia in Asia.  
Soanda, a city of Armenia Minor, and Cappadocia.  
Soanes, a people of Caucasus.  
Sobala, a city of Caria.  
Sobhannus, a river of India without Gangēs.  
Sobias, a country of Parthia.  
SOBOLES, is; f. [ἀ sub & oleo] succession of children, offspring; also the young suckers.  
Sōbōleico ēre; to increase and multiply with young ones.  
Sobotale, a city of the Sabæi by the Red Sea, having sixty temples within the walls.  
Sobriē, adv. soberly, temperately, wisely.  
† Sobriēfactus, a, um; made sober.

Sobrietas, ātis; f. sobriety, modesty; also a low style of speech.  
Sobrina, æ; f. a sister's daughter, a cousin-german.  
Sobrinus, i; m. [ἀ foror] a sister's son, a cousin-german.  
SOBRIUS, a, um; adj. [σωφρων] sober, temperate, wise. \* Tu non es sobrius, you have no wit in you. \* Rura sobria, countries in which no wine is made.  
Sōbrius, a street in Rome so called because there was no tavern in it, or else because they sacrificed in it to Mercury with milk, and not wine.  
Soccatus, a, um; wearing socks or pumps.  
Soccūlus, i; m. a little sock or pump.  
SOCCUS, i; m. [ab Heb. facae text] a sock or pump; also a comedy.  
SOCER, i; m. [ἐξυπὸς] a father-in-law by marrying his daughter or son. \* Socer magnus, my wife's grand-father.  
Sochis, a king of Egypt who dedicated four obelisks to the sun at Heliopolis, of eight and forty cubits long.  
Socia, æ; f. a she-companion.  
Sociābilis, le; adj. sociable, keeping company with another, which may join together.  
Sociālis, le; adj. 3 art. belonging to allies or confederates.  
Socialitas, ātis; f. fellowship.  
Sociālitēr, adv. like companies, fellow-like.  
Sociātor, oris; m. } a joiner or co-  
Sociatrix, icis; f. } pler together.  
Sociatus, a, um; accompanied. \* Sociatus labor, a joint-labour.  
† Socienus, i; m. a companion.  
† Sociennus, i; m. a companion.  
Societas, ātis; f. society, fellowship, partnership.  
Socio, are; to join together, to confederate, bring into the same company. \* Domo aliquem sociare, to entertain one.  
Sociofraudus, i; a deceiver of his friend, a faithless companion.  
Socion, i; a Spanish Peripatetic philosopher.  
Sotio, i; to suffer.  
Socius, a, um; adj. of or like fellows or companions. \* Sermo socius, discourse together. \* Socia agmina credens inscius, mistaking our company to have been of his party.  
SOCIUS, ii; m. [ἀ sequor, vel Heb. jock appetivit] a companion, fellow, co-partner. \* Socii, allies.  
Socordia, æ; f. slothfulness, sluggishness, foolishness.  
Sorcorditēr, adv. sluggishly.  
Socors, dis; adj. [sine corde] slothful, sluggish, idle. \* Futuri socors, careless of what is to come.  
Socrātes, tis; m. a famous philosopher of Athens, called by the oracle the wisest man; also a painter, grammarian, and several others.  
Socratis insula, an island in the gulf of Arabia.  
Socrus, us; f. [ἀ socer] a mother-in-law, by marrying her son or daughter. \* Socrus magna, the wife's grand mother.  
Socus, a Trojan who wounded Ulysses, and was afterwards slain by him.  
SODALIS, is; c. [ἐταῖρος, vel ἀ sedeo] a companion, a fellow in

pleasure and pastime.  
Sodalitas, ātis; f. fellowship, familiarity, sodality, club.  
† Sodalitēr, adv. fellow-like.  
Sōdālitiūm, ii; n. a publick feasting, of the same tribe or company.  
Sōdālitiūs, a, um; sociable, friendly.  
Soderani, the people about Berlin and Brandenburg in Germany.  
Sodes, interj. [qu. si audes] if thou dare, I pray thee.  
Sodii, a people of Iberi.  
Sodoma, } the city Sodom, once the  
Sodomum, } greatest of Palestine, by the lake Asphelites.  
Sodraē, a people by the river Indus.  
Soducena, a country of Armenia Minor.  
Soeta, a city of Scythia without Imaus.  
Soganæ, a city of Gaulonitis.  
Sogdiana, a large country in Asia, between Scythia and Bactriana, through which the river Iaxarte runs into the Hyrcanian sea.  
Sogdii, } the people of Sogdiana.  
Sogdiani, } ana.  
Sogiunti, a people of the Alps.  
Sogocara, a city of Armenia Major.  
SOL, solis; m. Cic. [ἥλιος, vel ἀσπερ fulgor] the sun, sunshine, heat, [meton.] a day. \* A primo sole, just after, from, or ever since sun-rising. \* Sole novo, in the morning, or entrance of the summer. \* Dies solis, Sunday. \* Oculus solis, mother-wort. \* Soles, days. \* Sol hybernus, a short winter's day.  
Solābilis, le, that may be comforted.  
Solāmen, inis; n. comfort, ease, relief, help in trouble.  
Solana, a city of the Seres.  
Solandus, a, um; to be comforted.  
Solandæ, islands of Arabia Felix.  
Sōlānum, i; n. [ἀ sol vel fus] nightshade, or winter-cherry. \* Solanum lignosum, bitter-sweet.  
Solanus, one of Ovid's friends.  
Solaris, re; adj. solar, of the sun. \* Herba solaris, the marygold or heliotrope, turnsole. \* Radii solares, the sun-beams.  
Solarium, ii; n. [ἀ sol] a sun dial, a walk on the leads, a sunny walk in the city of Rome. \* Ad solarium versari, to walk upon a terrace.  
Solarium, ii; n. [of solum] ground-rent.  
Sōlātio, ōnis; f. a comforting.  
Solatiolum, i; n. a little ease.  
Solatium, ii; neut. solace, comfort, ease, help. \* Uti solatio, to be comforted.  
Sōlātor, ōris; m. } a comforter.  
Solatrix, icis; f. }  
† Solatium, i; n. a being sun burnt.  
Sōlātus, a, um; sun-burnt, or hurt by over-much heat of the sun, treakled or tanned in the sun; also junned.  
† Solbutrella, turnet or pimpernel.  
Solci, a city of Sardinia.  
Soldanella, æ; [ἀ solidus] bindweed.  
† Soldarius, } a soldier.  
† Soldatus, }  
† Soldum, for solidum, the whole.  
Soldurii, orum, [Gall. ant] sworn brethren, as those who neither give nor take quarter; also soldiers in pay.  
Sōlea, æ; [ἀ solum] the sole of a shoe, a horse shoe, the sole-fish, an instrument used in making of oil. \* Soleæ ligneæ, wooden pattens.  
Sōlea-



Solearius, ii; m. a maker of shoes, horse-shoes, or pattins.  
 Soleatus, a, um; shod, having shoes on.  
 † Solemnizo, æ; to solemnize, follow custom.  
 Sölen, önis; m. a muscle-fish.  
 Solenia, an island between Dalmatia and Istria.  
 Solenista, arum; fishers for muscles.  
 † Solennarium, ii; n. a quiver.  
 Solenne, is; n. } anniversary commemoration, solemnities.  
 Solennia, um; n. } \* Solenne funeris, the funeral pomp.  
 Solennis, c. [à solus & annus] solemn, accustomed, anniversary, ordinary, reverent. \* Solenne est, 'tis usual.  
 Solennitas, ätis; f. solemnity, the celebrating a yearly feast.  
 Solenniter; adv. solemnly.  
 Solens, ntis; accustomed, wonted, as one is wont.  
 Solenus, a river of India within Ganges.  
 SOLEO, solitus sum, and solui, ere, [à solum vel ab òla totus] to use, be wont, or accustomed.  
 Sölors, tis; adj. -ior, tissimus, [à solus & ars] diligent, wise, witty. \* Ad partes solers, well taught her lesson.  
 Sölertèr, adv. -ius, issimè; craftily, subtly, wittily.  
 Sölertia, æ; f. craftiness, industry, quickness of wit or scent, policy.  
 Solet, imp. it is wont.  
 Soletum, a city of Calabria.  
 † Sölia, æ; f. ox-tongue.  
 Solicitatio, önis; f. a soliciting, enticing.  
 Solicitator, oris; m. } an enticer.  
 Solicitatrix, icis; f. }  
 Solicite, adv. ius, issimè; carefully, pensively.  
 SOLICITO, are; aët. [à solum vel solus, i. e. totus & cito] to disquiet, trouble, to make careful, to provoke, to lie instantly upon, tempt. \* Solicitare pacem, to be earnest for peace. \* Solicitare animos militum, to draw off the soldiers' minds. \* Solicitare remis, to row. \* Solicitare foris, to try to open the door. \* Solicitare terram, ferro humum, to till the ground.  
 Solicitudo, inis; f. care, carking, pensiveness, trouble. \* Isthæc mihi res solitudini est, that thing vexes me.  
 Sölicitus, a, um; adj. solicitous, careful, pensive; also disquieting, or causing fears. \* Solicitum habere, to fill full of care, to perplex. \* Solicitus vicem alicujus, having a tender regard over any one.  
 Sölidago, inis; f. confound, cunfrey.  
 Sölidamen, inis; f. a soldering.  
 Solidarius, ii; m. a wholesale man.  
 Sölidatio, önis; f. a soldering.  
 Sölidator, öris; m. } a strengthner.  
 Solidatrix, icis; f. }  
 Sölidatus, a, um; strengthened.  
 Solidatus, i; m. a soldier in pay.  
 Solidè, adv. soundly, weightily.  
 Sölidetco, ere; to grow sound or whole, to close as a wound.  
 Solidipes, ödüs; whole-footed, not parting the hoof.  
 Söliditas, ätis; soundness, firmness, massiness.  
 Solido, are; to make sound or firm, to solder, to cement.  
 SOLIDUS, a, um; adj. [ab òla; to-

tus] sound, weighty, firm, hard, all of a piece, intire, full, whole. \* Solidum suum cuique solvere, to pay every one to a farthing. \* Solidus annus, a full year.  
 Solidus, i; m. [sc. nummus] a shilling.  
 Sölifer, a, um; adj. bearing the sun, as the zodiac. \* Solifera plaga, the torrid zone.  
 Soliferreum, ii; n. a dart made all of iron.  
 † Sölituga, æ; f. a horse-fly, which in the heat of summer stings most sharply.  
 Söligëna, æ; c. begotten of the sun.  
 Soliloquium, ii; n. to talk alone, or by one's self, a soliloquy.  
 † Soliloquus, a, um; adj. talking to one's self.  
 † Sölimanus, the twelfth emperor of the Turks.  
 Solimna, a city of India.  
 Solimnia, an Egean island.  
 Solimates, a people of Umbria.  
 † Sölinum, i; n. a meal made alone, without company.  
 Solinus, he wrote a collection of the memorable things in the world, and is called Pliny's ape.  
 † Solipèdes, um; whole-footed birds.  
 Solipuga, æ; f. [à sol & pugno] a venomous fly stinging much in the heat.  
 Solis fons, a fountain of the Troglo-dytæ, which is cold and sweet at noon, but warm and bitter at midnight.  
 Solis insula, an island in the Indian sea.  
 Solis Vallis, the city Saltwedel on the borders of Saxony.  
 Solis urbs, a city of Cælosyria and Egypt.  
 Solistimum, i; n. [à solum] an augury of chickens, when they picked so greedily, that the corn rebounded that fell from their bills.  
 † Solitaneus, a, um; solitary, single.  
 † Solitariè; adv. solitarily, alone.  
 Solitarius, a, um; solitary, alone.  
 Solitaurilia, um; n. the sacrificing of a bull, a ram, and a boar.  
 † Sölito, are; to use often.  
 † Solitudinarius, a, um; solitary.  
 Sölitudo, inis; f. a desert, solitaries, a place not inhabited. \* Solitudo ante ostium, no-body at the door. \* Solitudo hominis, the forsaking a person, one totally abandoned.  
 Sölitus, a, um; part. of soleo; accustomed, wonted, usual; also alone. \* Ex solito, as one is apt or wont to do. \* Solito tristior, more sad than usual.  
 Sölivagus, a, um; adj. wandering alone. \* Solivaga cognitio, knowledge kept to one's self.  
 Solium, ii; n. [à solum vel sedeo] a throne, a royal seat; also a bier or coffin, and a bowl or bath to wash in, and the lip of a cup, a bucking-tub.  
 Sollax, the river Tygris in Asia.  
 Sollicito, are; to trouble. See solcito.  
 † Sollus, a, um; whole.  
 † Solo, are; to make desolate, to dry in the sun.  
 Soloce, the city Seleucia.  
 Solæ, } a famous city of Cilicia.  
 Soli, }  
 Sölecismus, i; m. a solecism, a barbarous speech, an incongruous compo-

sure of speech.  
 Sölecisso, are; to speak barbarously.  
 Sölecophanes, whatsoever looks like a solecism.  
 Solæcum, i; n. a solecism.  
 Solæis, a city of Sicily.  
 Solæcentia, a promontory of Libya Interior.  
 Solomatis, a river falling into Ganges.  
 Solomon, as Salomon.  
 Sölon, önis; m. one of the seven wise men of Greece, who flourished at Athens when Tarquinius Priscus reigned at Rome; he was their law-giver, and regulated their years and months, and flying from the tyranny of Pisistratus, he travelled over many countries; also a city of the Allobroges.  
 SOLOR, ari; [à sol vel solus] to solace, comfort, cherish. \* Solari laborem, to ease one's weariness. \* Solari famem, to relieve one's hunger.  
 Solorius, a very high mountain dividing Hispania Tarraconensis from Bætica and Lusitania.  
 Solothurum, one of the most famous and ancient cities of Helvetia.  
 † Sölox, ocis; m. coarse wool or flocks.  
 Solpuga, æ; f. a horse fly. See solipuga.  
 Sölsæquium, ii; neut. a marigold or turnsol.  
 † Sölsæquius, a, um; adj. following or turning with the sun.  
 Sölstitialis, e; adj. of the solstice. \* Circulus solstitialis, the tropic of Cancer. \* Herba solstitialis, the one-day-plant. \* Morbus solstitialis, a calenture.  
 Solstitium, ii; n. [qu. solis statio] the summer or winter solstice, when the days are at longest or shortest; being put alone, it is commonly the summer solstice.  
 Sölubilis, e; adj. to be unloosed.  
 † Sölubilitas, ätis; f. looseness.  
 † Sölubilitèr; adv. loosely.  
 Soluentii, a people of Libya.  
 † Solvito, are; too unloose often.  
 SOLUM, i; neut. [ab Heb. salab calcavit] the ground, the soil or floor, the sole of a foot, or a shoe, the sea, the firmament, any foundation. \* Æquare solo, to lay waste. \* Solum fossæ, the bottom of a ditch. \* Vertere solum, to run one's country.  
 Sölum; adv. only, alone.  
 Solummodo; adv. only.  
 SOL-VO, vi, utum, vere; aët. [à òla] to loose, to release, to dissolve, to pay. \* Solvere navem, to put to sea or set sail. \* Solvere fidem, to break his promise. \* Non sum solvendo, I am not able to pay. \* Corpore solvere in venereim, to weaken the body by women. \* Solvere mentem, to distract one. \* Zonam solvere virginæam, to deflower. \* Solvere justa funeri, to keep a funeral, or perform funeral rites. \* Nec solvitur in somnos, nor can he lay his eyes to sleep.  
 SOLUS, a, um; gen. ius, dat. i; adj. irreg. [òla] alone, only, solitary, a-part. \* Ex solo loco, from some place a-part.  
 Solus, untis, } the city Solanto in Si-  
 Soluntum, } cily.  
 Sölutè; adv. loosely, diffidately.  
 (6) X Sölitilis,



Solutilis, e; easily loosed or undone.  
 Solutio, onis; f. a loosening, freeing, paying, weakness. \* Solutio linguæ, fluency of speech.  
 Solutor, oris; m. a prayer, discharger.  
 Solutus, a, um; P. & A. -ior, -issimus, [of solvor] loosed, released, calm; also dissolute, weakened. \* Oratio soluta, prole. \* Terra soluta, light mould. \* Risus solutus, giggling, immoderate laughter. \* Somno solutus, fast asleep, or broad awake. \* Solutum mare, the calm sea. \* Solutus legibus, whom the law can't take hold on. \* In solutum accipere, to take as his due.  
 Solyma, æ; } Jerusalem in Ju-  
 Solyma, orum; } dæa; also a city of Lycia.  
 Solymi, the people of Solyma.  
 Somaticus, a, um; of the body.  
 Somniator, oris; m. a dreamer.  
 † Somniculositas, atis; f. sleepiness.  
 Somniculosè, adv. dreamingly, sluggishly.  
 Somniculosus, a, um; adj. drowsy, sleepy; also causing sleep.  
 Somnifer, era, erum; adj. bringing one a sleep.  
 Somnificus, a, um; causing sleep.  
 † Somnificus, a, um; adj. driving away sleep.  
 Somnio, are; to dream, dally, trifle, to have vain imaginations. \* Somnari aliquem, to dream of any one.  
 Somnifusus, a, um; dreaming often.  
 Somnium, ii; n. [à somnus] a dream, a trifle. \* Uti somnis jucundissimis, to have pleasant dreams.  
 Somnolentus, a, um; adj. sleepy, given to sleep.  
 † Somnorinus, a, um; adj. of or in sleep or dreams.  
 † Somnifusus, a, um; adj. full of sleep.  
 SOMNUS, i; m. [ab uñyos] sleep, rest, quietness, night. \* Dare se somno, to take a nap. \* Perfundere somnos sanguine, to kill a person in his sleep.  
 Somnis, the Roman god of sleep.  
 Somona, a river of Gallia Belgica.  
 Somphos, a wild gourd.  
 Sonabilis, e; easily sounding, loud.  
 Sonans, tis; } sounding loud.  
 Sonax, acis; }  
 Sonchites, the greater hawk-weed.  
 Sonchus, i; m. sow-thistle.  
 Sondra, a people of India.  
 Sonipes, edis; m. a swift horse making a noise with his feet as he runs, a steed or courser.  
 † Sonito, are; to sound often.  
 Sonitus, us; m. a sound or noise.  
 Sonivius, }  
 Solivus, } a, um; sounding.  
 Sono, ul, itum, are; act. [à sono] to sound, make a noise, pronounce, to praise, to meem, to signify, sound like. \* Vox hominem sonat, 'tis the voice of a man. \* Idem sonant hæc verba, these words have the same signification.  
 † Sono, ere, to sound, &c.  
 Sonor, oris; m. a great sound.  
 Sonore; adv. loudly, shrilly.  
 Sonoritas, atis; f. loudness.  
 † Sonoro, are; to sound, to appear.  
 Sonorum, a, um; adv. loud, shrill, making a very great noise.  
 SONS, nis; adj. [Heb. apem, vel à giv. noceo] guilty, faulty, criminal. [Subst.] an offender.  
 Sontrates, a people of Gallia.

Sonticus, a, um; adj. wicked, evil, full of blame, hurtful. \* Causa sonica, a cause that will pass for efforts.  
 Sonus, a river falling into Ganges.  
 SONUS, i; m. Cic. [Heb. shamang, shōnges] a sound, a noise, a word, a note, tune. \* Sonus summus medius and imus, the treble, mean, and base.  
 Soparma, a city of India within Ganges.  
 Sopater, a philosopher of Apamia; and other men.  
 Sophenæus, an historian who wrote the expedition of Cyrus.  
 Sôphene, a country of Armenia, and the people of Sophenæ, where Tigris breaks out again, after it had run five and twenty miles under ground.  
 Sophi, a lad who got his living by keeping cattle, and afterwards came to be king of Persia.  
 Sophia, a city of Myria, and a woman's name.  
 Sophia, æ; f. wisdom. \* Sophia chirurgorum, flux-weed.  
 Sophisma, atis; m. a sophism, fallacious deceitful argument.  
 Sophista, æ; m. a sophist, fallacious logician, a vain philosopher.  
 Sophistica, æ; } an artful defence  
 Sophistica, es; f. } of a bad cause, sophistry.  
 Sophisticus, a, um; adj. deceitful.  
 † Sophistria, æ; f. a cunning girl, an insinuating girl.  
 Sôphocles, a tragical poet of Athens, called from the sweetness of his speech the Bee; whence comes  
 Sophocleus, a, um; lofty, grave.  
 Sophos! wisely, (an acclamation.)  
 Sôporon, a poet of Syracuse, whose writings Plato is said to have under his head when he died.  
 Sophron, onis; a temperate person.  
 Sophronia, a Roman matron and Christian, who, to avoid being ravished by Decius, took her husband's sword and slew herself.  
 Sophronistæ, Athenian magistrates like the Roman Censors, but were more in number, and of less authority.  
 Sophronisterium, ii; n. a bridewell, bedlam, or mad-house.  
 Sophronium, ii; n. a woman's name.  
 Sophrosyne, es; f. temperance, continence.  
 Sophtha, an island in the Persian gulf.  
 Sophus, i; m. a wise man.  
 Sopiana, a city of Lower Pannonia.  
 Sôp-io, ire; to bring a sleep. \* Somno sopire, to lull one asleep.  
 † Sôpitor, oris; m. he that lays a sleep.  
 Sôpitus, a, um; laid to sleep, stunned. \* Ignis sopitus, fire almost out.  
 SOPOR, oris; m. [Luce] a dead, sound, or sweet sleep.  
 Sôp-or-itus, a, um; adj. fast asleep, as-sented, soaked.  
 Sôporifer, a, um; adj. causing sleep.  
 Sôp-or-o, are; to cause or bring one a sleep, to lull or lay in a dead or deep sleep.  
 Sôporus, a, um; adj. bringing one a sleep.  
 Sora, a city in Italy.  
 Sorabi, a people of Germany.

Soractes, is; n. a mountain in He-  
 Soracte, is; truria, sacred to Apollo; also a mountain in Galatia.  
 Soractia, a city in Arabia Felix.  
 Soracum, i; n. [σώρακος] a basket for cloaths or books, &c.  
 Soraceus, the devil worshipped by the Indians.  
 † Soranum, i; n. Turkey-millet.  
 Soranus, a surname of Pluto; also a physician of Ephesus, who practised at Rome; and others.  
 SORB-EO, ui vel psi, ptum, ere; act. [σώρω] to sup, to bear or endure. \* Sorbere odia alicujus, to put up injuries. \* Sorbere animo, to swallow in imagination. \* Sorbet velligia cruor, the blood hides the print of his feet, conceals his flight.  
 Sorbetum, i; n. a place where service-trees grow.  
 † Sorbicula, æ; f. a little supping meat.  
 Sorbilis, e; adj. 3 art. easily supped. \* Ovum sorbile, a rear-egg.  
 Sorbillo, are; to sup, sup often and little. \* Sorbillantia suavia, wanton kisses.  
 Sorbillum, i; neut. a little supping, meat or broth.  
 Sorbiodunum, Salisbury in Wiltshire.  
 Sorbitio, onis; f. a supping up, a soup, spoon-meat.  
 Sorbitiuncula, æ; f. a little supping.  
 Sorbotæ, a people of Æthiopia, amongst whom some are said to be eight cubits high.  
 Sorbum, i; n. [à sorbeo] the service-fruit or berry.  
 Sorbus, i; f. the service-tree.  
 † Sorbecula, æ; f. a little filth.  
 Sord-eo, ere; to be filthy or sluttish, to be contemned.  
 SORDES, is; f. [à σαῖςω verro] filthiness, uncleanness, filthy avarice and niggardliness, the dregs of the people. \* In sordibus jacere, to mourn and grieve.  
 Sordesco, ere; n. to grow sluttish and filthy; also to become base and disesteemed.  
 Sordidatus, a, um; adj. sluttishly arrayed, ragged and torn.  
 Sordide, adv. filthily, niggardly.  
 Sordido, are; to make foul, to array sluttishly.  
 Sordidulus, a, um; adj. slovenly.  
 Sordidus, a, um; adj. filthy, unclean, dishonest, covetous, niggardly. \* Sordido loco natus, born of mean parentage. \* Sordida oratio, a slovenly speech.  
 † Sordiscum, sci; n. a green hide.  
 SOREX, icis; m. [Luce] a rat. \* Sorex suo indicio perit, he cannot fare well but he must cry roast-meat.  
 Sorpe, a river of Gallia Narbonensis.  
 Soricetum, i; n. a place where rats haunt.  
 Soricinus, a, um; adj. of a rat.  
 Soriculata vellis, a garment of changeable silks, or branched stuff.  
 † Soriculus, i; m. a little rat.  
 Soricellus, }  
 Soritæ, a people of India, which are said to live upon fish dried in the sun, and bread made thereof.  
 Sorites, æ; m. an argument made by accumulation of propositions.  
 Sorona, a city of Upper Pannonia.  
 Sirona, a wood in Arcadia.



**SOROR**, oris; f. [ab *ῥα* uxor, vel ab Heb. *sheer* caro, vel *shorer* umbilicus] a sister; also very like unto, or of the same kindred. \* Sorores arbores, trees very like to each other. **Sororcula**, æ; f. a little or young sister. **Sororians**, ntis; whose breasts begin to shew. **Sororicida**, æ; c. one that kills a sister. **Sorūrio**, are; } to begin to shew a **Sororior**, ari; } maid's breasts. **Sororius**, a, um; adj. of a sister. **SORS**, ortis; f. [ab *ῥος* terminus, vel *σῶρος* acervus] lot, fortune, chance, office or duty, an offspring, an oracle, the principal sum, for which use is taken, a portion. \* **Pari sorte**, in like sort. \* **Sors mortalis**, frail mortality. \* **Conjicere sortes** in hydriam, to cast lots, throw the dice into the ballot-box. \* **De sorte nunc venio** in dubium, I am in danger of losing the principal too. **Sorte**; adv. by chance happily. **Sorhyda**, a city of Babylonia. **Sorti**; adv. by lots. **Sortialis**, e; adj. of a lot. **Sortarius**, ii; m. a diviner by lots. **Sorticula**, æ; f. a little luck or fortune; also a valentine's scroll. + **Sortilegæ**, arum; fortune-tellers. **Sortilegium**, ii; n. sorcery, divining by lots. **Sortilegus**, i; m. a sooth-sayer or fortune-teller by casting of lots. **Sortior**, iri; dep. to cast or draw lots, to divide or choose by lots. \* **Sortiri remos**, to take the place of rowing by lot. **Sortitio**, onis; f. a casting or drawing of lots, a dividing or choosing by lots. **Sortitō**; adv. by lot, by nature or destiny. **Sortitor**, oris; m. a caster of lots. **Sortitus**, a, um; part. of sortior; casting lots, having gotten by lots; also given or divided by lots. **Sortitus**, ūs; m. a casting of lots. **Sofandra**, an island by Crete. **Sofias**, a wicked philosopher, who utterly deny'd providence. **Sosibius**, a grammarian of Laconia. **Sosicles**, a tragical poet of Syracuse; also a surname of Mænechmus in Plautus. **Soclerates**, an historian of Rhodes, who wrote of Crete; and others. **Sosigenes**, an astrologer who assisted Cæsar in regulating the calendar. **Sospater**, the name of several men. **Sospatra**, a very learned woman of Libya. **Sosippus**, an haven of Arabia Felix. **Sosirate**, a city of Susiana. **Sosius**, a governor of Syria. **Sōsi**, orum; m. the bookellers and stationers of Rome. **SOSPES**, itis; c. [σῶας, σῶς] safe, whole, sound; also giving health. **Sospita**, æ; f. she that saves or preserves; also a name of Juno. **Sospitalis**, e; adj. 3 art. delivering from danger, wholesome. + **Sospitas**, itis; f. safety, health. **Sospitator**, oris; m. a saviour. **Sospitatrix** dea, itis so called. **Sospito**, are; to save out of danger, to preserve, bless, and prosper. **Sosinati**, a people of Sardinia. **Sosius**, a river of Sicily.

**Sosteum**, a city of Egypt. **Sosthenes**, the twenty-sixth king of Macedonia; and several others. **Sosthenis**, a city of Macedonia. **Sostiaca**, a city of Dacia. **Sostratus Cnidius**, an architect, who built the famous watch-tower in Pharos, at the command of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus; and other men. **Sostrum**, i; n. a physician's fee, a reward for curing or saving one. **Sofextra**, a city of Gedrosia. **Sotades**, a very lascivious poet, who wrote Iambicks in the Indian dialect; also a comedian and a philosopher of Athens. **Sotadicus**, a, um; adj. of sotades; obscene, filthy. **Soter**, ēris; m. a saviour or deliverer, he that gives health. **Soteria**, orum; n. gifts offered to the gods after recovery from sickness, [sent from friends.] **Soteria**, æ; f. salvation; also Good-friday. **Soterichus**, a workman whose works were always plain and simple; hence the proverb, \* **Soterichi lecti**; also a poet under Dioclesian, and others. **Soteridas Epidaurius**, he wrote three books of music. **Soteropolis**, the city called also Pythia, where, Zonaras says, Constantine the Great was poisoned. **Sotira**, Juno so called of the ancients; also a city of the Arieni. **Sotirenus**, a, um; adj. of Sotira. **Sovenochalei**, a people of Sarmatia in Asia. **Soxatæ**, a people of Carmania in Asia. **Sozoa**, a city of Media. **Sozomenus**, he wrote a large volume of universal history. **Sozopetra**, a city of Syria. **Sozopolls**, a city of Pisidia; and other places. **Sozusa**, three cities; one in Phœnicia, another in Pisidia, and the other in Æthiopia.

## S ante A.

**Sp.** for spurius, spiritus, &c. **Spaco**, the nurse of young king Cyrus, signifying in the Medes language a dog. **Spada**, a town in Persia, where eunuchs were first made. **Spadicus**, a, um; a chestnut brown. **Spadix**, icis; m. a branch of dates, a musical instrument, and a light red colour. **Spādo**, ōnis; m. [σπαδων] a gelding, an eunuch; also the branch of a tree bearing no fruit. **Spadonicus**, a, um; gelded, barren. **Spagyricus**, a, um; adj. chymical. **Spagirus**, i; m. [ἀσπῆρα traho, & σπῆρα] a conglomerate of small stones. **Spalai**, a people of Sarmatia in Asia. **Spalatum**, a city of Dalmatia. **Spalethra**, a city of Thessaly. **Spamius**, a king of Egypt. **Spania**, a city of Egypt. **Spanus**, a, um; adj. [qu. Hispanus] brown, swarthy like a Spaniard. **Sparetus**, the seventeenth king of Assyria. **Sparganium**, ii; n. bur-weed. **Spargapitea**, the son of Tomyris, who, being taken by Cyrus, slew himself.

**SPAR-GO**, fi, sum, gēre; act. Cic. [σπαρῶ, vel ἀσπαρῶσσω discerpo] to sprinkle, to cast or spread abroad, to scatter liberally. \* **Spargere humum foliis**, to strewn the ground with leaves. \* **Spargere se** in brachia, to run up into branches. **Sparsim**; adv. scatteringly, here and there a little. **Spasio**, ōnis; f. a sprinkling, a scattering, a throwing of money, &c. among the people. **Spasior**, oris; m. a scatterer. **Sparsus**, a, um; part. of spargere; sprinkled, scattered, speckled; also adj. broad and wide. \* **Spasio ore**, wide-mouthed. **Sparta**, æ; f. a famous city of Peloponnesus, called also Lacedæmon; the people were noted for generosity, and abhorring all slavery and tyranny; hence the proverb, \* **Generosior Sparta**. They honoured old age; hence, \* **In sola Sparta expedit senescere**. \* **Spartam**, quam nactus es, orna, be diligent in the place and duty allotted for you. **Spartacus**, a famous Thracian fencer; also a city of Thrace, and a king of Bosphorus and Pontus. **Spartanus**, a, um; adj. of Sparta. **Spartarium**, ii; n. a place where broom grows. **Spartarius**, ii; m. a rope-seller. **Sparteoli**, orum; m. soldiers who watched the city for fear of fire. **Sparteus**, a, um; adj. of broom. **Spartiatæ**, the Spartans. **Spartolus**, a city of Macedonia. **Spartum**, i; neut. [σπάρτον] broom, Spanish broom, a broom or besom; also mat-weed. **Sparulus**, i; m. a kind of sea-fish. **Sparum**, i; n. } a brown-hill; also a **Sparus**, i; m. } sea-fish. **Spasmus**, i; m. the cramp. \* **Spasmus cynicus**, a cramp that draws the nostrils away. **Spasmodicus**, a, um; of the cramp. **Spasticus**, a, um; troubled with the cramp; also moved with wires. **Spātālium**, ii; n. [σπατάλην deliciæ] a woman's bracelet. **Spatalocinædus**, i; m. a wanton bar-dush. **Spātālor**, ari, [σπατάλω] to play the wanton. **Spatana**, an haven of Tabropane. **Spatha**, æ; f. a sword, a scimiter; also a palm-twig on which the dates hang. **Spāthaliū**, ii; n. a branch of dates; also a little sword, and a pendant for women. **Spātharius**, a, um; adj. of swords. \* **Spatharica fabrica**, a sword-cutter's shop. + **Spathatus**, a, um; armed with a sword. **Spathula**, æ; f. a little sword; also a slice to spread salve. **Spatiabundus**, a, um; adj. wandering much about. + **Spātlatio**, ōnis; f. a walking abroad. **Spātliator**, oris; m. a wanderer. **Spātliatus**, a, um; adj. having wandered abroad. **Spātior**, ari; to walk abroad, to wander, to spread, to discourse largely upon a thing. **Spātiosè**; adv. spaciouly, amply. \* **Spātiosè fuitat**, it spreads wide. **Spātiositas**, itis; f. largeness, breadth. (6) X 2 **Spātiosus**,



Spätiosus, a, um; adj. *spacious, ample, broad, wide.* \* Spätiosus taurus, a huge bull.

SPATIUM, ii; n. [σπάδιον, σπάδιον] *alleys to walk in, a space of place, or time, leisure, life, delay, highest, a race, a room, part, instant.* \* Spätium hominis, the tallness of man. \* Spätio relicto, at a small distance.

Spatula, æ; f. a *slice.* \* Spätula fœtida, *stinking gadwall.* See spathula.

Spatula, arum; f. the *shoulder-blade.*

+ Spätulatus, a, um; *having broad*

+ Spätulosus, } *shoulders.*

Spécialis, e; adj. *special, particular, proper.*

+ Spécialitas, ātis; f. *specialty.*

Spécialiter, } adv. *particularly, pro-*

Spécialim, } *perly.*

Spécies, ei; f. Cic. [à specio] *the*

*form, figure, or shape of a thing,*

*beauty, appearance, face, shew, colour, a kind; also spices or drugs.*

\* In speciem, *for a shew.* \* Prima specie, *at first sight.* \* Per

speciem bella querere, *under a colour to pick a quarrel.* \* In hu-

jusmodi specie, *in such a case.*

\* Celestari speciem perurgebat, *he*

*was earnest to have the garment dis-*

*patched.*

Spécificè; adv. *particularly.*

Spécifico, are; to *specify.*

Spécificus, a, um; adj. *special, par-*

*ticular, specific.*

Spé-illum, i; n. [à speculum] *a lit-*

*tle looking-glass; also a surgeon's*

*probe, a lancet.* \* Specillum au-

ricularum, *an ear-pick.* \* Specilla,

*a pair of spectacles.*

Spécimen, inis; n. *an essay, pat-*

*tern, proof, experiment, or trial.* \* Dare specimen sui, *to give a ma-*

*ster's see, or shew of one's work.* \* Nunc specimen specitur, *the proof*

*is to be seen.*

SPECIO, xi, ōum; [Heb. shakaph

שָׁקַף] *to see, advise, behold.*

Spéciosè, ius, iſimè; adv. *trimly,*

*gayly to see to, comely, lightly.*

+ Spéciositas, ātis; f. *comeliness.*

Spéciosus, a, um; adj. -ior, iſimus; *specious, fair, beautiful, handsome,*

*elegant, honourable.* \* Minus spe-

ciosa criminatio, *not so colourable*

*an accusation.*

+ Specito, are; to *look much upon.*

+ Specium, ii; n. *a surgeon's probe*

*to search the depth of wounds and*

*ulcers.*

Speciuncula, æ; f. *a little image,*

*beauty, &c.*

Spécūabilis, e; adj. *worthy, plain,*

*eminent, visible.*

Spécūabundus, a, um; *looking about.*

Spécūaculum, i; n. *a spectacle, public*

*or common sight; also the place*

*where any thing is seen.* \* Spécūa-

culum præbere, *to be exposed to*

*shew or sight.* \* Spécūaculum rota-

tionis, *the seeing of the wheel turn.*

Spécūamen, inis; n. *a trial or proof.*

+ Spécūamentum, i; neut. *a sight or*

*shew.*

Spécūatè, ius, iſimè; adv. *gayly, re-*

*markably, in the sight of all.*

Spécūatio, onis; f. *a looking, a be-*

*holding, a trial.*

Spécūativus, a, um; *contemplative.*

Spécūator, oris; m. } *a beholder and*

Spécūatrix, icis; f. } *gazer, a trier.*

Spécūatus, a, um; *approved, confi-*

*dered, well known and tried.*

Spécio, onis; f. *a beholding, a trial.*

Spécio, are, [à specio] *to behold, to*

*look upon, consider attentively, to*

*esteem.* \* Spécio ad omnes, *it con-*

*cerns all.* \* Huc spécio illud, *hi-*

*therto tends that.* \* Orientem, or

in orientem spécio, *it lies toward*

*the east.* \* Spécioavi semper, *I al-*

*ways had a care.* \* Spécioare ali-

quem ex sensu, *to consider a person*

*according to his estate.*

+ Spécior, oris; m. *a prover.*

Spéciorum, i; n. *a vision, a ghost, an*

*image or imagination, a spectre.*

Spécūla, æ; f. [à spes] *small hope.*

Spécūla, æ; f. [à specio] *a watch-*

*tower, a beacon, a light.*

+ Spécūlābilis, e; to *be discerned.*

+ Spécūlābundus, a, um; *diligently*

*beholding, espying.*

Spécūlāmen, inis; n. *sight.*

Spécūlar, i; n. *a window or case-*

Spécūlare, } *ment, a chaff or ising-*

*glass.*

Spécūlaris, re; [à specula & specu-

lum] *of a scone or looking-glass.*

\* Significatio specularis, *an inti-*

*mation of a spy.* \* Lapis specula-

ris, *ising-glass, &c.*

Spécūlārium, ii; n. *a window, case-*

*ment, or beacon.*

Spécūlārius, ii; m. *a glazier.*

Spécūlārius, a, um; *of or for looking.*

Spécūlātio, onis; f. } *an espying.*

Spécūlatus, ūs; m. }

Spécūlātivus, a, um; *contemplative.*

Spécūlātor, oris; m. *a watchman,*

*scout, or spy.*

Spécūlātorius, a, um; *adj. of or for*

*spying.* \* Ignis specularius, *a*

*beacon.* \* Navigium specularium,

*a ketch for discovery.*

Spécūlātrix, icis; *a watch-woman,*

*a spy.*

Spécūlōr, ari; to *spy, watch, or see a-*

*far off, to consider diligently.*

Spécūlūm, i; n. [à specio] *a looking-*

*glass, mirror.* \* Speculum vene-

ris, *the herb Venus's looking-glass.*

\* Speculo placere, *to love to look in*

*the glass.*

SPECUS, i or ūs; m. or f. [σῶς] *a*

*den, cave, or private place.*

+ Specus, oris; n. *a den.*

Speleum, ei; n. *a den or cave.*

Spelitæ, Apollo, Hercules, and Mer-

cury so called.

Spelta, æ; f. [Germ. spels] *a kind*

*of wheat in Italy, France, and*

*Flanders.*

SPELUNCA, æ; f. [σπηλὺν] *a cave*

*or den.*

Sperabilis, e; adj. 3 art. *to be hoped*

*or looked for.*

Sperchea, } *a promontory of Macedo-*

Sperchia, } *nja.*

Sperchius, *a river in Thessaly.*

+ Speres, is; f. *hope.*

Spergula, æ; f. *the herb wood-roof.*

See asperula.

Sperma, atis; neut. *seed, spawn, an*

*offspring.*

Spermatophagi, *a people in the ut-*

*most part of Egypt.*

Spernax, acis; *slighting, condemning,*

*a despoiler, dispraiser.*

SPERNO, revī, retum, ěre; act.

[Syr. pæsar, vel à separo] *to dis-*

*dain, despise, to separate.*

Spero, are; to *hope, trust; also to*

*expect or look for, to rejoice; also to*

*fear.*

Spes, a Roman goddess, whose tem-

ple was in the herb market.

Spes, ei; f. [ἐλπίς] *hope, expecta-*

*tion, fear, joy.* \* Spes anni, *corn*

*on the ground.* \* Spes nostra oc-

cidit, *our hope is miscarried.* \* Spem pretio emere, *to buy a pig in*

*a pork.* \* In spe esse, *to be hoped*

*for.*

Speusippus, *an Athenian philosopher,*

*Plato's nephew, who, some say,*

*killed himself; and others, that he*

*was eaten with lice.*

Speusticus, a, um; adj. *hasty.* \* Pa-

nis speusticus, *bread baked in haste,*

*a cake baked on the hearth.*

Sphæculus, i; m. *a rottenness or pe-*

*risbing of the bones.*

Sphæclismus, i; m. *an ulcerating in*

*the brain.*

SPHÆRA, æ; f. [σφαῖρα] *a globe*

*or bowl, any round thing.*

+ Sphærabilis, e; to *be made round.*

Sphæralis, e; adj. *like a globe.*

Sphæria, *an island of the Troezenii.*

Sphærica, æ; f. *a cake made of round*

*pieces.*

Sphæricus, a, um; adj. *spherical,*

*round, globular.*

Sphærista, æ; m. *a player at tennis.*

Sphæristerium, ii; n. *a tennis-court,*

*a bowling-green or alley, pigeon-*

*holes.*

Sphærita, æ; f. *as Sphærica.*

Sphæromachia, æ; f. *the play at ten-*

*nis or bowling.*

Sphærola, æ; f. *a little globe, a ball*

*or bowling stone.* \* Sphærolæ pre-

catoria, *beads.* \* Sphærola bom-

bardica, *a bullet.*

Sphagia, *an island of Peloponnesus.*

Sphagites, *a promontory of Scythia.*

Sphagitides, *two great veins on each*

*side of the throat.*

Sphæcia, Cyprus anciently so called;

also a city of Eubœa.

Sphærius, the 16th king of Assyria.

Sphincter, crī; m. *the round muscle*

*of the straight gut.*

Sphinx, ngis; f. *a kind of baboon, a*

*monster near Thebes, destroying all*

*that could not unfold her riddle;*

*but when Œdipus did it, she broke*

*her own neck.*

Sphingium, ii; n. *a monkey.*

Sphondilium, ii; n. *cow-parsnip.*

Sphragis, idis; f. *a green stone; also*

*a kind of the best vermillion.*

+ Sphragitides, *a drying plaster.*

SPICA, æ; f. [σπῆχυς] *an ear of*

*corn, a clove of garlick, and a*

*bright star on the left-hand of Virgo.*

\* Spacia giliffa, *saffron.* \* Spica

nardi, *lavender-spike.* \* Spica mu-

tica, *a barblest ear.*

Spicāta, æ; f. *water-spike.*

Spicatum, i; n. *spikenard, oil of*

*spike.*

Spicātus, a, um; adj. *eared, picked.*

Spiceus, a, um; *of the ears of corn.*

Spicifer, era, um; adj. *bearing or*

*having ears of corn.*

Spicilegium, ii; n. *gleaning of corn.*

\* Spicilegium facere, *to glean.*

Spicilegus, i; m. *a gleaner.*

Spico, are; to *put forth ears, to make*

*picket at the end.*

Spicula, æ; f. *a dart.*

Spiculæ, arum; f. *cracknels.*

Spiculator, oris; m. *a serjeant, an*

*halbert-man, a marshal, execu-*

*tioner.*

Spiculō, are; act. *to sharpen at the*

*point.*

+ Spiculator, ari; to *shoot or kill with*

*a dart.*



Spicūlum, i; n. a short spear or javelin, an arrow-head, a sling, a spade in cards, a bee's sting.

Spiculus, a Roman fencer, to whom they erected a statue.

† Spicus, } an ear of corn.

† Spicum, i, }

† Spilabra, æ; f. white-thorn.

† Spilumene, es; a fluttish woman.

Spina, a city of Insurbria, and other places.

SPINA, æ; f. [à spica, vel à σπῆν cuncus] a thorn, the back-bone, a sling, a difficulty, a rough or hard matter. \* Spina sacra, the rump.

\* Spina infectoria, buck-thorn. \*

Spina peregrina, globe-thistle.

Spinacia, æ; f. the herb spinage.

Spinālis, e; adj. 3 art. of the chine or back-bone.

Spinambri, a people of Greece.

Spinates, a king of Egypt.

† Spineolum, i; n. a floc.

Spineticum, one of the mouths of Padus.

Spinētum, i; n. a bush, hedge, or thicket of thorns.

Spineus, a, um; adj. made of thorns.

Spinifer, } a, um; adj. bearing

Spiniger, } thorns.

Spinigena, æ; c. bred of thorns.

† Spinivinetum, i; n. the gooseberry or barberry-tree.

† Spinōsitas, ātis; f. thorniness.

Spinōsus, a, um; adj. thorny, full of thorns, difficult, crabbed.

Spintharus, a famous architect at Corinth, who built the temple at Delphos.

Spinther, } ēris; n. a clasp, buckle,

Spinter, } bracelet.

Spinther, a Roman actor.

† Spintherulum, i; n. a little clasp.

† Spintriæ, arum; authors of new and unnatural lusts.

† Spinturnicium, ii; n. an ill-favoured woman.

Spinturnix, icis; f. [à ἐπινθήρ scintilla, & οὐρα avis] an unlucky bird foretelling misfortune.

Spinu, indecl. a floc-tree. See spinus.

Spinula, æ; f. a little thorn, a pin.

Spinularium, ii; n. a pin-case.

† Spinularius, ii; m. a pin-maker.

† Spinulenta, æ; f. prickliness.

Spinulentus, a, um; thorny.

Spinus, i; f. [à spina] a floc or bul-lace-tree.

Spinus, i; m. a finch or fiskin.

Spio, the name of a sea nymph.

Spionia, æ; f. a kind of vine.

Spira, a famous city in Germany, called also Nemetum.

Spira, æ; f. [C. πείρα] a circle, a chain, a cracknel, a ring of people, the round winding of a serpent, a coil of a rope, a hat-band; also the bo's of a cracknel, a pillar.

Spirābilis, e; adj. 3 art. whereby we breathe and live.

Spirāculum, i; n. a breathing-hole.

Spiræum, a promontory of Peloponnesus.

Spiræus, a, um; flexible, pliant.

Spirāmen, inis; f. a vent or breathing-hole. \* Spiramina naris, the nostrils.

Spirāmentum, i; neut. a pore, vent, issue, a breathing-place or time, the tunnel of a chimney.

Spirans, ntis; part. of spiro; breathing, panting. \* Signa spirantia, images to the life.

† Spiratio, ōnis; f. a breathing.

Spirator, ōris; m. a breather.

Spiridion, a mystical bishop of Cyprus, said to work many miracles.

Spirillum, i; n. [à spira] a goat's beard.

Spiritālis, } e; adj. 3 art. spiri-

Spiritualis, } tual, frighly, of the

spirit or soul. \* Aura spiritualis, the breath.

† Spirituālitās, ātis; f. spirituality.

Spiritualitēr; adv. spiritually.

† Spirituosus, a, um; full of spirits.

Spiritus, ūs; m. Cic. a spirit, the breath, life, soul, courage, bold-

ness; also the wind. \* Teter spir-itus, a stinking smell. \* Uno spi-ritu, in a breath. \* Otioium du-

cere spiritum, to live quietly. \* Spi-ritum gravem reddit tibia, the pipe makes a harsh sound. \* Ingentis

spiritus, of an undaunted magnani-mity.

SPIRO, are, [σπείρω, φυσάω] to breathe, to blow, to pant. \* Spi-rare ad tribunatum, greedily to de-

sire the tribuneship.

Spirula, æ; f. a little circle, the base of a pillar.

Spissamentum, i; n. a thickning or stuffing, the stopping or bung of a vessel.

Spissatio, ōnis; f. a thickning.

† Spissator, ōris; m. a thickner.

Spissatus, a, um; adj. thickened.

Spissē, ius; adv. thickly, slowly. \*

Spissē atque vix, with much ado.

Spissescō, ēre; to grow thick.

† Spissigradior, di; to go thick.

Spissigradus, a, um; adj. going thick or slowly.

Spissitas, ātis; } f. thicknes, gross-

Spissitudo, inis; } nest, clammine's.

Spisso, are; to thicken or make thick,

to strengthen. \* Spissat corpus aquilo, the north-wind stops the pores.

SPISSUS, a, um; adj. [à σπῆδης am-

plus, vel σπαθῆτος densatus] thick,

hard, clammy, gross, close together,

slow. \* Spissum opus, a tedious

work. \* Theatra spissa, theatres

throng'd with beholders.

Spithama, æ; f. a span.

Spithamæus, a, um; of a span.

SPLEN, ēnis; m. [σπλήν] the spleen or milt.

Splendens, ntis; shining, famous.

SPLEND-EO, ēre; n. [σπῆλξω, vel

σπληδός cinis ignitus] to glister, shine, be famous or beautiful.

Splendescō, ēre; n. to wax glistering or shining.

Splendidē; adv. brightly, clearly.

Splendidō, are; to make bright.

Splendidulus, a, um; adj. somewhat

brave and fine.

Splendidus, a, um; adj. shining, gli-

stering, bright, famous, beautiful, e-

loquent. \* Splendidum dicendi ge-

nus, a lofty style.

Splendor, ōris; m. light, bright-

ness, glistering, glory, honour. \*

Verborum splendor, the elegance of

words.

Splēnēticus, a, um; adj. troubled

with the spleen.

Splēniatus, a, um; adj. plaistered for

the spleen, patched.

Splēnicus, a, um; of the spleen.

Splēnium, ii; n. a long plaister for

the spleen; also any black patch;

also spleen-wort.

Splēnōsus, a, um; adj. full of spleen,

of a great spleen, spleenatic.

Spodium, ii; n. sooty dregs of dross in

melting of brass.

Spoletium, a city of Umbria.

Spoletanus, } a, um; adj. of Spole-

Spoletinus, } tium.

† Spolianus, i; m. he that receives

the spoil, or stolen goods.

Spoliarium, ii; n. a place where

robbery is committed; also a tyre-

ing-room to a stage; the place where

people undressed themselves before they

went into the bath.

Spoliatio, ōnis; f. a spoiling, rob-

bing.

Spollator, ōris; m. } a spoiler, rob-

Spoliatrix, icis; f. } ber.

† Spoliatorium, ii; the place where

spoils are taken or laid.

Spoliatus, a, um; part. of spolio;

robbed, deprived.

Spolio, are; act. to rob or spoil, be-

reave, disarm. \* Spoliare vitem

pampinis, to prune off the branches

from the vines.

SPOLIUM, ii; n. [σπῦλον] spoil,

booty, pillage, the skin of a beast.

\* Opima spolia, when one general

spoils another.

SPONDA, æ; f. [à σπένδω libo, vel

Heb. saphan textit] a bedsted, or

bed-side, that side where the man

lay.

Spondæus, } æi; m. a spondee, a foot

Spondeus, } of two long syllables.

Spondalium, } ii; n. an hymn used

Spondaulium, } in sacrifices.

Spondaulæ, arum; m. organ-players,

or waits.

SPON-DEO, di, fum, dēre; [à σπον-

δῆν spondus] to promise freely, to be

surety, or undertake for another's per-

formance, to engage, or assure the

truth of a thing, to betroth, to espouse.

Spondeum, ci; n. a vessel used in

sacrifices.

Spondiacus, a, um; of a spondee.

Spondialia; n. poems in spondaic or

trojaic verse.

Spondilis, is; f. a kind of servant.

Spondylium, ii; n. cow-parasit.

Spondylus, i; m. a joint in the back-

bone, the spondils; also brass coun-

ters. \* Spondylus ostreorum, the

flesh of oysters.

† Spongiator, ōris; m. he that gets

or uses sponges.

SPONGIA, æ; f. [σπῆγγς] a sponge;

also the root of sparage.

† Spongio, are; to wipe with a

sponge.

Spongiola, æ; f. a little sponge; also

a mushroom, and a spongy ball

growing in sweet-briar.

Spongiōsus, a, um; adj. spongy, like

a sponge.

Spongites, æ; m. a stone found in a

sponge, or like a sponge.

† Spons, subst. inuitat. in nom.

willingly, of one's own accord, of

one's self, or without any help.

Sponsa, æ; f. [à spondeo] a

bride.

Sponsalia, orum; n. the espousing or

betrothing before full marriage.

Sponsalis, e; adj. } of marriage,

Sponsalitus, a, um; } or a pro-

mise.

Sponsio, ōnis; f. a promise, or pro-

miting, a wager; also the stock in

cards. \* Sponsionem augere, to

vie.

Sponso, are; act. to betroth, contract.

Sponsor, ōris; m. Cic. a surety, he

that promises for another, he that be-

troths.

Spon-



Sponsum, i; neut. } a promising, a  
Sponsus, us; } betrothing, a  
wager.  
Sponsus, a, um; part. of spondeor,  
promised, betrothed.  
Sponsus, i; m. a bridegroom, a spouse,  
also a suitor.  
Spontalis, e; willing, voluntary.  
Spontaneus, a, um; adj. free, of one's  
self.  
Sponte, f. abl. [ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ] of one's  
self. \* Sponte meâ, of my own  
accord, or my own free-will. \* Ar-  
bor suæ spontis, growing natu-  
rally.  
Spontè, adv. willingly, of one's own  
accord, choice, freely.  
Sporades, certain islands of Carpa-  
thia scattered up and down.  
Sporta, æ; f. [σπορτίς] a basket or  
pannier.  
+ Sportarius, a, um; of a basket.  
Sportella, æ; f. a little basket.  
+ Sportellarius, ii; m. a basket-  
bearer.  
Sportula, æ; f. Juv. a little basket;  
also an alms, meat or money given  
to the poor, a lawyer's fee, a gra-  
tuity.  
Sporus, a young man whom Nero en-  
deavoured to turn into a woman,  
calling him Sabina and Poppæa.  
Spretio, ònis; f. a despising, slight-  
ing, &c.  
Spretor, oris; m. a despiser, slight-  
er.  
Spretus, a, um; part. of spernor, de-  
spised, disdaind.  
Spuma, æ; f. [ἀ σπῦμα] foam, froth,  
or scum; also soap. \* Agere spu-  
mas, to foam.  
Spumabundus, a, um; adj. foaming  
much.  
+ Spumatio, ònis; f. a foaming, or  
taking off the foam.  
Spumatorium, ii; n. a scummer.  
Spumatus, us; m. a foaming, or cast-  
ing off foam.  
Spumatus, a, um; formed, smeared  
with foam.  
Spumescere, are, to grow foamy.  
Spumeus, a, um; adj. foamy, or full  
of foam. \* Spumeus color, a white  
colour like foam.  
Spumidus, a, um; foamy, frothy.  
Spumifer, } a, um; casting out  
Spumiger, } foam or froth.  
Spumo, are; to foam or froth.  
Spumolus, a, um; adj. full of foam,  
froth, or scum.  
Spuo, ui, utum, ère, [σπύω, ἀ σπύω]  
to spit, spit upon.  
+ Spurcamen, inis; n. filthiness.  
Spurcè; adv. uncleanly, filthy, dir-  
tily, bloodily. \* Spurcè in aliquem  
dicere, to bespatter a person.  
Spurcidicus, a, um; adj. speaking fil-  
thily or dishonestly.  
Spurcificus, a, um; adj. doing any  
filthy or dishonest thing.  
Spurcitia, æ; } f. filthiness, un-  
Spurcitia, ei, } cleanliness. \* Spur-  
citia suum, swine's dung.  
Spurco, are, to defile, make filthy.  
Spurcus, a, um; [Πυρρῶς] fil-  
thy, dishonest, unclean, bloody,  
barren. \* Jactari tempestate spur-  
cissimâ, to be tossed with a most ve-  
hement and rough tempest. \* Spur-  
cum vinum, wine mixed with  
water.  
Spurius, a, um; adj. [ἀ σπῦρς se-  
men] spurious, counterfeit, suppo-  
sitious, base-born.

Spurius, ii; m. a bastard; also the  
name of several men.  
Spütamen, inis; n. spittle.  
Sputatilis, a, um; to be spit at.  
Sputator, oris; m. a frequent spit-  
ter.  
Spüto, are, to spit often.  
Sputum, i; n. spittle.  
Sputus, us; m. a spitting.

## S ante Q.

Squalens, tis, filthy, debauched. \* Tu-  
nica auro squalens, a coat of mail  
with golden scales. \* Squalentia  
tela venenis, envenomed arrows.  
Squalentia, æ; f. filthiness.  
Squal-eo, ère; neut. ἀσχαλέω, vel ab  
ἀσχαλέω doleo] to be filthy, fil-  
thy, or out of fashion for want of  
dressing; to be in mourning or full  
of weeds.  
Squalidè; adv. filthily, unhandsome-  
ly.  
Squaliditas, atis, f. filthiness.  
Squalidus, } a, um; adj. filthy, foul,  
Squalidus, } flutty, lean, unplea-  
sant, rough.  
Squalor, oris; m. Ovid. fluttyness,  
filthiness, deformity, a mourning  
condition.  
Squalus, i; m. [qu. squalidus] a ray  
or skate.  
+ Squalus, a, um; filthy, foul.  
Squama, æ; f. [ἀ σκάβα] the scale  
of a fish or beast, the little plates  
in a coat of mail. \* Squama in  
oculis, the cataract.  
Squamatum; adv. like scales.  
Squamatus, a, um; adj. scaly.  
Squamæ, arum; f. the seams of the  
skull about the ears.  
+ Squamesco, ère; to scale.  
Squameus, a, um; adj. scaly.  
Squamiger, a, um; having scales.  
+ Squamo, are, to scale or bark.  
Squamosus, a, um; adj. full of scales.  
\* Squamosum pecus, fish.  
+ Squarra, æ; f. scurfiness, rough-  
ness.  
Squarrosus, a, um; scurfy, rough.  
Squatina, æ; f. [ἀ σκῆνα vel squa-  
lor] a skate, thornback, (fish.)  
Squatus, i; m. a skate, (fish.)  
Squilla, æ; f. [σκιλλα] a sea leek.  
\* Squilla gibba, a shrimp or prawn.  
Squinanthus, i; m. [σκινανθος] the  
squinant or sweet-rush.  
+ Squinantia, æ; f. the squinancy.

## S ante T.

St! interject. [ἀ sono, vel ab Heb.  
shathak siluit] St! be quiet, peace.  
Stabiaz, a city of Campania.  
Stabilimen, inis, } n. a stabilising  
Stabilimentum, i. } or strengthen-  
ing, a stay or prop.  
Stabil-io, ire; act. to strengthen,  
make stable or steadfast.  
Stabilis, e; adj. [ἀ σῆτο] stable, firm,  
sure. \* Mala stabilia, firm apples,  
not windfalls.  
Stabilitas, atis; f. steadfastness, firm-  
ness, stability.  
Stabilans, tis, abiding, resting.  
Stabulariæ mulieres, women that keep  
viqualling houses.  
Stabularius, ii; m. an ofler, or inn-  
keeper, a keeper of cattle in stalls.  
Stabulatio, ònis; f. a stabling or stall-  
ing of beasts, a place for folding of  
cattle.

Stabulo, are; act. to put into a stable;  
also to stand in a stable.  
Stabulor, ari; pass. to be set up into  
a stable.  
Stabulum, i; n. [ἀ σῆτο] a stable, stall,  
a cattle-house; also a place of re-  
fuge, a resting-place, hive, or honey-  
comb; also sews. \* Stabula avia,  
birds-nests.  
Stachir, a river of Libya interior.  
Stachys, yos; m. wild corn, base-here-  
hound.  
Stacte, ès; f. the juice or oil that  
sweats out of cinnamon or myrrh,  
being lanced.  
Stacteus, a, um; of the oil of myrrh.  
Stadia, an ancient name of Rhodes.  
Stadiälis, e; adj. of a furlong.  
Stadiodromus, i; m. a race, or  
racer.  
+ Stadiolum, i; n. a little race.  
Stadisis, a town in Æthiopia, where  
Nilus falls with such noise, that he  
makes the inhabitants deaf.  
Stadium, ii; n. [σῆδον] a race for  
men or horses, a furlong.  
Stagira, } a town in Macedonia,  
Stantyrä, } the country of Aristotle,  
called from thence Stagiritä.  
Stagnans, tis, standing still.  
Stagno, are; neut. Liv. to stand as  
water in a pond, not to flow. \* A-  
gri stagnant, or stagnantur, the  
grounds stand with water. \* Ty-  
beris plana urbis stagnaverat, Ty-  
ber had drowned the low places of  
the city.  
Stagnum, i; n. [ἀ σῆτο] a pond, pool,  
or standing-water; also the sea or  
ocean.  
Stagonias, frankincense suffered to issue  
forth to the full.  
Stalagmium, ii; n. an ear-ring.  
Stalagmus, i; m. the purest snow-  
makers black; also an ear-ring  
hanging like a drop of water.  
Staliochanus, an haven of Gallia  
Narbonensis.  
Stämen, inis; n. [ἀ σῆτο] cloth in the  
loom or frame, thread or yarn,  
threads about herbs, the grain of  
wood, a string (in music.)  
Stamena, a city of the Chalybes.  
+ Stamina, um; n. upright timber  
on the inside.  
+ Staminarius, ii; m. a spinner.  
Stämineus, a, um; adj. of thread.  
\* Staminea vena, a grain of wood  
like a web of cloth.  
Stampe, Estampes in Gallia Celtica.  
Stanacum, a city of Noricum.  
Stannarius, a, um; adj. of tin-work.  
Stannarius, ii; m. a tin-man, or pew-  
terer.  
Stanneus, a, um; of pewter or tin.  
Stanno, are; to cover with tin.  
Stannum, i; neut. [ἀ σῆτο] tin or pewter.  
Stanos, a city of Macedonia.  
Stans, tis; part. of sto, standing  
quiet.  
Stao, a river of Media.  
Stäpes, èdis; m. a stirrup.  
Staphis, idis; f. a slaves-acre, or lit-  
bane.  
Staphoides, the boat-like bone next  
to the ankle, on the inside of the  
foot.  
Stäphyle, ès; f. the white vine.  
Staphylinus, i; m. wild parsnip or  
carrot.  
Staphylodendros, bladder-nut.  
Staphylus, the son of Silenus or  
Stilethus,



Stilethus, who first mixed wine and water together; also an historian, who wrote of Thessaly, and other things.

Staseas, a Platonick philosopher of Naples.

Stasicles, an artist of Alexandria, in favour with Alexander.

Stasis, a city of Persia.

Statarius, a, um; adj. firm, sure, not easily moved. \* Pugna stataria, fighting at hand-blows, or push of pike. \* Stataria comœdia, a comedy that has taken very well.

Statellates, } a people of Liguria.

STATER, ēris; m. [στατήρ, a Grecian coin weighing half an ounce, in value about half a crown. \* Stater aureus, about 17 shillings.

Statēra, æ; f. [σταθῆρ] a goldsmith's ballance, a ballance whose beam is unequally divided by the handle.

Staterius, a Roman in Cicero's time, condemned for his foul reproachful language.

Stathmus, i; m. a station, standing, or resting-place.

Statice, ēs; f. the art of weighing in scales; also the herb feathrist.

Staticulum, i; n. a kind of chariot, a horse-litter, a statue, a stirrup.

Staticulus, i; m. a brawl, or pace in dancing.

Staticus, a, um; adj. of weighing, standing, or causing to stand.

Statilica, a long-liv'd woman in Seneca.

Statilius, } guardian gods.

Statanus, } guardian gods.

Statim; adv. [à sto] presently out of hand. \* Statim ut, statim atque, as soon as ever.

Statim, constantly, firmly.

Statinæ, an island and waters in Campania, which happened by an earthquake.

Statio, ōnis, f. Liv. a station, bidding-place, a staying, an harbour for ships; also the centry or guard.

\* In statione esse, to be upon the watch. \* Prima statione the accpoint, \* Comas in statione ponere, to lay every hair in its proper place.

Stationalis, belonging to a station or abiding. \* Stationales [milites] soldiers upon their watch, or lying in garrisons. \* Stationales stellæ, stars that appeared first at the rising and setting of the sun.

Stationarius, a, um; adj. upon the watch or in garrison.

Stationarius, ii; m. a sentinel, a stationer.

Stativa, ōrum; n. Liv. a fort or camp pitched, the leaguer of an army encamped.

† Statiuncula, æ; f. a resting-place.

Stativus, a, um; adj. of a fort, garrison, camp, or leaguer.

Statius, a comical poet called Cæcilius.

Statius Papinius, a noted poet under Domitian, he writ the Thebais, &c.

Statones, a people of Hetruria, who had good wine called Statoniense.

Stator, a name of Jupiter, to whom Romulus built a temple, because, calling upon him, his men rallied after they were put to flight by the Samnites.

Stator, oris, m. [à stator] a sergeant

or pursevant. \* Statorces, a standing watch.

Statua, æ; f. [à sto] a statue, an image of wood, stone, &c.

Statuaria, æ; f. the art of casting images.

Statuarium, ii; n. a rood-loft, or place where images stand.

Statuarius, a, um; adj. of carving or casting images.

Statuarius, ii; m. a carver, caster of images or statues.

† Statula, æ; f. a little image.

Statumen, inis; n. a post or prop.

\* Statumina navium, the foot-oaks of ships.

Statuminatus, a, um; under-prepped.

Statumino, are, to under-prop, shore up.

Statuo, ui, ūtum, ūre; act. to set up, erect, appoint, ordain, to resolve. \* De se statuere, to kill himself before he be condemned.

\* Statuere apud animum, to determine with one's self. \* Statuere statuam alicui, to erect one a monument. \* Statuere capite aliquem in terram, to dash one's head against the ground.

Statūra, æ; f. stature, proportion.

† Statūrōsus, a, um; adj. very tall.

† Statūrus, a, um; adj. about to appoint.

Statūs, a, um; adj. firm, stable, standing, sure, appointed, present.

\* Status dies, a set-day. \* Stata sacra, unmoveable feasts. \* Stata forma, a well proportioned form.

\* Si statum non esset, if they appeared not.

Status, ūs, m; a state, condition, habit, gesture, constitution. \* Status causæ, the main point in a cause.

\* Status coeli, the temper of the air. \* Status vitæ, a course of life. \* Convertere de statu, to decompose.

Statutum, i, n. a statute, an ordinance.

Statūus, a, um; part. of statuo, appointed, ordained; also big of stature, set up.

Staryelli, a people of Liguria.

Staveni, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.

Staveni, a people of Asia.

Stauri, a people about the Hyrcanian sea.

Scatites, æ; m. a precious stone like talloz.

Scatoma, atis; n. a kind of imposthume containing matter like talloz.

Stēga, æ; f. a deck in a ship, a story in building.

† Stegnus, a, um; adj. sound, firm, bound; also lean.

Stela, æ; f. a square or flat sided pillar, with an inscription for a monument.

Stele, a city of Crete.

Stelennus, a king of the Argives, whom Danaus expelled.

Stelis, mistress of the fir-tree.

STELLA, æ; f. [ἀστὴρ vel ἀστέρα] splendore] a star, an asterisk, a star-fish. \* Stella crinita, a comet. \* Stella diurna, the morning star. \* Stella leguminosa birds-foot. \* Septem stellæ, Charles's wain.

Stella Aruncius, a very ingenious poet of Padua.

Frōns stellans, a face full of red pimples.

Stellaria, æ; f. star-wort.

Stellaris, e; adj. 3 art. starry.

Stellates ager, or campus, a very fruitful place in Campania.

Stellatio, ōnis; f. a blissing.

Stellatūra, æ; f. an allowance of vituals instead of money.

Stellatus, a, um; adj. starry. \* Stellatus Argus, Argus with his hundred eyes shining like so many stars.

Stellifer, i, a, um; adj. starry and Stelliger, i, bearing stars.

† Stellimicans, tis; shining with stars.

Stellio, ōnis, f. [à stella] an evet, a creature like a lizard with the back spotted, and, as it were, beset with stars; also a Tarantula.

Stellionatus, ūs; m. consenage in selling, or merchandise.

Stello, are, to twinkle or glister like a star; also to envy.

Stellula, æ; f. a little star.

Stemma, ūtis, n. a crown or badge of honour, the lineage of ancestors, noble birth or pedigree; also a noble act or prowess, the images of our ancestors, which the Romans placed in their porches, and carried in pomp at the funeral of any of their family.

Stene deire, an island in the gulph of Arabia.

Stentor, oris; m. a Grecian whose voice was louder than fifty men's together.

Stenyclerus, a city of Massenia.

Stephanitæ vites, vines tyed to the props made like a crown.

Stephanoplocos, a garland-maker.

Stephanopolis, a city of Transylvania, called by the Germans, Cronstadt, and by the Hungarians, Braslaw.

Stephanopolis; f. a woman that sells garlands.

Stephanus, i; m. a garland or crown.

Stephanus, i; m. Stephen, the name of the first martyr, and of other men.

Stercorarium, ii; n. a dung-hill.

Stercorarius, a, um; belonging to carrying out dung.

Stercoratio, ōnis; f. a dunging.

Stercoratus, a, um; adj. dunged.

Stercoreus, a, um; adj. dirty.

Stercoro, are, to dung the ground.

Stercorōsus, a, um; adj. full of dung, growing in dung-hills.

Sterculinum, i; n. a dung-hill.

STERCUS, oris; n. [σῆνος, σῆνος] dung, compost, drofs.

Stercutius, Saturn so called, because he first found out the dunging of ground.

Steriometria, æ; f. the measuring of solid things.

Stereontium, the city Cassel in Germany.

Sterileico, ēre, to grow barren.

STERILIS, e; adj. [στῆρις, vel ἀστικός] privo] barren, unfruitful.

\* Sterilis vacca, a farrow cow.

\* Sterilis manus, an empty hand.

\* Sterilis pecunia, money lying unimproved. \* Pax sterilis, a peace of which there comes no profit or advantage.

Sterilitas, atis; f. barrenness, emptiness. \* Sterilitas annonæ, scarcity of victuals.

Sterilitèr; adv. barrenly, emptily.

Sternax, gen. acis; adj. 3 art. brow-  
ing



ing down. \*Sternax equus, a high-mettled fiery jade, a charging horse.  
 † Sternitatio, ōnis f. brightness.  
 STERNO, stravi, stratum, ēre; act. Liv. [σπρννω] to lay on the ground, to spread, to go to rest, smooth, to stay, abate, pave, kill. \* Sternere muros, to level walls. \* Sternere equum, to saddle and make ready a horse. \* Sternere mensam, to lay the cloth. \* Sternere se somno, to lay themselves down to sleep.  
 Sternon, } the breast-bone, g.  
 Sternum, i; n. }  
 STERNUO, ui, utum, ēre; neut. [πτάρω, πτάρυναι à sono] to sneeze.  
 Sternumentaria, æ; f. sneezing-wort.  
 Sternutamentum, i; n. } sneezing,  
 Sternutatio, ōnis; f. } sneezing-powder.  
 Sternutatorius, a, um; adj. of or for sneezing. \* Medicamentum sternutatorium, sneezing-powder.  
 Sternuto, are, to sneeze often, much, or hard.  
 Sterope, the daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades.  
 Stēropes, one of Vulcan's servants.  
 Sterquilinium, ii; n. a dunghill; also a stinking knave.  
 Sterrogonia, æ; f. Arabian frankincense.  
 STERTO, ēre; [Πέγγω, à sono] to snort or snore.  
 Stesiarus, a mountain of Molossia.  
 Stesichorius, a, um; adj. belonging to the poet Stesichorus.  
 Stesichōrus, a lyric poet of Hymera in Sicily.  
 Stesilia, a beautiful woman, who caused the strife between Aristides and Themistocles, being both in love with her.  
 Stesimbrotus, a Theban captain, put to death by his father Epaminondas, for fighting the Lacedemonians without order, although he gained the victory.  
 Stetium, the city Stetin in Pomerania.  
 Sthenelus, a Grecian captain, one of those shut up in the Trojan horse; also the son of Perseus, and others.  
 Stheneleus, a, um; of Sthenelus.  
 Sthenobœa, the wife of Proetus, who, receiving a repulse from Bel-lepheron, accused him falsely to her husband.  
 Sthenyo, the daughter of Phorcus, and sister to Medusa.  
 Stibadium, ii; n. a cushion of herbs, rushes, or leaves, to sit at meat on, a garden-bed.  
 Stibinus, a, um; adj. of Stibium.  
 Stibium, ii; n. [στίβι] antimony, or black-lead.  
 † Stica, æ; f. a clove of garlick.  
 Sticte, ēs; Patch, a dog's name.  
 Stigma, ātis; neut. a brand, a mark with an hot iron, disgrace, infamy, reproach.  
 Stigmatias, æ; f. a brand; also a branded rogue.  
 Stigmaticus, a, um; branded.  
 † Stigmo, are; to brand, mark.  
 Stigmofus, a, um; adj. having been several times burnt in the hand or shoulder.  
 † Stigo, are; to prick forward.  
 Stilbe, a nymph who bore Lapitha to Apollo.

Stilbon, the star Mercury.  
 Stilico, the father-in-law of Honorius and governor of the West.  
 STILLA, æ; f. [σταλάγμος, vel à stilia] a drop.  
 Stillarium, ii; n. a penthouse; also over-measure.  
 Stillatim, by drops.  
 Stillatio, ōnis; f. } a dropping.  
 Stillatus, ūs; m. }  
 Stillatitius, a, um; adj. dropping.  
 Stillatus, a, um; dropped.  
 Stillicidium, i; n. [à stilla & cado] the dropping of the house-eaves, a sink or gutter. \* Stillicidium urinæ, the strangury.  
 Stillo, are; neut. & act. to drop, to tell privately.  
 Stillula, æ; f. a little drop.  
 Stilpæ, a city of Sicily.  
 Stilpo, a philosopher of Megara, naturally given to wine and women, yet never known debauched by either.  
 † Stilus, i; m. a style or manner of writing; a bodkin.  
 Stimichon, a shepherd in Virgil.  
 Stimulatio, ōnis; f. a pricking and stirring forward.  
 Stimulātor, ōris; m. } a provoker, in-  
 Stimulatrix, icis; f. } censer.  
 Stimulatus, a, um; adj. provoked, incensed.  
 Stimulatus, ūs; m. a moving, or putting forward.  
 Stimulus, a, um; adj. pricking or stinging. \* Supplicium stimuleum, a pricking with a goad.  
 Stimulo, are; act. to prick forward, encourage, torment, grieve.  
 STIMULUS, i; m. [στίγω pungo] a sting, prick, a goad, an incentive or provocation. \* Admo-vere alicui stimulos, to prick forward, incite.  
 † Stingo, } xi, ōtum, ēre; [Στίγω]  
 Stinguo, } to quench or put out fire.  
 Stipatio, ōnis; f. an accompanying, enviroing, or guarding about.  
 Stipator, ōris; m. a stopper of chinks, a stower of goods in a ship; also one of the life-guard.  
 Stipatus, a, um; stopped, stowed, enviroined, guarded.  
 Stipendialis, e; adj. of wages, tax-  
 Stipendiarium, ii; neut. a toll, or tribute.  
 Stipendiarius, a, um; adj. paying tribute, or receiving wages.  
 Stipendiarius, ii; m. an hireling or tributary.  
 Stipendior, to be hired, to take wages.  
 Stipendiōsus, a, um; adj. having often served for wages, having served many campaigns.  
 Stipendium, ii; n. Liv. [à stips & pendo] the wages of the servants or soldiers, tribute paid to the prince for maintaining of soldiers; also a campaign. \* Militem stipendio obligare, to press soldiers. \* Afficere, to give him up his pay. \* Explere stipendia, to serve out the appointed years of warfare.  
 STIPES, itis, m. [στυπες] a log set in the ground, a stock or stalk; also a fool or blockhead.  
 STIPO, are; act. [Στυπω vel à Στέλω calco] to stop chinks or clefts, to heap up together, to guard or compass about, to follow.

Stips, ipis, } f. [à stipo] money gi-  
 Stipis, is, } ven to beggars, sol-  
 diers wages, soldiers pay, hire, sa-  
 lary. \* Stipem conferre, to bring in profit.  
 Stipticus, a, um; adj. styptick, bind-  
 ing, drying, stopping.  
 STIPULA, æ; f. [σταφύλη, somes] stubble, the stalk of corn; a pipe made of it.  
 Stipularis, e; adj. of stubble. \* Sti-  
 pularis anser, a stubble goose.  
 Stipulatio, ōnis; f. } a covenanting,  
 Stipulatus, ūs, m. } a requiring,  
 of conditions, a demanding of terms,  
 a bargain.  
 Stipulatiuncula, æ; f. a small bar-  
 gain.  
 Stipulātor, ōris; m. a covenanter  
 with another under conditions and  
 articles of agreement.  
 Stipulor, ari, to covenant or bargain,  
 to desire or request any thing of a-  
 nother. \* Stipulor abs te; I do de-  
 sire, or am desired of thee. \* Quan-  
 tumvis stipulare, demand what  
 terms you please.  
 Stiria, a country of Illyricum or Sla-  
 vonia, famous for its abundance of  
 iron mines.  
 STIRIA, æ; f. [σπάγξ] an iside,  
 a bimbom hanging at the nose.  
 † Stiricidium, ii; n. the droppings of  
 the house-eaves.  
 † Stirillum, i; n. a goat's beard.  
 Stirpatus, a, um; adj. Plin. rooted,  
 settled.  
 Stirpesco, ēre; neut. to spring up, grow  
 to a stem.  
 Stirpatus, by the roots, utterly.  
 † Stirpex, icis; a weeder; also a  
 rooter up.  
 Stirpo, are; to root up; also to take  
 root.  
 STIRPS, pis; m. and f. Cic. Vir.  
 sēlexes vel qu. sepeos ποῦς fir-  
 mus pes] the stock of a tree, race,  
 lineage. \* Stirps quæstionis, the  
 bottom, ground, or foundation of a  
 question. \* Ima de stirpe recisus,  
 stocked up.  
 STIVA, æ; f. [à στέω tero] the  
 plough tail or handle.  
 Stivarius, ii; m. he that holds the  
 plough.  
 Stlata, æ; f. [pro lata] a float, a  
 kind of boat broader than long.  
 † Stlarium, ii; n. carriage in a  
 broad hulk or boat.  
 Stlarius, a, um; of a flat boat, go-  
 ing to sea in a flat boat; also long  
 and lingring.  
 Stlarius, i; m. the master or maker  
 of a flat boat; also a mocker or flat-  
 terer.  
 Stlembus, a, um; adj. heavy, slow.  
 Stlōpus, } i; m. [à sonō] the dif-  
 Stloppus, } charge of wind gather-  
 ed in the cheeks; also a pop-gun.  
 STO, steti, statum, stare; n. [σῶω,  
 ἵσται] to stand, abate, remain.  
 \* Sic stat sententia, I am so re-  
 solved. \* Ei magno stat, it costs  
 him dear. \* Per eum stetit, it was  
 long of him. \* Ab aliquo stare,  
 to be of one's side. \* Statur [à me]  
 I stand here. \* Stare promissis,  
 to keep his promise. \* Stare pro  
 judicio erroris sui, obstinately to  
 maintain his error. \* Stare ani-  
 mis, to be courageous. \* Stat  
 pulvere cælum, the air is dark-  
 ened with dust. \* Stetit fabula,  
 the



the play took. \* Stare in sequo alicui, not to be beneath him. \* Neque adhuc stabat, nor was yet agreed on. \* Ubi jus steterit, when the juice began to thicken.  
 Stoa, æ; f. a gallery walk, g.  
 Stobæus, an ancient author of choice Greek sentences, and two books of eclogues, one of physics, and the other of ethics.  
 Stobi, a city of Macedonia.  
 Stoborrum, a promontory of Africa Propria.  
 Stoebe, æ; f. knap-weed, g.  
 Stoechades, islands of Gallia Narbonensis, called also Ligustides.  
 Storchas, ædis; f. the herb stichados, or French lavender.  
 Stoicæ, like a Stoick.  
 Stoici, the Stoick philosophers following Zeno, who held a fatal necessity, freedom in wise men from all passions, &c.  
 Stoicus, a, um; of a Stoick, Stoical.  
 Stoidis, an island in the Persian sea, rich in pearls.  
 Stola, æ; f. any loose garment, a woman's gown, a long robe, a priest's gown, a matron, g.  
 Stolatius, a, um; adj. clad with a long robe, shame-faced, honest. \* Stolata mulier, a lady with a long train.  
 Stolidè; adv. foolishly, fondly.  
 Stoliditas, ætis; f. foolishness.  
 Stolidus, a, um; adj. [à stola vel stolo] foolish, fond, stupid. \* Mihi stolido os sublavere, they wiped my mouth like a silly fellow as I was.  
 Stolo, ònis; m. [à στéλας mitto, vel Heb. shathol plantavit] a shoot or young twig growing out of the stock; also a fool.  
 Stolo, ære, to cleath with a long robe.  
 Stolas, a city of Thrace.  
 Stoma, a marsh of Troas.  
 Stomacace, æs; f. the scurvy in the teeth, g.  
 Stomachabundus, a, um; adj. dogged, sullen, surly.  
 Stomachus, a, um, sick in the stomach; also opening the stomach.  
 Stomachor, ari, to be angry or sullen, to bear a grudge. \* Id mecum stomachabar, that was the reason why I was so vexed; why my anger was up.  
 Stomachosè, angrily, sullenly.  
 Stomachositas, ætis; f. anger.  
 Stomachosus, a, um, angry, wrathful, easily angry. \* Literæ stomachosiores, a letter somewhat arguing anger.  
 STOMACHUS, i; m. [στόμαχος] the stomach, the meat-pipe; also anger, indignation, grudging. \* Id non est tui stomachi, that does not please your palate. \* Stomacho suo vivere, to live at his own pleasure, not to be controuled. \* Mei stomachi hæc natura est, that is my temper and disposition. \* Movere stomachum alicui, to make one angry.  
 Stomaticus, a, um; adj. g. having a sore or swelling in the mouth. \* Medicamenta stomatica, medicines good for a sore mouth.  
 Stomoma, ætis; neut. g. steel; also the scales falling from brass in beating.  
 Stonia, a city of Cappadocia.  
 Störax, æcis; m. a sweet gum, g.  
 STOREA, æ; f. [à στóρεω sterno] a

mat, or any covering spread on the ground.  
 Stóreo, are, to make mats.  
 Storeola, æ; f. a little mat.  
 Storna, a city of India without Ganges.  
 Straba, æ; f. a squint-eyed woman.  
 STRABO, ònis; [στραβών] squint.  
 STRABUS, i; m. [στράβω] eyed, or goggle-eyed.  
 Strabo, a Stoick philosopher, born at Amasia in Pontus, who wrote seventeen books of geography dedicated to Tiberius Cæsar.  
 Strages, is; f. [à sterno] a great slaughter or killing of people. \* Quas strages dedit? what havoc has he made. \* Strages ædium, the overturning of houses.  
 Stragona, a city of Germany called Pohnavia.  
 Stragula, æ; f. [à sterno] a covering of a bed, or any other thing, a carpet, horse-cloaths; also striped stuff for coverlids.  
 Stragulatius, a, um; adj. of divers colours, striped.  
 Stragulo, ære, to deck with divers colours.  
 Stragulus, i; m. a coverlid or carpet.  
 Strambæ, a city of Thrace.  
 Stramen, inis; [à sterno] straw.  
 Stramentum, i; n. [à sterno] litter, stubble.  
 Stramentitius, a, um; adj. of straw or litter. \* Tectum stramentitium, a thatch'd house.  
 Stramineus, a, um, of straw.  
 Stramonium, ii; n. thorn-apple.  
 Strangulatio, ònis; f. [à strangulo] a strangling.  
 Strangulatus, ùs; m. [à strangulo] a ling or choking. \* Vulvæ strangulatus, the mother.  
 Strangulatus, a, um; strangled, choked.  
 STRANGULO, are; act. [στυγγαλῶ] to strangle, choke, stifle, stop the breath. \* Strangulare divitias in area, to keep money hoarded up. \* Strangulare voluptate, to surfeit in delights.  
 Strangulor, ari; pass. to be choaked or strangled, &c. \* Prætor lactis hauritu strangulatus est, the mayor was choaked with a draught of milk; Plin.  
 Stranguria, æ; f. the strangury, or difficulty of making water, g.  
 Strapelini, a people of Apulia.  
 Strata, orum; n. bed-cloaths.  
 Stratagema, ætis; n. a stratagem, or witty slight in warfare, g.  
 Strategia, æ; f. a generalship, g.  
 Stratégus, i; m. the general of an army, the master of a feast, g.  
 Stratia, a city of Arcadia.  
 Stratiotes, is; m. a soldier; also the herb millefolium, g.  
 Stratioticus, a, um, military, of war or soldiery, g.  
 Stratium, a city of Acarnania.  
 Stratius, one of Nestor's sons; also a surname of Jupiter in Caria.  
 Strato, a king of Sidon, who was about to kill himself that he might not fall into the Persians hands; but being afraid, his wife did it for him.  
 Stratoclia, a city of Asia by Bosphorus Cimmerius.  
 Stratones, a disciple of Isocrates, and several others.  
 Stratonica, a city of Macedonia, Caria, and Lydia.

Stratonice, the wife of Eumenes king of Pergamus, and mother of Attalus, who succeeded him.  
 Stratonicea, a city of Macedonia, called also Adrianopolis.  
 Stratonicus, a musician, who had in his school the nine Muses, Apollo, and two scholars. Also a very rich man, treasurer of Philip and Alexander, whose name passed into a proverb.  
 Stratonis insula, an island in the gulf of Arabia.  
 Strator, òris; m. a quarry, or groom that saddles the horse.  
 Stratos, a city of Acarnania.  
 Stratum, i; n. a bed, couch, coverlid, horse-cloth, a paving or paved street. \* Surgere strato, to rise. \* Strata viarum, causeys.  
 Stratumino, are, to pave.  
 Stratura, æ; f. a paving, or pavement. \* Stratura equorum, horse-furniture.  
 Stratus, a, um; part. of sternor, brewed, spread, paved, calm. \* Equus stratus, a horse ready saddled and bridled.  
 Stratus, ùs; m. a strewing.  
 Streblita, æ; f. a tart.  
 Streblitarius, ii; m. a pastry-cook.  
 Strena, a city of Crete.  
 STRENA, æ, f. [à σπῆν @ luxus] a new-years-gift.  
 Streño, are, to give a new-years-gift.  
 Strenosus, a, um, full of new-years gifts.  
 Strenuè; adv. valiantly, actively.  
 Strenuositas, ætis; f. valianthness. See Strenuositas.  
 Strenula, æ; f. a small new-years-gift.  
 Strenuositas, ætis; f. manhood, valour.  
 STRENUUS, a, um; adj. nior, issimus, [σῆπες, σπῆνι] strong, valiant, stout, active, nimble. \* Strenua mors, quick and sudden death.  
 Strépèrus, a, um; adj. jarring, hoarse, noisy.  
 Strépito, are, to mutter, or make a noise often.  
 Strépitus, i, and ùs; m. a noise, muttering, rattling; also a train or retinue.  
 STREPO, ui, itum, ère, [σπῆν ver-to, vel à sono] to make a noise, murmur, mutter, to ring.  
 Strepia, a city of Macedonia.  
 Strepicerotes, beasts half wild and half tame, g.  
 Stria, æ; f. [à stringo] a rebate, or small furrow made in stone or timber, a chamfering or channelling, rays or beams which are those plain spaces between the fluting.  
 Striatūra, æ; f. a channel or creise, either natural or in carved work.  
 Striatus, a, um; adj. created, carved, channelled, jeclopped. \* Striata frons, a wrinkled forehead.  
 STRIBLIGO, inis; f. [à σπῆν @ curvus] a solecism, improper speaking or writing.  
 Striblita, æ; f. a tart. See Scriblita.  
 Stricta, æ; f. a close coat.  
 Strictè, [à stringo] straightly, closely. \* Strictim, [à stringo] aum tondere, to shave to the quick.  
 Strictivus, a, um; adj. gathered with the hand.  
 Strictor, òris; m. a gatherer, cropper.  
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† Strālorium, ii; n. a basket to gather fruit in.  
 Strictura, æ; f. smiths dust, the sparks flying from hot iron.  
 Strictus, a, um; part. of stringor, gathered, strained, freight, drawn, concise. \* Strictæ mamillæ, breasts laid out, or bare.  
 † Striculus, i; m. a stripling.  
 Strideo, ēre; to make a noise, gnash.  
 Strido, ēre; to grind the teeth.  
 Stridon, a city of Upper Pannonia.  
 Stridor, ōris; m. a crashing noise, a screaming, gnashing, grinding, or grating the teeth.  
 Stridulē, adv. screamingly.  
 Stridulus, a, um; adj. screaming, making a crashing noise.  
 Striga, æ; f. [à stringo] a row of things laid in order, a long team or train of horses, an oblong figure; also a witch.  
 Strigatus, a, um; adj. more long than broad.  
 STRIGIL, ūlis; m. [σείγγίς, vel STRIGILIS, is; f. [à stringo] a curry-comb, a scraper to rub off the dirt in baths; also a channel in carved work, and a kind of allom, a kind of long vessel.  
 † Strigilarius, ii; m. a maker of horse combs.  
 Strigilatio, ōnis, f. a currying of horses.  
 † Strigilator, ōris, m. he that currieth horses.  
 Strigilicūla, æ; f. a little curry-comb or scraper.  
 † Strigillo, āre, to strain, wring, press, to paint the face.  
 † Strigilo, āre, to curry, rub down.  
 Strigium, ii; n. [à stringo] a Spanish garment.  
 Strigmentum, i, n. parings, scrapings, the dirt scraped off in the bath.  
 Strigo, āre, [à stringo] to rest or breathe between whiles.  
 † Strigo, ōnis, m. a strong and well set man.  
 Strigonium, a city of Hungary.  
 Strigosus, a, um; adj. lean, lank, thin. \* Orator strigosus, a barren empty orator.  
 Strigulia, Chepstow in Wales, against Bristol.  
 STRINGO, ōxi, etum, ēre; act. [σείγω, σπείγισα] to strain, bring, press, to strike, raise, or wound. \* Stringere ensē, to draw a sword. \* Olivas stringere, to strip olives. \* Stringi gelu, to be frozen. \* Stringere corpus, to scrape the body.  
 Stringor, ōris; m. a slight touching, a chilling cold.  
 Strio, āre; neut. [à stringo] to chamber or make long furrows in stone or timber. \* Striant boves, the oxen make baulks.  
 STRIX, ūgis, f. [σπίγξ] a scritch-owl, a hag bewitching children, a goblin; also flutings in a pillar. \* Striges, weeds.  
 † Strobilina resina, resin dropping from the pitch-tree or fir-tree.  
 Strobilus, i, m. a pine-apple, an artichoke, a whirlwind.  
 Strobos, a city of Lybia.  
 Strobos, i; m. a tree of which per-jurnes are made, g.  
 Stroe, a city of Macedonia.  
 Strogola, a city of Lydia.  
 Strōma, ūtis, n. a coverlet, curtains, hangings, g.  
 Strombus, i; m. a sea shell fish,

having a king whom they follow, g.  
 Strongyle, an island in the Tyrrhene sea, not far from Sicily, whose inhabitants could forget by the smoke what wind would blow three days after; whence Eolus, who reigned here, was called king of the winds; also an island in the Egean sea, called Naxos.  
 Strongylum, a castle at Constantinople.  
 Strongylus, a mountain of Carmania.  
 Strophæ, æ; f. a shift, querk, a wile, fraudulent device; also a song to the harp, g.  
 Strōphades, two islands in the Ionian sea, called also Plotæ.  
 Strophas, ūdis, g. a sudden turn or whirling.  
 Stropharius, ii; m. he that makes garlands, or womens neck-cloths.  
 Stropholum, i, n. a little chaplet or garret.  
 Strophium, ii, n. [σπρόφιον] a neck-cloth or stomacher; also a garland or crown of flowers.  
 Strophius, a king of Phocis, the father of Pylades.  
 † Strophulus, i, m. red-gum, a distemper in children.  
 Strophus, i, m. the belly-ach, wringing or griping of the belly; also a purse-string, g.  
 Strophus, i, m. [σπρόφς] a priest's mitre; also the string of an oar, a belt.  
 Stropus, i, m. a garland. See Strupus.  
 Struclilis, e; adj. [à struo] built, or made up of divers parts.  
 Struclio, ōnis, f. a building.  
 Struclor, ōris, m. a builder, carpenter, or mason. \* Struclor capillatūæ, a perriwig-maker. \* Struclor annonæ, a caterer or purveyor. \* Struclor mensæ, a sewer or carver.  
 Struclorius, a, um; adj. of a builder or carver.  
 Struclura, æ; f. a building, edifice, a setting things in order. \* Struclura verborum, an orderly placing of words.  
 Struclus, a, um; part. of struor, builded, set in order, compacted.  
 † Struclula, æ, f. a little pile of wood.  
 Strues, is, f. a wood-stack or pile, an heap; also a cake offered in beathen sacrifice.  
 † Struix, ūcis, f. an heap, piling up. \* Struices patinariz, dishes of meat heaped up.  
 STRUMA, æ, f. [à ruma vel σπόμεν strumum, sc. gutturi] the king's evil, the scrofula, a wen, a swelling, a lump of flesh under the throat, the wattles or waddles.  
 † Strumum, i, n. a medicine for the king's evil.  
 STRUO, xi, etum, ēre; act. [à sopus iterno, vel sopus firmum reddo] to build, to pile, to set in order. \* Struere aciem, to draw up an army. \* Struere dolos, or insidias, to work treachery. \* Struere consilia, to advise what course to take.  
 Strupus, i, m. [Τροπός] a chap-Strupus, i, m. let for the heads of images in temples, the string of an oar.

Struthia, a city in Phrygia.  
 Struthia mala, quince-pears, g.  
 Struthio, ōnis, } an o-  
 Struthio camelus, i; m. } stridge.  
 Struthium, ii, n. fullers herb or weed, g.  
 Strybia, an island of the Sporades.  
 Strychnus, i, m. night-shade, or winter cherry, g.  
 Stryme, an island in the Egean sea.  
 Strymon, a river of Macedonia.  
 Strymonius, a, um; adj. of Stry-  
 Strymonicus, } mon.  
 STUDEO, ēre; neut. [ἀσπουδω fe-  
 flino] to study, to endeavour, fol-  
 low diligently, to respect, to mind  
 or attend. \* Studere somno, to  
 give one's self to sleep. \* Novis  
 rebus studere, to plot innovations  
 on the state. \* Qui te nec amat,  
 nec studet tui, who neither loves  
 you, nor respects you. \* Studere  
 homini, to take one's part. \* Stu-  
 dere hominem, to observe and hu-  
 mour one. \* Omnes mulieres æ-  
 que student noluntque omnia, all  
 women like and dislike the same  
 things.  
 Studetur [ab illis] imp. they endea-  
 vour.  
 Studiosē, adv. studiously, diligently,  
 eagerly, laboriously, violently.  
 Studiosus, a, um; adj. ior, istimus,  
 studius, given to study, laborious,  
 diligent, affectionate towards. \*  
 Nobilitatis studiosus, favouring the  
 nobility.  
 Studium, ii, n. study, care, desire,  
 diligence, eagerness, love, observance.  
 \* Studium partium, the earnest af-  
 fection of parties engaged. \* Æ-  
 que studium est adversari viris,  
 they are as wantonly bent to cross  
 and thwart their husbands. \*  
 Studium tuum erga me, the good-  
 will and affection you bear towards  
 me.  
 Stufus, i, m. [Belg.] a Dutch si-  
 ver, a penny.  
 Stuinus, a city of Liguria.  
 Stulpini, a people of Liburnia.  
 Stultē, adv. foolishly, fondly.  
 Stultiloquentia, æ; f. } foolish talk.  
 Stultiloquium, ii; m. }  
 Stultiloquus, a, um; adj. talking  
 foolishly.  
 Stultitia, æ; f. foolishness, folly.  
 † Stultivus, a, um; adj. foolishly  
 desiring to see what is not to be seen.  
 Stultulus, a, um; adj. silly, sottish.  
 Stultus, a, um; adj. ior, istimus, [à  
 stolo vel stolidus] foolish, a fool. \*  
 Stultorum omnia sunt plena, fools  
 swear every where.  
 Stupa, } æ; f. [σύν, σύνων]  
 Stuppa, } coarse flax, tow, hards,  
 ockham.  
 Stuparius, a, um; adj. of or for dres-  
 sing of tow. \* Stuparius malleus,  
 a beetle to beat hemp.  
 Stupefacio, ēci, actum, ēre, to as-  
 tonish, stun. \* Dentes stupefacere,  
 to set the teeth on edge.  
 Stupefactio, ōnis, f. an astonishing.  
 Stupefactor, ōris, m. an astonisher.  
 Stupefactus, a, um, astonished.  
 Stupescio, ieri; neut. pass. to be as-  
 tonished or abashed, to be set on edge.  
 \* Vinum stupens, dead wine.  
 STUPEO, ēre; neut. [στάρω vel  
 στάσις stipes] to be astonished, or  
 amazed, to admire with astonish-  
 ment. \* Stupere rem aliquam, to be-  
 hold



hold a thing with amazement.  
 Stupescō, ēre, to become astonished.  
 Stupeus, a, um; adj. made of burds or tow, hempen. \* Stupea vincula, ropes.  
 Stupiditas, ātis; f. dulness, heaviness.  
 Stupidus, a, um; adj. astonished, dull, senseless, blockish.  
 Stupor, ōris; m. amazement, wonder, dulness, unsensibleness. \* Stupor dentium, the teeth being set on edge.  
 † Stuporatio, ōnis, f. an astonishing.  
 Stupratiō, ōnis; f. a ravishing.  
 Stuprator, ōris; m. a ravisher, a whore-master.  
 Stupratus, a, um; part. ravished.  
 † Stuprē, dishonestly, shamefully.  
 † Stuprisequestra, æ, f. a baud.  
 Stupro, are, to deflower, ravish, commit adultery.  
 Stuprosus, a, um; adj. adulterous, whorish.  
 STUPRUM, i; n. [σῶν tentigine laboro] a rape, adultery, whoredom, filthiness, shame, disgrace. \* Stupri arbiter, a pimp.  
 † Stipula, æ; f. a little tow or burds.  
 Stura, two rivers of Gallia Subalpina.  
 Sturii, a people and city of Fœstia.  
 Sturio, ōnis, m. [à stiria] a surgeon.  
 † Sturionarium, ii, n. a keg of surgeon.  
 Sturium, an island of Gallia Narbonensis.  
 Sturni, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.  
 Sturnini, a people of Calabria.  
 Sturninus, a, um, of or like a star.  
 STURNUS, i; m. [στῆρ] a star or starling.  
 Stygius, a, um, of the river Styx, or hell, infernal, devilish.  
 Styllagium, a city of Tryphylia.  
 Stylôbates, æ, m. the pedestal of a pillar, g.  
 STYLUS, i, m. [στυλός] the pin of a table-book, a bodkin, a style or manner of writing; also a sharp peg of wood, and the stick or stem of a tree which puts up from the root a pillar. \* Stylum vertere, to dash out what one had writ.  
 Stymbara, a city of Greece.  
 Stymma, ātis, n. the gross or thick matter of an ointment, the dregs remaining after straining, g.  
 Stympha, a mountain of Epirus.  
 Stymphalia, } a country of Macedo-  
 Stymphalis, } nia.  
 Stymphalis, a very high mountain in Peloponnesus in Arcadia.  
 Stymphalis, } a lake and river of the  
 Stymphalus, } Argives, from whence these birds are called Stymphalides, which are said to have been so big, that they shadowed the sun-beams, and washed Arcadia, till Hercules drove them away with the noise of a brazen rattle.  
 Stypteria, æ, f. allom, g.  
 Stypticus, a, um; adj. styptic, of a binding virtue, astringent.  
 Styra, a city of Eubœa.  
 Styraçium, a mountain of Creet.  
 Styraçites, Apollo so called.  
 Styraç, ācis, f. and m. the tree which yields the gum storax, g.  
 Styrei, a people of Greece.  
 Styx, ygis, a poisonous fountain of Ar-

cadia, feigned to be a river of hell, by which the gods swore.

## S ante U.

Suada, æ, f. the goddess or power of persuasion.  
 Suadēla, æ, f. a persuasion.  
 SUADEO, si, sum, ēre; [à suavis] to persuade, counsel, put one upon any business. \* Suadere legem, to move the people to make a law.  
 Suadetur, folks persuade, imperf.  
 Suagela, a city of Caria, where their kings were buried.  
 † Sualternicum, ci, n. a kind of amber.  
 Suamet, [à suus] of his own.  
 Suana, a city of Hetruria.  
 Suantes, } a people of Rhætia.  
 Suantæ, }  
 Suani, a people of Colchis abounding in gold.  
 Suapte [à suus] of his or their own accord.  
 Suardones, a people of Germany.  
 † Suarium, ii, n. a hog-pie.  
 † Suarius, a, um; [à suus] of swine. \* Suarius negotiator, a pig jobber.  
 Suarius, ii, m. a swine herd.  
 Suasibilis, ic; adj. which may be persuaded.  
 Suasibiliter, adv. persuasively.  
 Suasio, ōnis, f. } persuasion, an allure-  
 Suasus, ūs, m } ing.  
 Suasor, ōris, m. a persuader, a counsellor.  
 Suasorius, a, um; adj. serving to persuade. \* Suasorium genus causæ, an adhortatory state. \* Suasoria [oratio] a persuasive.  
 † Suasum, i, n. a smoky colour.  
 † Suasus color; [φασῖς, vel à suus] a natural dun, &c. a brown, fallow, tawny, or russet colour.  
 Suatim, adv. like a sow or swine.  
 Suavē, sweetly, pleasantly.  
 Suaviatio, ōnis, f. a kissing.  
 Suaviator, ōris, m. a kisser.  
 Suavidicus, a, um, } adj. fair spoken,  
 Suaviloquens, tis, } speaking sweet-  
 Suaviloquus a, um, } ly or pleasant-  
 ly, facetious.  
 Suaviloquentia, æ, f. } fair and sweet  
 Suaviloquium, ii, n, } speech.  
 Suavio, are, } to kiss, to fall on the  
 Suavior, ari, } neck.  
 Suavio, ōnis, m. a wanton kisser, a sweet heart.  
 Suaviolum, i, n. a little kiss or sweet heart.  
 SUAVIS, e; [hδus] sweet, pleasant, acceptable to the smell, touch, or fancy. \* Homo suavis, a man of delightful converse.  
 Suavitas, ātis, } f. sweetness, plea-  
 Suavitudo, inis, } santness.  
 Suaviter, sweetly, pleasantly.  
 Suavium, ii, n. a kiss. \* Meum suavium, my dear, my honey.  
 SUB, præp. [ὑπὸ] under. \* Sub Incem, about day-break. \* Sub noctem, towards night. \* Sub leges pacis, on articles of peace. \* Sub jugum mitti, to be made to lay down their arms and pass through the gallows. \* Sub conditione, upon condition. \* Sub iudice, depending on the judge's hearing. \* Sub nocte, in the night. \* Sub templo, nigh the church. \* Sub oculis, before the eyes. \* Sub dio, in the open air. \* Sub sole, in

the sun. \* Sub manu, at hand.  
 \* Sub umbra, under pretence or colour. \* Quo deinde sub ipso, just next after when... \* Sub corona venire, to be sold wearing a garland as slaves.  
 Sub, i. e. sursum --- [ab ὑπὸ supra] --- up, --- on end.  
 Subabsurdē, somewhat incongruously.  
 Subabsurdus, a, um; adj. somewhat strange and against reason.  
 Subaccuso, are, to accuse or blame lightly, secretly, or by consequence.  
 Subacerbus, a, um; adj. somewhat bitter and sharp.  
 Subacidē, } adv. somewhat sharp-  
 Subacidulē, } ly.  
 Subacidulus, a, um; adj. somewhat tartish.  
 † Subacidus, a, um; adj. somewhat sharp or sour.  
 † Subacris, e; adj. somewhat sharp.  
 Subacriter, adv. somewhat sharply.  
 Subactarius, ii; m. a currier.  
 Subactio, ōnis, f. a compelling, forcing, bringing under exercise, a tilling.  
 Subactor, ōris, m. a compeller, subduer.  
 Subactus, a, um; A. & P. of subigor, subdued, compelled. \* Solum subactum, ground well tilled. \* Ingenium subactum, a wit improved and polished by study and exercise.  
 Subactus, ūs; a working or kneading.  
 Subadjūva, æ, m. an under-helper.  
 Subæger, ra, rum, somewhat sick.  
 Subægrē, adv. sickly, hardly.  
 Subæratu, a, um; adj. having copper under better metal. \* Subæratum aurum, counterfeit gold, an hypocrite.  
 † Subæro, are, to mingle with brass underneath.  
 Subagitatio, ōnis, f. a secret flattering.  
 Subagitatrix, icis; f. she that troubles; a wanton wench handling of boys.  
 Subagito, are, to grope, to be busy about, to have to do with. \* Subagitare dictis, to flatter.  
 Subagietis, te, somewhat clownish.  
 Subalaris, re; adj. under the wings or arms-pits. \* Plumæ subalares, pillows or cushions to lean on.  
 Subalbico, are, to be somewhat white.  
 Subalbidus, a, um; whitish.  
 Subalpinus, a, um; under the Alps.  
 Subalternatim, adv. successively, by turn, in turn.  
 Subalternatio, ōnis, f. succession.  
 Subalternator, ōris; m. a succeder in course.  
 Subalterno, are, to succeed in course.  
 Subāmārē, adv. somewhat bitterly.  
 Subāmāro, are, to make bitterish.  
 Subāmārus, a, um; adj. bitterish.  
 Subannulatus, a, um; adj. put as it were in rings.  
 Subaquaneus, a, um; adj. lying under water.  
 Subaquilus, a, um; adj. brownish.  
 Subaratio, ōnis, m. a ploughing of ground beneath.  
 Subarator, ōris; f. a plougher of the ground below.  
 † Subarco, ēre; neut. to be somewhat dry.



† Subēresco, ēre, to become somewhat dry.  
 Subargūto, are, to be somewhat subtil.  
 Subargutūlus, a, um; adj. somewhat subtil or shrill.  
 Subāridē, adv. somewhat drily.  
 Subāridus, a, um, somewhat dry.  
 Subarmalia, um; neut. cloaths under mens armour.  
 Subāro, āre, to plough or till up the ground under.  
 Subarrōgans, ntis; adj. 3 art. somewhat proud or high minded.  
 Subarrōgantē, adv. somewhat proudly.  
 † Subasper, a, um; somewhat rough.  
 † Subaspēratiō, ōnis; f. an angering.  
 Subassentiens, tis, yielding or agreeing unto. \* Subassentientibus humeris, with some help of the shoulders.  
 Subāter, ra, rum, somewhat black.  
 Subatrii, a people of Germany.  
 Subatus, ūs, m. } the grunting of a  
 Subatio, onis, f. } sow desiring to go to hog. See Subo.  
 † Subātus, a, um; adj. grunting for the boar.  
 Subaudio, ire; act. to hear or understand a little, also to listen.  
 Subauditus, ūs; m. an over-hearing.  
 Subauscultatio, onis, f. a listening.  
 Subauscultātor, ōtis, m. a listener.  
 Subausculto, are, to listen, over-hear, to hear by the by.  
 Subbalbē, somewhat stammeringly.  
 Subbāsilicanus, a, um; adj. walking under piazzas.  
 Subbibō, ēre, to drink somewhat freely, to get a cup too much.  
 † Subblāsus, a, um; adj. stammering a little.  
 Subblandior, iri, to flatter a little.  
 Subcāruleus, } a, um; adj. blue-  
 Subcārulus, } ish.  
 † Subcālīdus, a, um, somewhat warm.  
 Subcandelco, ēre; neut. to be somewhat angry.  
 Subcandicus, a, um; adj. whitish.  
 Subcartilagineus, a, um; adj. under the gristles.  
 Subcavus, a, um, hollow underneath.  
 Subcenturio, onis; m. a lieutenant in a captain's place.  
 Subcerniculum, i, n; a meal-sieve.  
 Subcerno, ēre, to sift meal.  
 † Subcinereus, a, um; adj. somewhat ashy, or ash-coloured.  
 Subcineritius panis, bread baked on the ashes or hearth.  
 Subcingo, ēre; act. to undergird, to fortify.  
 Subcingulum, i; n. a girdle or belt.  
 Subcoactus, a, um; adj. slightly thickened, or wrought as felts.  
 Subceno; are, to make a short supper.  
 Subcontumeliosē, adv. with secret or little scorn.  
 Subcontumeliosus, a, um; adj. secretly, or somewhat reproachful.  
 Subcrispus, a, um; adj. having the hair somewhat frizzled.  
 Subcrūdēscō, ēre; n. to become raw.  
 Subcrūdus, a, um, somewhat raw.  
 Subcruentus, a, um, somewhat bloody.  
 † Subcūatiō, ōnis, f. a charge under another, a deputy-ship.  
 Subcurator, ōris, m. a deputy or mate that is set over some special charge.  
 Subcurvus, a, um, somewhat crooked.  
 † Subcussō, are; to shake under.  
 Subcultos, odis, m. an under-keeper.  
 † Subcutaneus, a, um, } adj. under  
 † Subcus, utis, } the skin.

\* Morbus subcutaneus, the dropsy.  
 Subdebilitatus, a, um; adj. somewhat weakened.  
 Subdecanus, i; m. a subdean.  
 † Subdelēgo, are; act. to substitute another in one's room.  
 Subdiaconatus, ūs; m. a subdiaconship, the first holy order of the church of Rome.  
 Subdiaconus, i, m. a sub-deacon.  
 Subdiale, is; n. an open place to walk in.  
 Subdialis, le; adj. in the open air.  
 Subdifficilis, le, somewhat difficult.  
 Subdiffido, ēre, to distrust a little.  
 Subdiō; adv. in the open air.  
 Subdistinctio, onis; f. an under distinction.  
 Subditivus, } a, um, falsely, put in-  
 Subditivus, } stead of the true, foisted in, counterfeit. \* Pannus subditivus, lining for a garment. \* Subditiva secreta, allegorical mysteries.  
 † Subdito, are; to give or administer.  
 Subditus, a, um; adj. subject, counterfeit, suborned.  
 † Subditus, i; m. a changeling.  
 Subdiū; adv. in the day-time.  
 Subdival, ālis; n. an open court in a house.  
 Subdivālis, le; adj. lying open.  
 Subdivum, i; n. [a dium] brightness, clearness of weather.  
 Subdo, didi, itum, ēre; act. to put under, substitute, to endanger.  
 Subdere reum, to accuse one falsely. \* Subdere puerum, to change a child. \* Equo subdere calcaria, to clap spurs to a horse. \* Ignem or materiam seditioni subdere, to promote sedition.  
 Subdōceo, ēre, to teach in the master's stead, to teach at leisure.  
 Subdoctor, oris; m. an under-teacher, or usher.  
 Subdoctus, a, um; somewhat learned.  
 Subdole; adv. craftily, deceitfully.  
 Subdōlus, a, um, adj. crafty, deceitful, with covered subtilty.  
 Subdomo, are, to tame, bring under.  
 Subdubitātor, ōris; m. he that doubts a little.  
 Subdūbito, are, to doubt a little.  
 † Subdūbius, a, um; adj. somewhat in doubt.  
 Subduco, xi, ctum, to take or draw away, fetch off, bring ashore. \* Subducere rationem or calculum, to make up an account or reckoning. \* Vultum subducere, to bend the brow. \* Subducere se, to withdraw. \* Subducere morti, to save one's life. \* Sursum aquam subducere, to draw up water. \* Subducere animam, to fetch one's breath. \* Subducere aliquem dictis, to chouse.  
 Subduclarius, a, um; adj. which is to draw up any thing. \* Funis subductarius, the rope of a crane.  
 Subductio, ōnis; f. an accounting, reckoning, an abatement, a purging.  
 Subductor, ōris; m. a withdrawer.  
 Subductus, a, um; part. of subducere, withdrawn. \* Vultus subductus, a frowning countenance.  
 Subdulcesco, ēre, to grow sweetish.  
 Subdulcis, e; adj. somewhat sweet.  
 Subduratio, ōnis; f. a little hardening.  
 Subdurātor, ōris; m. a hardner.  
 † Subduro, are, to make a little hard.  
 Subēdo, ēdi, ctum, ēre, to eat under.  
 Subeo, ire; act. to go under, to under-go. \* Subire ad murum, to approach

under defence close to the wall.  
 \* Subire aleam or periculum, to run a hazard. \* Subire mucronem dextræ plagam ferentis, to clap one's rapier under the hand of one making a pass. \* Subire loquentem, to reply on one speaking. \* Subire onus or oneri, to take up a burden. \* Auxilio subire, to come to one's aid. \* Subire portum, to enter into harbour. \* Herbæ subeunt, weeds come up underneath. \* Juventus fugit, senectus subit, youth hastes away, old age comes in the room. \* Primæ legionis tertia subit, the third legion relieved the first. Subit me imago, the fancy rises in my mind. \* Subendus est iudex, you must insinuate into the judge.  
 SUBER, ēris; n. Plin. [a ovum cortex] cork, the thick bark of a tree; also the swelling of a style.  
 Subērens, a, um; adj. of cork.  
 † Suberies, ei; f. cork, matter for cork, a cork tree.  
 Subērigo, ēre; act. to raise up.  
 † Suberrans, ntis, running under.  
 Suberratio, ōnis; f. a wandering under, or a little.  
 Suberro, are, to err a little. \* Suberrare montibus, to wander beneath the mountains.  
 Subex, icis; m. and f. [a subeo vel subjicio] a subject, a person or thing put under another. \* Subexpedaneus, a stirrup. \* Subexfocarius, an andiron.  
 Subservefactus, a, um; P. & A. a little warmed.  
 Subserveſio, ieri; neut. pass. to be warmed a little.  
 † Subserveſco, ēre, to grow warm.  
 Subservidus, a, um; somewhat hot.  
 Subſibulatus, a, um; P. & A. buttoned underneath.  
 Subſibulo, are; act. to button or tie underneath.  
 † Subſibulum, i; n. a long square ornament for the vestal virgin's heads; also a tach.  
 † Subſſavus, a, um; adj. yellowish.  
 Subſrigidē; adv. somewhat coldly.  
 Subſrigidus, a, um; adj. cool.  
 † Subſulgidus, a, um; adj. somewhat bright.  
 Subſundo, ēre, to make ashamed.  
 Subſuſculus, } a, um; adj. some-  
 Subſuſcus, } what brown.  
 Subgrandis de; adj. pretty large.  
 Subgravis, ve; adj. 3 art. pretty strong [of smell].  
 Subgrunda, æ, f. [a sub & gero] the house eaves.  
 Subgrundatio, onis; a setting out of rafters, a making of house-eaves.  
 Subgrundia, orum; n. the house-eaves.  
 † Subgutto, are, to drop often.  
 † Subhasto, are, to proclaim open ſole in time of war.  
 Subhasto, ari, to be sold in portſale.  
 Subhorridē; adv. somewhat roughly.  
 Subhorridus, a, um; adj. somewhat rough, or horrid i. behold, a little over-run with hair or weeds.  
 Subhumidus, a, um; somewhat moist.  
 Subi, a river in Spain.  
 Subiaceo, ēre; neut. to lie under, to be subject.  
 Subiactō, } are, to throw up a little  
 Subjectō, } height, put often under.  
 † Subiucito, } are, to carry upon, or  
 † Subigito, } lay under, to lie often with a woman.  
 † Sub-



† Subiculum, i, n. *that which is always under.* \* Flagri subiculum, *a whipping stock.*  
 Subjecta, æ, f. *the basis of an engine, the carriage of ordnance.*  
 Subjecte, adv. *submissively, humbly.*  
 Subjectio, onis, f. *a representation or lively description, a falsification, subjection.*  
 Subjector, ōris, m. *an impostor, a deceiver.*  
 Subjectum, i; n. *the subject.*  
 Subjectus, a, um; part. of subji-  
 cior, *subject, put or lying under.* \* Sub-  
 jectior invidiæ, *more exposed to envy.*  
 Subjectus, ūs, m. *a putting under, or instead of another.*  
 † Subigatrix, icis, f. *a constrainer.*  
 Subigo, ēgi, actum; [of sub and ago] *to compel, constrain, or drive forward, to tame or subdue, to till, to lie with, to knead, to heave up, to rub, make mortar, to whet.* \* Sub-  
 bigere ratem conto, *to row with a boat-pole.*  
 Subjicio, ēci, ctum, ēre; act. [of sub and jacio] *to subject, subdue, put under, or in the place of another, to add, to till, to suborn, to set up.* \* Subjicere rem alicui, *to mind one of a thing privily.* \* Subjicere præconi, *to have a thing cried.* \* Corpora saltu subjiciunt in e-  
 quos, *they fling themselves on horse-  
 back.* \* Subjicere odio civium, *to cause one to be hated by the citizens.*  
 \* Huic verbo duas res subjiciunt, *they give this word a twofold accep-  
 tation.* \* Subjicere testamenta, *to forge wills.*  
 Subimpetro, are, *to intreat some-  
 what.*  
 Subimpudens, ntis; adj. 3 art. *some-  
 what bold and saucy.*  
 Subimpudenter, *somewhat boldly.*  
 † Subimpudicus, a, um; adj. *some-  
 what bold.*  
 Subin, adv. *immediately after.*  
 Subinanio, ire, *to empty a little.*  
 Subinānis, ne; adj. 3 art. *somewhat  
 empty, vain, of no great weight.*  
 Subinde, adv. *then, presently after,  
 now and then, ever and anon.*  
 Subinféro, ferre; act. *to bring in se-  
 cretly, underhand.*  
 Subinfluo, ēre, *to flow in or under.*  
 Subinsulse, adv. *somewhat unfavour-  
 ily or foolishly.*  
 Subinsulsus, a, um; adj. *somewhat  
 foolish or unfavoury.*  
 Subintelligo, ēre, *to understand.*  
 Subintro, are, *to enter into.*  
 Subintreo, ire, *to enter privately.*  
 Subinvideo, ēre, *to envy somewhat,  
 or have a little grudge.*  
 Subinvidiosus, a, um; adj. *somewhat  
 envious.*  
 Subinvisus, a, um, *somewhat hated.*  
 Subinvito, are, *to invite secretly.*  
 Subinvitus, a, um; adj. *somewhat a-  
 gainst his will.*  
 Subirascor, ſci, *to be somewhat an-  
 gry.*  
 Subirātē, adv. *somewhat angrily.*  
 Subirātus, a, um, *somewhat angry.*  
 † Subis, is; f. *a bird that breaks the  
 eagle's eggs, a spigbt.*  
 Subitaneus, ū, a, um; adj. *hasty, sud-  
 den, taken along with  
 one in haste.* \* Subitaneus imber,  
*a shower that overtakes one.* \* Subi-  
 tarii milites, *new levies raised on a  
 sudden.*

Subitō, adv. *suddenly or hastily.*  
 Subitūs, a, um, [à subeo] *hasty, sud-  
 den.* \* Si tibi nihil est subiti,  
*if you have no urgent business.*  
 Subjugatio, ōnis, f. *a subduing.*  
 Subjugator, ōris, m. *a subduer.*  
 Subjugatus, a, um, *subdued.*  
 Subjugis, ge; adv. *accustomed to the  
 yoke.*  
 Subjugium, ii, n. *the band fastening  
 the yoke about the neck.*  
 Subjugo, are; act. *to bring under the  
 yoke.* \* Subjugare hostes, *to make  
 the enemies lay down their arms and  
 pass under the gallows.*  
 Subjunctio, ōnis, f. *a joining unto,  
 or under.*  
 Subjunctivus, a, um, *subjunctive.*  
 Subjunctus, a, um, *put to, or under.*  
 Subjungo, nxi, ctum, gēre, *to join,  
 cast, or put to, to bring under.*  
 † Subjux, ū, adj. 3 art. *under*  
 † Subjux, ugis, ū, the yoke.  
 Sublābor, ēris, plus sum, bi, *to slip  
 and slide by little and little, to decay,  
 ebb.*  
 † Sublābro, are, *to put under the lip.*  
 Sublātē, adv. *haughtily, proudly.*  
 \* Sublātē de se dicere, *to speak  
 hastily in one's own commendation.*  
 Sublāteo, ēre; neut. *to lurk under  
 something.*  
 Sublātio, ōnis, f. *a taking away.*  
 \* Sublātio animi, *haughtiness of  
 mind.*  
 Sublātus, a, um; part. of fustollor,  
*lifted up, lofty, taken away.* \* Sub-  
 latis dolis, *in sober sadness, in good  
 earnest.*  
 Sublazio, a city of Noricum.  
 Sublecto, are [à lacto] *to stroke, to  
 deceive.*  
 Sublectus, a, um; P. & A. *chosen.*  
 \* Vinum sublectum, *small wine.*  
 \* Fides sublector, *less credit.*  
 Sublēgo, are; act. *to appoint, de-  
 pute, or set in another's place.*  
 Sublēgo, ēgi, ctum, ēre; act. *to steal,  
 scrape things together like a thief,  
 to choose or substitute, to read lightly  
 over.* \* Sublegere literas, *to glance  
 the eye upon the paper without being  
 seen to read.* \* Sublegere sermo-  
 nem, *to over-hear a discourse.*  
 \* Sublegere carmina, *to filch or  
 prig another's verses.*  
 Sublestus, a, um; adj. [ἀλίστος usu  
 detritus] *frail, weak, light, thin,  
 cracked.* \* Sublestā fide homo, *a  
 person very little to be trusted.*  
 Sublevatio, ōnis, f. *an assisting, a  
 lifting up.*  
 Sublevātor, ōris, m. *a helper.*  
 Sublevo, are, *to lift up, to help, to  
 succour.* \* Testimonio aliquem sub-  
 levare, *to speak in one's behalf.*  
 Sublica, æ, f. [Vols. vel ab ant.  
 liquus] *a pile  
 driven into the ground for building  
 bridges, &c.*  
 Sublicius, a, um, *set upon piles.*  
 Sublicius pons, *a bridge at Rome,  
 called afterwards Æmilius.*  
 † Sublicus, ū, a, um; adj. *set up*  
 † Subliquus, ū, in piles.  
 Sublido, ēre [à ledo] *to hit softly, or  
 underneath.*  
 Subligaculum, i, n. *a pair of draw-  
 ers or breeches; also the rib of a  
 ship.*  
 † Subligamentum, i, n. *the middle  
 region of the groin.*  
 Subligar, āris, n. *a pair of drawers  
 or breeches, a truss.*

† Subligatio, ōnis, f. *a tying un-  
 der.*  
 Subligatura, æ, f. *a binding or trus-  
 sing up.*  
 Subligatus, a, um; A & P. of sub-  
 ligor, *in a truss, or drawers.*  
 Subligo, are, *to bind to beneath.*  
 Sublimatio, ōnis, f. *a lifting up.*  
 Sublimatus, a, um; adj. *lifted up.*  
 Sublime, } adv. *highly, aloft.*  
 Sublimiter, }  
 Sublimen, inis, n. *the lintel of a  
 door.*  
 Sublimis, me, [à limus] *high, lofty.*  
 \* In sublime, *a loft.* \* Sublimem  
 abire, *to soar on high.*  
 Sublimitas, ātis, f. *highness, height.*  
 Sublimo, āre, *to lift up on high.*  
 \* Sublimare se, *to mount up.*  
 † Sublingio, ōnis, f. *a scullion-boy.*  
 Sublino, ēre, ēvi, ini and ivi, itum;  
*to anoint or smear over, to daub  
 upon.* \* Os alicui sublinere, *with  
 fair words to soothe up and deceive  
 one.*  
 † Sublito, ōnis, f. *the ground colour,  
 the grasing.*  
 Sublivens, ntis, *somewhat black and  
 blue.*  
 Sublivesco, ēre; neut. *to become  
 black and blue.*  
 Sublividus, a, um; adj. *somewhat  
 black and blue.*  
 Sublucanus, a, um; adj. *a little be-  
 fore day-light.*  
 Sublūceo, ēre; neut. *to give some  
 small light, to glimmer.*  
 † Sublūcidē, adv. *glimmeringly.*  
 Sublūcidus, a, um, *somewhat bright.*  
 Subluco, are, *to lop the under boughs  
 of trees which stand in the light.*  
 Sublucror, āri, *to gain closely.*  
 Sublunis nox [à luna] *a clear star-  
 light night.*  
 Subluo, ui, ūtum, ēre; act. [of sub  
 and lavo] *to wash the bottom or  
 lower parts.*  
 Sublūridus, a, um, *somewhat wan.*  
 Sublustris, ſtre; adj. [à lustrō] *hav-  
 ing some light, glimmering.*  
 † Sublūstro, are, *to view privily.*  
 Sublūtus, a, um; adj. *washed a lit-  
 tle, or below.*  
 Sublūvies, ei, f. *filthiness; also the  
 foul, (a disease in cattle.)*  
 Submereo, ēre, *to deserve a little.*  
 Submergo, ſi, ſum, gēre, *to dip down,  
 plunge under water.*  
 Submeridianum, i; neut. *an under-  
 meal.*  
 Submeridianus, a, um; adj. *before  
 noon.*  
 Submersio, ōnis, f. *a drowning.*  
 Submersor, ōris, m. *a drowner.*  
 Submersus, a, um, [of submergor]  
*drowned, suppressed, concealed.*  
 Submērus, a, um; adj. *almost pure,  
 with little mixture.*  
 Submīnia, æ, f. [à minium] *a kirtle,  
 a little red coat.*  
 Subministratio, ōnis, f. *under-ser-  
 vice.*  
 Subministrator, ōris, m. *an under  
 servant, a furnisher of things that  
 are wanting.*  
 Subministratus, ūs; m. *a furnishing  
 of things that are wanting.*  
 Subministrō, are, *to administer, to  
 furnish with, supply.* \* Submini-  
 strare aquam radicibus, *to water  
 the roots.*  
 Submissē, } adv. *lowly, humbly.*  
 Submissim, }  
 Submissio, ōnis, f. *submission, low-  
 line.*



lineis. \* Submissio vocis, a speaking softly.  
 † Submissitius, a, um; adj. bastard, changeling.  
 Submissor, ōris, m. he that sets on, or under.  
 Submissus, a, um; adj. of submitter, put or brought under, humble. \* Submissa voce loqui, to speak softly.  
 Submitto, īsi, īssum, ēre; act. to submit, bring under, put in subjection, suborn. \* Submittere pretia, to let the prices of commodities fall. \* Submittere genua, to bow the knees. \* Submittere animos, to faint, languish, or despair. \* Submittere prata in fœnum, to let the meadows grow for hay. \* Submittere arma, to lay down their arms. \* Submittere alicui, to send one to succeed him. \* Submittere fasces janui, to take the mace down before a door out of respect. \* Submittere capillum, to let one's hair grow.  
 Submolestē, somewhat troublefomely.  
 † Submolesto, are, to trouble a little.  
 Submolestus, a, um; adj. somewhat troublesome.  
 Submollis, le; adj. pretty soft.  
 Submoneo, ēre; act. to admonish or warn softly or privily, to prompt one that is at a stand.  
 Submordeo, ēre; act. to bite softly or privily.  
 Submorse, somewhat forwardly.  
 Submorosus, a, um; adj. somewhat forward or peevish.  
 Submotor, ōris, m. he that removes, puts aside, or makes room. \* Submotor aditus, a porter.  
 Submōtus, a, um; adj. removed.  
 Submoveo, ēvi, ōtum, ēre; act. to remove, put away, or aside, to command, to depart, divide. \* Submoveo turbam, to make way, to whiskle. \* Submoveo ab aliquo munere, to put one out of an office.  
 Submoveretur, imp. roan is making.  
 Subnascor, ōris, natus sum, fci, to grow, or spring up under.  
 Subnato, are, to swim, or be under.  
 Subnectilis, le; adj. tied under.  
 † Subnectio, ōnis; f. a tying to.  
 Subnecto, xui, xum, ēre; to knit or tie to, to subscribe, to add to.  
 Subnegator, ōris, m. a faint denier.  
 Subnegō, are, to deny faintly, covertly, or nightly.  
 Subnevo, are, to cut the sinews, to hamstring, weaken.  
 Subnexus, a, um, tied underneath.  
 Subniger, ra, rum; adj. blackish.  
 Subnitor, ti, to lean upon.  
 Subnixus, a, um; part. of subnitor, under-propped, leaning upon. \* Subnixus alis, with arms a kin-bow. \* Animo subnixo esse, to be bold and arrogant, as being abetted, or sure to be torn out.  
 Subnodo, are, to tie a knot under.  
 Subnotatio, ōnis, f. a subscribing.  
 Subnoto, are, to subscribe, note, or mark under, to commit secretly to writing, or memory.  
 Subnubilus, a, um; adj. somewhat dark and cloudy.  
 Subo, are; neut. [à sus] to grant as a fow for the boar.  
 Subobscenē, adv. somewhat filthily.  
 Subobscenus, a, um; adj. somewhat, or overtly filthily.

Subobscurē, somewhat obscurely.  
 Subobscurus, a, um; adj. somewhat obscure and dark.  
 Subodio, adv. somewhat hatefully.  
 Subodiosus, a, um; adj. somewhat odious or hateful.  
 Subodoror, ari, to perceive a little, to smell.  
 Suboffendo, di, nsum, ēre, to fall into a little distaste.  
 Suboleo, ēre, to smell a little, to discover somewhat. \* Subolet mihi, I have found it out.  
 † Subopto, are, to desire a little.  
 Suboriens, ntis, new springing.  
 Suborior, ortus sum, ari, to arise from beneath, to begin to arise on a sudden.  
 Subornatio, ōnis, f. a suborning.  
 Subornator, ōris, m. a suborner.  
 Subornatus, a, um; adj. suborned.  
 Suborno, are; act. to honour and set forth; also to suborn and bring under-hand. \* Subornare alicui percussores, to hire braves to assassinate one.  
 Subortus, ūs, m. a rising up.  
 Subpalesco, ēre, to grow pale.  
 Subpallidē, adv. somewhat palely.  
 Subpallidus, a, um, somewhat pale.  
 Subpateo, ēre, to lie open beneath.  
 † Subpedaneus, ei, m. a footstool.  
 Subpernatus, a, um, ham-stringed.  
 \* Pons subpernatus, a bridge cut underneath.  
 Subperno, are [à perna] to ham-string, to hough.  
 Subpinguis, e; adj. pretty fat.  
 Subpœnitet, imp. it somewhat repents.  
 Subpræceptor, ōris, m. an usher.  
 Subpræfectus, i, m. an under-officer or governor.  
 Subprudentē, somewhat bashfully.  
 Subradens, ntis, incroaching upon.  
 Subrancidus, a, um; adj. somewhat mouldy, hoary, or rotten. \* Caro subrancida, meat that smells a little, or has a small haug goût.  
 Subraucus, a, um, somewhat hoarse.  
 Subrectus, a, um, set upright by little and little, somewhat upright.  
 Subrēmigo, are, to row underneath.  
 Subrēnalis, le; adj. behind the reins.  
 † Subrenuncio, are, secretly to renounce.  
 Subrēpo, psi, ptum, ēre, to creep under privily, to insinuate cunningly. \* Quies subreptit ocellis, sleep steals on the eyes. \* Subreperit clathris, to get between, or under the bars. \* Subreperit se, to withdraw himself privately.  
 Subreptio, ōnis, f. a stealing away.  
 Subreptitius, a, um, stolen away.  
 Subreptito, are, to creep under closely, and by degrees.  
 Subrideo, īsi, īsum, ēre; neut. to smile, or laugh a little, to laugh secretly, or in one's sleeve.  
 Subridicule, adv. with a little or secret facetiousness or raillery.  
 Subridiculus, a, um; adj. somewhat pleasant or jeering.  
 Subrigo, are, to bedew or water.  
 Subrigo, are [à sub i, e. fursum & rego] to lift up.  
 Subrignus, a, um; adj. moistened a little, or from beneath.  
 Subringor, gi, to fret a little.  
 Subripio, ui, ptum, ēre, [à rapio] to steal, or take away by stealth.  
 Subrisio, ōnis, f. a smiling.  
 Subrisus, ūs, m. a smiling.

Subrita, a city of Crete.  
 Subrogo, are, to put in place for another. \* Subrogare collegam, to take in a joint consul for one that is dead.  
 Subromula, a city in Italy.  
 Subrostrarius, i, m. one that looks for news, and walks all day idly in the market-place.  
 Subrubeo, ēre, to be somewhat red.  
 Subrubicundus, a, um; adj. somewhat ruddy.  
 † Subructus, ūs, m. a little belching.  
 Subrūsus, a, um; adj. reddish.  
 Subrūgio, ire, to bray a little.  
 Subrumo, are, to put to the dug.  
 Subrūmus, i, m. a sucking lamb.  
 Subruo, ui, utum, ēre, to dig up the foundation, to raze or overthrow, demolish, dismantle.  
 Subruptus, a, um; adj. broken below, worn away.  
 † Subrusticē, somewhat clownishly.  
 Subrusticus, a, um; adj. somewhat clownish.  
 Subrutilus, a, um, somewhat bright.  
 Subrutus, a, um; A. & P. of subruor, destroyed, undermined.  
 Subsalsus, a, um; adj. somewhat salt, brackish.  
 Subsalto, are, to leap or jump.  
 Subsannaatio, ōnis, f. a mocking.  
 † Subsannator, ōris, m. a mocker.  
 Subsanno, are, to mock or scorn.  
 Subsarcinatus, a, um; adj. laden underneath.  
 Subscateo, ēre; Erasim. to spring afresh, increase again.  
 Subscindo, ēre, to cut a little, or under.  
 Subscribo, psi, ptum, bēre; act. to subscribe, write under, favour, agree with. \* Subscribere alicuius odiis, to help one to be revenged of his enemies. \* Subscribere in reum, to avow an action against one. \* Subscribere causam, or ad iudicium cum aliquo, to join with him in a suit, take his part in a cause.  
 Subscriptio, ōnis, f. a subscribing, a joint accusation, a soliciting another's suit. \* Subscriptio censoria, a censure upon.  
 Subscriptor, ōris, m. a subscriber, solicitor, proctor.  
 Subscus, udis [à subseco] a dove-tail to join timber together; also a tramp-iron.  
 Subsecius. See Succisvus.  
 Subseco, ui, ctum, to cut a little under, to reap, mow, prune, or pare off.  
 Subsecus, a, um; P. & A. cut a little, or under.  
 Subseundarius, a, um; adj. coming in leaseable, good and fit time, after business. \* Tempora subsecundaria, spare times.  
 † Subseco, ēre, to sink down.  
 Subsellium, ii, n. [à sella] a seat or bench. \* Subsellia, the bench, or judges on the bench. \* Imi subsellii viri, Liv. men of the lowest degree.  
 Subsentio, ire, to perceive, or surmise.  
 † Subsentisco, ēre, to come to have an inkling of.  
 Subsequor, ctus sum, equi, to follow, go after, imitate.  
 Subsero, ēvi, itum, ēre; act. to sow or plant under, or in the roots of another; also to whisper abroad.



Subscro, vi, rum, ere, to set or fasten under.  
 Subservio, ire; neut. to serve diligently, or under another. Ali-cuius orationi subservire, to back another's speech.  
 Subseffa, æ; f. [à sedeo] an ambush or ambuscade.  
 Subseffor, oris; m. a liar in wait or ambush, a highway-man.  
 Subsidentia, æ; f. a settling or sinking down.  
 Subsideo, edi, esum, ere, to rest in the bottom, to sit under, to stay; also to lie in wait. \* Subsident pecunia apud eum, the money remains in his hand.  
 Subsidualis, e; adj. helpful.  
 Subsidiarius, a, um; m. auxiliary. \* Subsidiarius palatio, the branch that is left after pruning, to bear fruit.  
 Subsidiarior, ari, to aid, help, or relieve.  
 Subsidium, ii; n. [à subsideo] aid, help, an harbour for ships, a reserve of soldiers. \* Subsidio venire, to lend one's hand, to relieve, help at a pinch.  
 Subsido, edi, esum, ere, to sit down, sink to the bottom, to light on the ground, to be drawn up for a relief, to couch to the male.  
 Subsignari milites [à signum] soldiers serving under their colours.  
 Subsignatio, onis; f. subscribing, a signing and sealing beneath.  
 Subsignator, oris; m. a subscriber.  
 Subsignatus, a, um; adj. signed, sealed.  
 Subsigno, are, to sign or seal underneath.  
 Subsilio, ire [of sub and salio] to leap a little, to rise from beneath, to hop.  
 Subsimilis, e; adj. somewhat like.  
 Subsimiliter; adv. somewhat likely.  
 Subsimus, a, um; adj. somewhat flat-nosed.  
 Subsipio, ere [à sapio] to be a little wise, to taste a little, to have a small relish and savour.  
 Subsistentia, æ; f. the subsistence, or bottom.  
 Subsisto, stiti, stitum, ere, to stand still, tarry, doubt, resist. \* Subsistere sumptui, to bear the charges. \* Subsistere feras, to stop and receive the assaults of beasts. \* Lingua subsistit timore, he is not able to speak for fear.  
 Subsolanus, i; m. [à sol] an east-wind.  
 Subsortior, iri, to choose by lot after another has chosen, or to choose a successor to another in office.  
 Subsortitio, onis; f. a choosing of a successor by lot.  
 Subsortitor, oris; m. a second chooser by lot.  
 Subsortitus, a, um; adj. chosen to succeed another.  
 Substantia, æ; f. [à substō] substance, matter, argument, an estate or wealth.  
 Substantialis, e; adj. substantial.  
 Substantivus, a, um; adj. substantial, essential, standing by itself.  
 + Substanto, are, to amend, repair.  
 Substerno, ravi, ratum, ere; act. to spread or strew under, to litter, subdue, prostitute. \* Substernere omnia animo, to subject all things to the mind.

Substes, itis; m. [à sto] a follower, a bringer up in a file.  
 Substillum, i; n. [à stillo] a mingling rain, a dripping small rain; also the stragury.  
 Substituto, ui, utum, ere; act. [à statuo] to put into another's room. \* Substituere speciem animo, to have an idea or representation of a thing.  
 Substitutio, onis; f. a putting in another's room; substitution.  
 Substitutivus, a, um; conditional.  
 Substitutor, oris; m. he that substitutes into another's place.  
 Substitutus, i; m. a substitute; deputy that serves in another's place.  
 Substo, iti, itum, are, to abide constantly, sustain, stand to it.  
 Substomachor, ari, to be somewhat angry.  
 Subtraho. See Subtrahio.  
 Substramen, inis; neut. litter, any thing spread under.  
 Substratus, a, um; part. of subster-nor, spread, or strewed under.  
 Substratus, us; m. a spreading, or strewing under.  
 Substrepo, ere, to make a little noise, to mutter.  
 Substrictus, a, um; strained or girded hard underneath, tight, close, trussed up.  
 Substringo, nxi, ictum, ere, to bind straight underneath, to strain hard, to restrain. \* Substringere carbasa, to furl the sails. \* Substringere bilem, to restrain anger. \* Aures substringere loquaci, to harken to a babbler.  
 Substringor, oris, aus sum; pass. to be bound underneath, to be under-girded; Veg.  
 Substructio, onis; f. a laying a foundation, the raising of a building; also the pile or building itself.  
 Substructor, oris; m. an undersetter.  
 Substructus, a, um; built, founded.  
 Substruo, xi, ctum, ere, to lay a foundation, to raise up from the foundation, to build.  
 + Substūpeo, ere; neut. to be somewhat amazed.  
 Substupide; adv. somewhat stultishly.  
 + Substūpidus, a, um; adj. somewhat stultish.  
 Subsultatio, onis; f. a leaping or hopping about.  
 Subsultum; adv. by hopping, leaping up, or capering.  
 Subsulto, are, to hop often, to caper.  
 Subsultus, us; m. a hop or jump, a beating or panting.  
 Subsum, subui, subesse, to be under, employed, couched in. \* Nox subest, the night approaches. \* Subest simulas, there is some grudge.  
 Subtuo, ui, utum, ere, to sew beneath, or to the end of another.  
 Subtutus, a, um; adj. somewhat deaf; also hardly heard, making but little noise.  
 Subsutus, a, um; adj. sewed or wrought under.  
 Subtūdus, a, um; adj. inclining to a consumption.  
 Subtal, lis; n. [à talus] the palm of the hand, the hollow of the foot.  
 + Subtalaris, re, under the ankle.  
 Subtardus, a, um; adj. somewhat slow or late.  
 Subtegmen, inis; n. the web of a web.  
 Subtego, ere, to cover a little, secretly, or under.

Subtegularis, a, um; under the roof of a cave, the tiles or thatch of a house.  
 Subtela, æ; f. the crupper of a horse.  
 Subtemen, as subtegmen.  
 Subtendo, di, ctum & ctum; to extend, to stretch abroad, under.  
 Subtento, are, to try covertly, or easily.  
 Subtenuis, e; adj. 3 art. somewhat slender or weak.  
 + Subtepeo, ere, to be somewhat warm.  
 Subtepidē; adv. luke-warmly.  
 + Subtepidus, a, um; luke-warm.  
 Subter, prap. [à sub] under, beneath, in the nether-part.  
 Subterclūdo, ere; to shut under.  
 + Subtercus; mis, under the skin.  
 Subtercutaneus, a, um; adj. [à cutis] between the skin and the flesh. \* Subtercutaneus morbus, the dropsy.  
 Subterdiū; adv. in the day-time.  
 Subterduco, xi, ctum, ere; act. to get away privily, to retire one's self from company.  
 Subterductio, onis; f. a stealing away.  
 Subterductor, oris; m. he that steals away.  
 Subterfluo, ere, to flow under.  
 Subterflus, a, um, flowing under.  
 Subterfugio, ere, to fly away privily, to escape, void.  
 Subterfugium, ii; n. an escaping privily.  
 Subterhabitus, a, um, disguised.  
 Subterlabor, oris, bi; to run or flow underneath, to slip away, escape privately.  
 Subterlino, inere; to anoint underneath.  
 Subtermeo, are, to go, or pass underneath.  
 Subternus, a, um, underneath.  
 Subtero, ere; act. to bruise into small pieces. \* Pedes subterere, to wear the hoof, to gail the feet, to surbeat.  
 Subterpedaneum, ei; n. a foot-fool.  
 Subterrāneus, a, um; under-ground.  
 Subterratorium, ii; n. a dible or jetting-slick.  
 Subterrēus, a, um; under-ground.  
 Subterreo, ere, to affright a little.  
 Subtertēno, are, to wear or consume beneath.  
 Subtervolvo, vi, to roll, or run under.  
 Subtexo, ere, to weave, to join to; also to cover or hide. \* Morbis subtexere remedia, to handle the remedies next after the diseases. \* Caelum subtexere fumo, to darken the sky with smoke.  
 + Subticeo, ere, to answer nothing.  
 Subtilis, le, [à subter, vel à sub & tela] subtle, witty, little, delicate, made of thin and small parts. \* Subtilis iudicii, of an acute judgment. \* Subtile palatum, a quick taste.  
 Subtilitas, atis; f. thinness, subtlety, sharpness of wit.  
 Subtiliter; adv. subtly, acutely, slenderly, scantily.  
 Subtūmeo, ere, to be somewhat afraid, to fear a little.  
 Subtondeo, ere, to clip under.  
 Subtractio, onis; f. a subtracting, abating, withdrawing.  
 Subtractus, a, um; part. of subtraho, taken away, eschewed.  
 Subtraho, xi, ctum, ere; act. to take away, or out of sight, to pilfer and steal away, to withdraw.  
 \* Subtra-



\* Subtrahere se oneri, to pull his neck out of the collar.  
 Subtristis, e, somewhat sad and heavy.  
 Subtritus, a, um; part. of subteror, worn underneath, broken.  
 Subtundo, ere, to knock, or beat the under part.  
 Subturpiculus, a, um; adj. somewhat, or covertly foul.  
 Subturpis, e; adj. somewhat, or covertly base and filthy.  
 Subtus; adv. from underneath.  
 Subucula, æ; f. [à subduco] a shirt or shift; also a pancake feast.  
 Subuculatus, a, um; adj. clad in a shirt or shift.  
 Subvectio, onis; f. } a carrying a-  
 Subvectus, us; m. } way, or lifting up.  
 Subvecto, are, to carry to and fro upon the water.  
 Subvector, oris; m. a carrier.  
 Subvectus, a, um; part. of subvehor, carried away, or up.  
 Subvehō, ere; act. to extol, lift up, to convey, to carry away up the stream, or against the tide.  
 Subveniō, ire; neut. dat. to succour, aid, or help. \* Subvenire alicui morbo, to be proper for the cure of such a distemper. \* Subvenire erroribus, to clear the truth from misapprehensions about it.  
 Subvenitur; verb. imp. they help.  
 Subventaneus, a, um; windy, addle.  
 Subventio, onis; f. aid, help.  
 Subvento, are, to succour much, or often.  
 Subventus, us, m. a sudden coming upon.  
 Subverbustus, a, um; adj. black and blue with stripes, stigmatised.  
 Subvērecundus, a, um; adj. somewhat shamefaced.  
 Subvēreor, eri, to fear a little, to avoid.  
 Subversio, onis; f. an overthrowing.  
 Subverso, are; to turn up-side down, to destroy often.  
 Subversor, oris; m. an overthrower.  
 Subversus, a, um; P & A. overthrown.  
 Subverto, ere, to subvert, to destroy, turn up-side down.  
 Subvexus, a, um; adj. bowed upward like an arched roof.  
 Subvicecomes, itis; m. an under-sheriff.  
 Subvicius, a, um; adj. somewhat limber or withered.  
 Subviridis, de; adj. a little green.  
 Subula, æ, [à suo] a shoemaker's awl; also a plain horn without tine or knag.  
 Subulāris, re; adj. of an awl, or shoemaker's awl.  
 Subulcus, ci; m. [à sus] a swineherd.  
 + Subūlo, are, to sew with an awl.  
 Subulo, onis; m. a piper playing on a flute; also a deer with plain horns without branches, a pricket.  
 Subūnio, onis; f. a note of union or accent.  
 + Subvōla, æ; f. the back of the hand.  
 Subvōlito, are, to fly little or often.  
 Subvōlo, are, to fly upward from below, or toward the top.  
 Subvolvo, ere; act. to rowl up as with leavers.  
 Subur, a river of Mauritania Tingitana.  
 Suburbana, ōrum; n. the suburbs.  
 Suburbāne, somewhat courteously.  
 Suburbānitas, ālis; f. nearness to the town.  
 Suburbānum, i; n. a summer or country-house near the city.

Suburbānus, a, um; adj. nigh the city. \* Regio suburbana, the country about the city.  
 Suburbia, ōrum; n. the suburbs.  
 Suburgo, ere, to put forward a little, or secretly.  
 Subūro, ere, to burn a little, to scorch.  
 Suburra, a street in Rome, from whence the adjacent parts were called suburbs.  
 Suburrana, where the barlets dwell, who were therefore called Suburranae.  
 Subūvidus, a, um; adj. a little moist.  
 + Subvulfor, oris; m. he that plucks away hair.  
 + Subvulsus, a, um; plucked away.  
 Subvulturinus, a, um; adj. somewhat brown, or ravenous as a vulture.  
 Succasies, a people of Aquitaine.  
 + Succauda, æ; f. a horse crupper.  
 Succedāneus, a, um; adj. succeeding, put in the place of another.  
 Succedo, ere, [of sub & cedo] to succeed, come under, approach underneath, to resemble. \* Ex sententia succedit, it came to pass as I would have it. \* Succedere sub primam aciem, to advance to the enemies van.  
 Succendo, di; nsum, ere; act. to kindle or set on fire.  
 Succenseo, ere; n. [of sub & censeo] to be angry. \* Succensere alicui injuriam, to be angry with one for wronging us. \* An id succenses mihi? do you bear me ill-will for that?  
 Succensio, onis; f. a burning.  
 Succensus, a, um; set on fire, angry.  
 Succentivus; adj. singing low or base.  
 + Succento, are, to sing base.  
 Succentor, oris; m. he that sings the base.  
 + Succenturiatio, onis; f. the recruiting of a company.  
 Succenturiatus, a, um; adj. put in the place of one dead or absent. \* Milites succenturiati, soldiers drawn out to stand behind for a reserve.  
 Succenturio, are, to furnish a band in place of the absent, to recruit a company.  
 Succentus, us; m. the base in singing.  
 Succerda, æ; f. [à sus & cerno] swine's dung.  
 Succerno, ere, to divide, to sift.  
 Successio, onis, f. a succession.  
 Successivē; adv. successively.  
 Successor, oris; m. a successor.  
 Successorius, a, um; of succession.  
 Successum, i; n. } an end, success,  
 Successus, us; m. } issue, good luck, a little cave or cabin.  
 Successus, a, um; happening well.  
 Succida, æ; f. [à succus] new shorn wool.  
 Succidaneus, a, um; adj. in the room of another. \* Hostie succidanæ, sacrifices slain in the second place, or in the room of others.  
 + Succidarium vinum, muscadel.  
 Succidia, æ; f. a slice of bacon.  
 Succido, ere, [of sub and cado] to cut down.  
 Succido, ere, [of sub and cado] to fall down or under, fall on his knees, to buckle.  
 Succidus, a, um; adj. full of juice, moist, plump. \* Lana succida, greasy wool not scoured.  
 Succiduous, a, um; buckling under one, faulting.  
 Succinctē, } adv. briefly, close-  
 Succinctim, } ly.

Succinctōrium, ii; n. a short jacket.  
 Succinctulus, a, um; adj. nearly trussed or girt.  
 Succinctus, a, um; part. of succin-  
 gor, girt, environed.  
 Succingo, ere; act. to gird under, to truck or truss up, to environ.  
 \* Succingere se terrore, to make himself formidable. \* Succingens membrana, the skin covering the ribs within.  
 Succingulum, i; n. a sword-girdle, a truss.  
 Succino, ere, [of sub and cano] to sing after, answer another in singing; also to sing low or base.  
 Succinum, i; n. [à succus] amber whereof they make beads.  
 Succinus, a, um; adj. of or like amber.  
 Succipio, ere, [of sub and capio] to take or receive.  
 Succiplenus, a, um; full of juice.  
 Succisa, æ; f. the herb devil's-bit.  
 Succisivus, a, um; cut, drawn, or severed from. \* Succisiva agrorum, nooks or slips of fields. \* Horæ succisivæ, spare hours. \* Operæ succisivæ, matters of least moment dispatched at spare times.  
 Succisus, a, um; part. of succidor, cut down, gelded.  
 Succlamatio, onis; f. an acclamation after any speech or action.  
 + Succlamator, oris; m. a shouter after.  
 Succlamatus, a, um; adj. shouted at. \* Succlamatus omnium maledictis, cried out upon by all people.  
 Succlamo, are, to shout or hum after any speech or action.  
 + Succo, are, to make moist.  
 Succollatio, onis; f. a carrying on the shoulders.  
 Succollatus, a, um; adj. carried upon shoulders.  
 Succollo, are, to bear upon the neck or shoulders.  
 + Succositas, atis; f. juiciness.  
 Succosus, a, um; adj. juicy, moist.  
 Succresco, ere; neut. to grow under and low, to wax more and more, grow up, to be a help to, to supply the place of another. \* Succrescere gloriæ majorum, to surpass the glory of our ancestors.  
 Succretus, a, um; part. of succernor, sifted.  
 Succuba, æ; f. an harlot lying with another woman's husband.  
 Succubitanus, a, um; adj. fit to lie under the elbow, or to lean upon.  
 Succubo, are; neut. [of sub and cado] to lie under.  
 Succubus, i; m. the devil in shape of a woman.  
 Succudo, ere, to forge privately.  
 Succulentus, a, um; full of juice.  
 Succumbo, ere; n. to fall down under a burden, to be subdued, to be broken in courage, to couch under any weight, to couch to the male. \* Succumbere doloribus, to give way to sorrow, to grieve immoderately.  
 Succurro, ri, sum, ere; neut. [of sub and curro] to succour, help, and aid, to follow. \* Illud mihi succurrebat, that came into my mind. \* Rebus succurrite lætis, relieve my afflicted condition.  
 Succursum est [ab illis] they helped.  
 Succus, i; m. [à sugo vel ab uggis humidus] all kind of liquor, juice, pureness, vigour, relish.  
 Succusarius, ii; m. a trotter. Suc-



Succussatio, } a jolting, a  
Succussio, onis; f. } trotting.  
Succussus, us; m.  
Succussator, } oris; m. a trot-  
Succussor, } ter. \* Equus suc-  
cussor, a trotting horse.  
Succusso, are; act. to jog often or  
hard, to jolt in trotting.  
Succutaneus, a, um; adj. under the  
skin.  
Succut-io, ere; act. [of sub and  
quatio] to shake, jog, trot.  
Sucro, a river in Spain, with a town  
of the same name.  
Suctus, us; m. a sucking, licking.  
Sucula, æ; f. a sow pig; the beam  
of a crane about which the rope is  
twisted in drawing any thing up,  
a windlass.  
Suculae, arum; f. the Hyades or se-  
ven stars.  
Sudabundus, a, um; adj. all sweaty.  
Sudamina, orum; n. red angry  
wheals.  
Sudariolum, i; n. a little handker-  
chief, a muckender.  
Sudarium, ii; n. a napkin, or hand-  
kerchief.  
Sudatio, onis; f. a sweating.  
Sudator, oris; m. } a great sweat-  
Sudatrix, icis; f. } er.  
Sudatorium, ii; n. a hot house or  
bath.  
Sudatorius, a, um; causing sweat.  
Sudatus, a, um; part. of sudor,  
sweating, sweated out.  
Sudeni, a people of Sarmatia Eu-  
ropæa.  
Sudernum, a city of Tuscany.  
Sudertani, a people of Hetruria.  
SÜDES, is; f. [à Σύω impello, vel  
ab Heb. juch sepivit] a staff burnt  
at the end, a stake, a wooden sword,  
with which the soldiers practised  
about a post.  
Sudeti, mountains in Germany.  
Sudiculum, i; n. a little whip.  
Sudidenis, a city of Africa propria.  
Südis, is; f. a vine-prop; also a  
kind of fish.  
SÜDO, are; [Idpaw, vel ab ὕδωρ,  
aqua] to sweat, to toil, to send  
forth as in a sweat.  
Sudor, oris; m. Vir. sweat, labour,  
moisture. \* Cum sudor se remittit,  
when one is cool.  
Südm, i; n. [cælum] fair wea-  
ther.  
Südm, a, um; adj. fair, clear.  
Suebi, mountains of Scythia, within  
Imaus.  
Suecia, } part of Scandinavia; also  
Suedia, } a city of Helvetia.  
Sueci, } a people of Suecia.  
Suedi, }  
Suedoni, a people of Gallia Belgica.  
† Suefac-io, ere; act. to bring in use  
or custom.  
Suel, a city in Spain.  
† Su-eo, ere; neut. [à Σύω impetu-  
feror] to be wont or accustomed.  
Sueres, um; f. [for sues] swine's  
flesh.  
Suesc-o, evi, etum, ere; neut. [à  
luco] to use, to be wont.  
Suesia, a town in Campania. Also  
a city of the Volsci.  
Suessani, the townsmen of Suessa.  
Suessiones, } the people of Soissons in  
Suessones, } Gallia Belgica.  
Suessitani, a people of Spain.  
Suessula, a town in Campania.  
Suetonius Tranquillus, an historian  
under Trajan and Hadrian.

Suetus, a, um; part. of suesco.  
accustomed, wont.  
Suevi, the people of Suevia, or  
Schwaben in Germany.  
Suevicus, a, um; adj. of the Suevi.  
Suevo, a mountain in Germany.  
Suevus, a river in Germany.  
Sufes, etis; m. [ab Heb. shaphat  
judicavit] a chief magistrate, a consul.  
† Suffarcinatus, a, um; adj. suff-  
ed with apparel.  
Suffarcinatus, a, um; part. of suf-  
farcinor, stuffed up. \* Canthara  
suffarcinata, the wench with her  
lap full.  
Suffarcino, are, [of sub and farci-  
no] to stuff up, bombast.  
Suffarraneus, a, um; adj. laden with  
commission corn for a leaguer.  
\* Mulio suffarraneus, a loader of  
grist, or that goes with corn to sell  
for his master.  
Suffectura, æ; f. a putting in the  
place of another.  
Suffectus, a, um; part. of sufficior,  
put instead of another, stained.  
Suffenus, a very simple poet, who ad-  
mired and flattered himself in his  
writings.  
Suffercio, ire [of sub and farcio]  
to stuff or fill.  
Sufferentia, æ; f. sufferance, for-  
bearance.  
Suffero, sustuli, sublatum, erre; act.  
irr. [of sub and ferro] to endure,  
sustain, bear with. \* Sufferre poe-  
nas, to be punished.  
Suffertim; adv. fully, plentifully, in  
great measure.  
Suffertus, a, um; part. of suffercior,  
filled, stuffed, crowded in.  
Suffervescio, ere, to make some-  
what hot.  
Suffervescitorium, ii; n. a chafing-  
dish.  
Suffervescio, ieri; neut. pass. to be  
made somewhat hot.  
Sufferv-eo, ere; neut. to be warm  
or simpering hot.  
Sufes, etis; m. a chief magistrate  
among the Carthaginians, some-  
what like the Roman consuls. See  
Sufes.  
Suffibulator, oris; m. an under-  
binder.  
† Suffibulatus, a, um; buttoned.  
Suffibulo, are; to button or buckle.  
Suffibulum, i; n. the garment of the  
vestal virgins.  
Sufficiens, ntis, sufficient. \* Suffi-  
ciens testis, a creditable witness.  
Sufficienter; adv. sufficiently, enough.  
Sufficientia, æ; f. sufficiency.  
Sufficio, eci, ectum, ere; neut. [of  
sub and facio] to suffice, to satisfy,  
be sufficient or enough, furnish with,  
yield or supply, to dye or stain.  
\* Umbo non sufficit ictibus, the  
shield cannot hold out against the  
blows. \* Sufficere sibi non potest,  
he is not able to look after his own  
goods. \* In alterius locum suffi-  
cere, to choose into another's place.  
Sufficior, eris, ectus sum; pass. to be  
substituted, &c. \* N. m. ne suffici-  
atur consul, non timent, for they  
are not afraid but that a consul will  
be substituted; Cic. pro Muræna. 8.  
Sufficit; imp. it suffices.  
Suffigo, ere; act. to fasten, nail or  
set up.  
Suffiguro, are, to form or fashion.  
Suffimen, inis; n. } a perfume.  
Suffimentum, i; n. }

Suffindo, ere; act. to cleave under.  
Suffio, ire; [à suffo] to perfume,  
make a sweet smoke.  
Suffiscus, i; m. the cuds of a ram,  
of which they make purses.  
Suffitio, onis; f. } a perfum-  
Suffitus, us; m. } ing.  
Suffitor, oris; m. a perfumer.  
Suffitus, a, um; part. of suffigor, per-  
fumed.  
Suffixus, a, um; part. of suffigor,  
fastened.  
† Sufflabilis, le; adj. which may be  
blown.  
Sufflāmen, inis; n. a trigger fast-  
ened to the wheel to keep the cart  
from going down hill too fast.  
Sufflāmino, are, to stop the wheel of  
a cart going down hill, to check or  
hold back.  
Sufflatio, onis; f. a blowing, a fil-  
ling with wind.  
† Sufflātor, oris; m. a blower.  
Sufflatus, a, um; part. of sufflor,  
blown, puffed up, proud.  
Sufflatus, us; m. a puffing up.  
Sufflavus, a, um; adj. yellowish, of  
a light yellow, sandy.  
Sufflo, are, to blow, puff up, fill with  
wind, to whisper in one's ear.  
Suffocatio, onis; f. a choking.  
Suffocātor, oris; m. } a choak-  
Suffocatrix, icis; f. } er.  
Suffocatus, a, um; part. choaked.  
Suffoco, are; [of faux] to choke,  
strangle, kill. \* Suffocare fame,  
or veneno, to starve or poison.  
Suffoco, are; act. [of focus] to purge  
or cleanse by fire, to perfume.  
Suffod-io, ere; act. acc. Col. to  
dig under. \* Suffodere equum, to  
spur a horse almost to death.  
Suffosio, onis; f. an undermining.  
Suffosus, a, um; part. of suffo-  
dior, undermined, destroyed, al-  
most killed.  
Suffraginatio, onis; f. a binding or  
fastening.  
Suffraganeus, ei; m. a bishop's suf-  
fragan.  
Suffragatio, onis; f. favour on one's  
behalf, a voice in giving con-  
sent.  
Suffragator, oris; m. a favourer, a  
giver of his voice in elections.  
Suffragatorius, a, um; adj. giving  
one's voice in favour of one.  
Suffraginatio, onis; f. a making of  
a courtesy.  
† Suffraginatus, a, um; adj. bowing  
the knee, or ham-stringed.  
Suffragino, are, to hough a beast.  
Suffraginor, ari; dep. to bow the  
knee.  
Suffraginofus, a, um; adj. diseased  
in the postern or hinder-bending of the  
leg, having the spavine or scratches.  
Suffragium, ii; n. Cic. a voice in  
giving consent, favour; also a wreck  
at sea. \* Mittere in suffragium,  
to send out (as our jury is) to consult  
about a matter.  
Suffrago, inis; f. [à suffringor] the  
withers, the hinder bending or po-  
stern of a beast; also the knee and  
skin, the young shoot or sucker of a  
vine.  
Suffragor, ari; dep. à φράζω dico,  
vel ant. frago] to give one's voice,  
favour, to attest unto, warrant or  
make creditable, to approve of an  
opinion.  
Suffrendens, tis; quashing a little.  
Suffrigo, are, to rub softly, anoint.



Suffringo, ēre; act. acc. [of sub and frango] to break up from beneath.  
 Suffrio, are; act. to crumble small.  
 Suffrutex, icis; m. an under shrub.  
 Suffugio, ēre, to shun secretly, escape, to betake to a thing for refuge. \* Suffugit sensum, 'tis imperceptible.  
 Suffugium, ii; n. a place of refuge.  
 Suffulcio, ire, to under-prop.  
 Suffulcrum, i; n. a proper stay.  
 Suffultus, a, um; part. of suffulcor, under-propped.  
 Suffumigatio, ōnis; f. a perfuming, or making a smook under.  
 Suffumigo, are; act. to perfume or make a smook under.  
 Suffundatus, a, um; part. of suffundor, laid under for a foundation.  
 Suffundo are; act. to lay under for a foundation.  
 Suffundio, ēre; act. to sprinkle or pour out upon or under. \* Rubore suffundi, to blush. \* Frigidam suffundere, to raise up a flame by sprinkling on cold water, as on a smith's forge.  
 Suffūror, ari; dep. to steal privily.  
 Suffuscatus, a, um; somewhat dusky.  
 Suffusio, ōnis; f. a sprinkling or pouring out upon; also blood-shot.  
 Suffusor, ōnis; m. a sprinkler.  
 Suffusus, a, um; part. of suffundor, sprinkled or poured out upon or under. \* Oculi sanguine suffusi, blood-shot eyes. \* Suffusus malevolentia animus, a malicious mind.  
 Suggesto, ſi, ſtum, rēre; act. acc. Cic. [of sub and gero] to suggest, prompt, give or furnish. \* Bruto Horatium suggerunt, they choose Horatius in Brutus's place.  
 Suggestio, ōnis; f. } a prompting,  
 Suggestus, ſis; m. } advice.  
 Suggestum, i; n. } a pulpit, a desk.  
 Suggestus, ſis; m. } \* Suggestus comæ, a towering head of hair.  
 Suggestus, a, um; part. of suggestor, born up, raised up.  
 Suggillo, as fugillo  
 Suggredior, edi; dep. [of sub and gradior] to go in privily, to approach. \* Hostes suggredi, to assault the enemy by surprise.  
 Suggrundæ, arum; f. } the house-  
 Suggrundia, orum; n. } caves.  
 See Subgrunda.  
 Suggrundarium, ii; n. a burying-place for infants not forty days old.  
 Sugillatio, ōnis; f. blackness or blueness of stripes; also checking or taunting.  
 Sugillator, ōnis; m. a backbiter.  
 Sugillatus, a, um; beaten black and blue, slandered. \* Graviter ferentes se sugillatos esse, taking it heinously that they came off so bluely.  
 Sugillatum, i; n. a black eye.  
 Sugillo, are; [à fugo vel cilium] to make black and blue, to give one a black eye; also to reprove, check, or taunt, to stop or shut up.  
 † Sugo, are, to give suck, to suckle.  
 SUGO, xi, ſum, gēre; act. [à sono] to suck. See Succus.  
 SUI, ſibi, ſe; [Oū] his or theirs, of himself or themselves.  
 Suicia, the city Schwitz, giving name to all Switzerland.  
 Suidas, an historian in the time of Alexius Comnenus.  
 Suile, is; n. a hogfly.

Suillus, a, um; } of a swine or hog.  
 Suinus, a, um; } \* Caro suilla, pork.  
 † Suilus, i; m. a mushroom.  
 Suinum, a river of Picenum.  
 Suiones, a people of Germany.  
 Sulcāmen, inis; n. a furrow.  
 Sulcātim; adv. in or by furrows.  
 Sulcātio, ōnis; f. a furrowing.  
 Sulcātor, ōnis; m. a furrower.  
 Sulcātus, a, um; part. furrowed.  
 Sulchi, a famous city of Sardinia.  
 Sulco, are; act. Vir. to make furrows, to plough, to divide. \* Sulcare æquor, fluctus, maria, to sail in the main.  
 † Sulcosus, a, um; full of furrows.  
 Sulculus, i; m. a little furrow.  
 SULCUS, i; m. Col. [ἐλκός tractus] a furrow for sowing corn or planting trees; also ploughing, and the falling stars.  
 Sulla, a mathematician, who told Caligula, consulting his nativity, that he should suddenly die for certain.  
 Sulmo, ōnis; f. a town in Italy where Ovid was born.  
 Sulmonensis, e; adj. of Sulmo.  
 SULPHUR, } ſuris; n. [à ſal &  
 SULFER, } Πῦρ ignis] sulphur, brimstone; also lightning  
 \* Sulphur sacrum, the thunder-bolt.  
 Sulphūraria, æ; f. the place where sulphur is boiled, a brimstone mine.  
 Sulphūrarius, ii; m. a maker or worker of brimstone.  
 Sulphūratio, ōnis; f. a mixing with brimstone.  
 Sulphūrātum, i; n. a match made with brimstone.  
 Sulphūrātus, a, um; adj. mixed with brimstone. \* Merx sulphurata, matches.  
 † Sulphūrētum, i; n. a brimstone-mine, a place where brimstone lies.  
 Sulphureus, a, um; adj. of brimstone.  
 \* Aqua sulphurea, water running through brimstone mines.  
 Sulpitia, a poetess, who has one satyr extant.  
 Sulpitius Gallus, an astrologer, who explained the eclipse of the moon to Æmilius's soldiers wondering.  
 Sultānus, i; m. [ab Heb. Shalat dominari] the Sultan or great Turk.  
 † Sultis, for ſi vultis, if you please.  
 SUM, fui, eſſe, verb. Substantive [ἔμει πῦρ] ἔσομαι, ero] to be, to be worth, to belong to, to abide, to use.  
 \* Impudentis eſt, it is the part of a bold man. \* Eſt mihi, I have.  
 \* Ut videre eſt, as one may see.  
 \* Ad eam partem quæ eſt ad Hesperiam, towards that part which lies towards Italy. \* Eſt quod viſam domum, I have a little buſineſs at home. \* Ero ut me velis, I'll do any thing you'd have me.  
 Sumen, inis; m. [à ſus] the belly piece of a hog, the ſow's udder.  
 Suminata ſus, a ſow that has newly farrowed.  
 Summa, æ; f. Cic. [of ſummus] a ſum, a brief collection, the heads of any ſpeech, a concluſion. \* Ad ſummam, laſtly. \* Summa ſummarum, the total ſum. \* Summa reſidui, the remainder. \* Summam alicui cavere, to aſſure one of the principal. \* De ſumma reipublicæ, to act about the being of the ſtate.  
 Summano, are; act. to devour greedily as the grave; alſo to pilfer or purloin.

Summanus, Pluto, ſo called Quafi ſummus manium.  
 Summariè; adv. ſummarily.  
 Summarium, ii; n. a ſummary, an epitome, abridgment or brief collection.  
 Summarius, a, um; principal, chief.  
 Summas, atis; m. a chief perſon, a peer.  
 Summatim; adv. Cic. ſhortly, in few words; alſo the top. \* Omnia ſummatim tetigerat, he touched upon all by their heads.  
 Summatus, ſis; m. principality, ſovereignty.  
 Summe; adv. chiefly, extraordinarily, extremely.  
 Summergo; as Submergo.  
 Summiſſe; adj. lowly, ſoftly.  
 Summiſſus, a, um; adj. humble, low.  
 Summitas, atis; f. Cic. highneſs, the top, either end of a thing.  
 Summitto, as Submitto.  
 † Summo, are, to ſum up.  
 Summoenianus, a, um; adj. dwelling in the ſuburbs as harlots did.  
 Summoenium, ii; n. a place near the walls of the city where the whores kept their ſtews.  
 Summoneo, as Submoneo.  
 Summoperè; adv. for ſummo opere, ſo much as is poſſible to be.  
 Summotus locus, a remote or by-place.  
 Summoveo, as Submoveo.  
 Summula, æ; f. a ſmall ſum, head or collection.  
 Summum, i; n. the top, the whole. \* Ad ſummum, at the moſt. \* A ſummo ad imum, from top to toe.  
 Summus, a, um; adj. Cic. [à ſupremus] the higheſt of all, the chief or principal, very deep, very lewd, the laſt. \* Summa aqua, the top or ſurface of the water. \* Summa voce, with a loud voice. \* Summus puteus, a very deep well. \* Hyeme ſumma, in the miſt of winter.  
 † Summus, i; m. a mutterer, a whiſperer.  
 Summuto, are; act. [of ſub and muto] to change one for another.  
 SUMO, pſi, ptum, mere; act. acc. Cic. [à ſuus, vel à ſub & emo] to take, receive, conſume or ſpend, undertake, uſurp, to begin, conclude, preſume. \* Sumere obſequium animo, to gratify one's pleaſure. \* Sumere pœnas, to puniſh. \* Sumere operam or ſumptus, to ſpend time and labour about that which comes to nothing. \* Tantum mihi non ſumo, I do not take ſo much upon me. \* Sumere mutuum, to borrow money. \* Hoc mihi ſumpſi ut id à te peterem, I took upon me to beg that of you.  
 Sumptificatio, ēre; act. to ſpend.  
 Sumptio, ōnis; f. a taking.  
 Sumptitatio, ōnis; f. a frequent taking.  
 Sumptito, are, to take often.  
 Sumptuarius, a, um; adj. belonging to coſt. \* Lex ſumptuaria, a law to limit expences in apparel, and houſe-keeping.  
 Sumptuoſe; adv. coſtly, chargeably.  
 † Sumptuoſitas, atis; f. ſumptuouſneſs, coſtlineſs.  
 Sumptuoſus, a, um; adj. coſtly, charge-



- chargeable, excessive, prodigal, wasteful.
- Sumptus, a, um; part. ofumor, taken, consumed. \* Mors sponte sumpta, death run upon.
- Sumptus, ūs; m. Cic. cost, expenses, \* Sumptui esse, to be chargeable.
- Sunici, a people of Germany by the Rhine.
- Sūnium, a promontory of Attica and Eubœa.
- Sunius, an historian who wrote of Arabia.
- SUO, ui, utum, ěre. [καὶ οὖν] to sew, knit together, work or procure. \* Suere aliquid suo capiti, to draw mischief on his pate.
- † Supellectilicarius, a, um; adj. of house-hold-stuff.
- Sūpelle-x, ōilis; f. Liv. [à super & lectus] house-hold-stuff, the moveables besides plate and cloaths.
- SUPER; præp. cum acc. [ὑπὲρ] on, upon, above, over, over and above, beyond, after, about or concerning, for, from on high, moreover. \* Occisus super cœnam, kill'd as he was at supper. \* Super somnum, servus, a chamberlain, valet de chambre. \* Qui cubabat super regem, who sat at table above the king.
- Sūpēra, orum; n. things above.
- Sūpērābilis, le; adj. to be overcome.
- Superabundantia, æ; f. a superabundance.
- Superabundātio, ōnis; f. a superabounding.
- Sūpērābundo, are; neut. to abound greatly, and be superfluous.
- Sūpēradditio, ōnis; f. an adding moreover.
- Sūpēradditum, i; n. surplusage.
- Sūpēraddo, ěre; to add moreover.
- Sūpērādnexus, a, um; tied above.
- Sūpērādultus, a, um; more than ripe in years, past the flower of age.
- Sūpērāggēro, are, to heap over.
- Superagnata tunica, the uttermost skin of the eyes.
- Sūpēralligatio, ōnis; f. a binding over.
- Sūpēralligo, are, to bind on about.
- † Superalto, are, to exalt on high.
- Sūpērāmentum, i; n. the overplus.
- † Superannuo, are, to exceed in years.
- Superanteactus, a, um; adj. past.
- Superantior, ius; gen. oris; adj. above, or before.
- Sūpēratio, ōnis; f. a conquering.
- Sūpērātor, ōris; m. } a conqueror.
- Superatrix, icis; f. } ror.
- Sūpērattollo, ěre, to lift up or over.
- Sūpērātus, a, um; part. of superor, vanquished, performed.
- Superba, æ; f. a single pink.
- Sūpērbē; adv. proudly.
- Superbia, æ; f. pride, haughtiness, harshness and sourness in fruits.
- Sūpērbībo, ěre, to drink more still.
- Sūpērbīficus, a, um; adj. puffing up, or making a man proud.
- Superbiloquentia, æ; f. } a proud
- Superbiloquium, ii; n. } and arrogant speaking.
- Superb-io, ire; neut. to be proud and high-minded, to be dignified or made famous, to have whereof to glory.
- SUPERBUS, a, um; adj. Cic. [ὑπερβύς] vel à super] proud, high-minded, lofty, magnificent, stately, stout, dead. \* Superbum merum, excellent wine. \* Superba tecta, stately houses. \* Superbum est, 'tis a haughty part of any one.
- Sūpercalco, are; act. to tread upon.
- Sūpercerno, ěre; act. to look upon.
- Supercido, ěre [à cado] to fall upon.
- † Superciliosē; adv. superciliously.
- Sūperciliōsus, a, um; adj. supercilious, or haughty.
- Sūpercilium, ii; n. Plin. the eyebrow, the brow or top of a hill, a lofty look, a proud and stately carriage, gravity, severity. \* Supercilium censorium, a grave and discreet countenance.
- Sūperclaudio, ěre; to shut upon.
- Supercœlestis, te; adj. above the heavens.
- Supercōtego, ěre; act. to cover over close.
- Supercorruo, ěre; to fall upon others the same time with them.
- Supercresco, ěre; neut. to overgrow or grow very much.
- Supercūbatio, ōnis; f. a lying upon.
- Sūpercūbo, are, to lie or sleep upon.
- Supercurro, ěre; to run over in measure, to over-run. \* Vestigali supercurrit ager, the field bears a fuller crop than might be expected for the rent.
- Sūperdico, ěre; act. to say more.
- Superdo, are; act. to put upon, to give after a former dose.
- Sūperdūco, ěre; to bring more guests than are expected, cover or lay upon.
- Sūpērēditus, a, um; very high above.
- Sūpērēdo, ěre; neut. to eat after, or upon another.
- Sūpērēggēro, ěre, to send up, or make it appear.
- Sūpērēmico, are, to excell, surpass.
- Sūpērēmīnentia, æ; f. an excellency, prerogative.
- Sūpērēmīn-eo, ěre; neut. dat. to hang over, be higher than another.
- Superenāto, are; to swim quite over.
- † Super-eo, ire; to pass over.
- Sūpērēctus, a, um; adj. lifted up above.
- Sūpērērogatio, ōnis; f. a giving more than is required.
- Sūpērērogator, ōris; m. a giver of more than needs.
- Sūpērērogo, are; act. to give over and above.
- Sūpērēst, imp. cum dat. it remains.
- Superevolo, are, to fly quite over.
- † Superexactio, ōnis; f. a levying more than is due.
- Superexcurro, ěre; to expatiate largely, to run beyond one's bounds.
- Superexcuto, ěre; acc. to shake out at large.
- Sūpērēro, erre; act. irreg. to bear above one's head.
- Sūpērficiarius, a, um; adj. of the outside; also built upon another's ground.
- Superficiarius, ii; m. he that builds upon another's ground.
- Sūpērficies, ei; f. Cic. [à facies] the outside, uppermost part, surface.
- Superfio, icri, neut. to rest, remain, or be, to spare.
- Superflor-eo, ěre; to flower often.
- Sūpērfloresc-o, ěre; neut. to flourish after, or beyond another. \* Superflorescit sibi cucumis, the cucumber blossoms after its fruit.
- Sūpērfuē, superfluously, adv.
- Sūpērfuitas, ātis; f. Cic. superfluity, too much abundance, over-growing.
- Superfluo, ěre; neut. to flow over, abound, to be superfluous.
- Superfluum, i; n. surplusage, over plus.
- Superfluus, a, um; adj. Cic. superfluus, abounding, flowing over.
- Superfœtatio, ōnis; f. a second conception upon the first.
- Superfœto, are; neut. to conceive twice before they bring forth once, as hares and rabbits are said to do.
- Superforaneus, a, um; adj. superfluus, standing idle.
- Superfore; [à supersum] to remain.
- † Superfugium, ii; n. a flying away.
- Superfulg-eo, ěre; neut. to shine upon.
- Superfundens, entis; part. of superfundo, shewing itself outwardly.
- Sūpērfundo, ěre; act. acc. to pour upon, to cover. \* Superfundi, to be overgrown.
- Superfusus, a, um; part. overflowing, spread abroad, over-grown.
- Superfūturus, a, um; like to remain.
- Supergēro, ěre; act. to heap up.
- Supergredior, ěris; dep. [à gradior] to go beyond or upon, to surpass.
- Superhumeralē, is; n. a hood, or the like for the shoulders.
- Sūpēri, orum; n. the heavenly powers, and as to the dead those that live in this world. \* Apud superos, among the living.
- Superjac-io, ěre; act. to cast or lay upon, to overshoot, to add further.
- Superjac-to, are; to toss upon often.
- Superjectio, ōnis; f. } a casting up-
- Superjectus, ūs; m. } on, or over-shooting, a covering, as of a mare.
- Superjic-io, ěre; act. [à jacio] to cast upon, to add.
- Sūpērilligo, are; act. to bind upon, or fasten unto.
- Sūpērillino, ěre; act. to anoint over or upon.
- Sūpērillitus, a, um; anointed over.
- Superimpēdens, ntis; part. of superimpēdeo, hanging upon or above.
- † Superimpleo, ěre; to fill over.
- Sūpērīmpōno, ěre, act. to put upon, over-lay.
- Sūpērīmpōsitus, a, um; laid upon.
- Sūpērīncido, ěre; neut. to fall down upon another.
- Superincreasco, ěre; neut. to grow upon, or over.
- Superincurvatus, a, um; adj. bowing down upon.
- Superindico, ěre; act. to renounce, warn, moreover to make a cry of a crime over a chastened malefactor.
- Superindictio, ōnis; f. a denouncing over.
- Superindūco, ěre; act. to lay or cover over.
- Superinductio, ōnis; f. a laying over for a covering.
- Superinductor, ōris; m. he that brings more over.
- Sūpērīnduo, ěre; act. to put upon. \* Pallium superinducere, to cast a cloak over the shoulders.
- Superindutus, a, um; part. of superinduo, putting upon, wearing over.
- Sūpērīngēro, ěre, to heap upon.
- Sūpērīngestus, a, um, heaped upon.
- Sūpērīnjic-io, ěre; act. to cast in upon another.
- Sūpērīntēgo, ěre, to cover over within.
- Sūpērīntōno, are; to thunder upon from above.
- Superinunctus, a, um, anointed over.
- Superinundatio, ōnis; f. an overflowing.
- † Superinundo, are, to overflow.



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Superinungo, ěre; act. to besmear or anoint.  
Superior, ius; adj. [of super, higher, former, above, elder, having the better. \* Superiore nocte, yesterday. \* Superiore memoria, in former times. \* Superior largitione, more bountiful or generous.  
Superiores, um; m. ancestors, betters.  
Superjumentarius, ii; m. a groom, stable-boy, rubber of horses.  
Superius; adv. above, before, first.  
Superlachrymatio, ōnis; f. a weeping over.  
Superlachrymo, are; to weep over, to cry above measure.  
Superlātio, ōnis, f. excess, a speaking hyperbolically, preferring, overshooting.  
Superlātivus, a, um; superlative.  
Superlātus, a, um; part. of superferor, born above, preferred, overshot.  
Superliminare, is; n. the lintel of a door.  
Superlino, ěre; act. to smear upon.  
Superlitus, a, um; smeared upon.  
Supermando, ěre; to eat or chew after.  
Supermeo, are, to go, run, slip over or upon.  
Supermergo, ěre, to overwhelm.  
Supermico, are; neut. to excel, outshine.  
Supernas, ātis; adj. 3 art. highest, uppermost. \* Supernas abies, a fir growing and coming down by the Venetian Gulf.  
Supernāto, are, to swim on the top or over.  
Supernātus, a, um; part. born or grown upon or after.  
Supernē; adv. from above, from on high.  
Superno, are; to swim above or over.  
Supernus, a, um; adj. high, above.  
Crines fronte superni, the fore-top.  
Superaumerarii, orum; m. soldiers above the ordinary and full number.  
Supĕro, are; act. acc. Cic. to pass over, exceed, conquer, overcome, to abound and multiply, to be alive. \* Ferro superare, to kill. \* De eo quod ipsis superat, of that which they leave. \* Superatne? is he yet alive. \* Sumptus fructum superant, the charge is more than the income. \* Superante multa die, it being a great while to night.  
Superobruo, ěre; act. to overwhelm by heaping upon.  
Superobrutus, a, um; overwhelmed.  
Superōnero, are; act. to surcharge.  
Superpellicium, ii; n. [à pellis] a furplice.  
Superpend-co, ěre, to hang over.  
Superpingo, ěre, to paint further or upon.  
Superpondĕro, are; to weigh exactly.  
Superpondium, ii; n. more than weight, overplus.  
Superpōno, ěre; act. to lay, put upon or over.  
Superpōitus, a, um; part. of superponor, set or built upon or over.  
Superquām; adv. less than that, &c.  
Superrādo, ěre; act. to shave or scrape upon. \* Clavus pedum superradere, to cut one's corns.  
Superrāsus, a, um; part. of superrador, cut or scraped over.  
Superruo, ěre; to rush upon.

**Sūperrūtilo**, are; neut. to shine above or upon.  
**Superfando**, ēre; act. acc. to climb upon or over.  
**Superfcribo**, pfi, tum, bēre; act. to fuperscribe or write upon.  
**Superfcriptus**, a, um; written upon.  
**Sūpersēd-eo**, ēre; to fit upon, to forbear the doing of a thing, to surcease.  
**Superfessus**, a, um; omitted, let pass.  
**Superfido**, ēre; to fit upon.  
**Superfili-o**, ire; act. to leap upon.  
**Sūperfisto**, ēre; to stand over.  
**Superfpargo**, } ēre; act. to sprinkle  
**Superfpergo**, } upon or over.  
**Sūperftagno**, are; to overflow.  
**Superftrerno**, ēre; to ftrew or cover over.  
**Superftes**, itis; c. Cic. [super & fto] an over-liver, furviver, prefent, alive, remaining, safe and found. \* **Fama fuperites**, renown after death.  
**Superftitio**, ōnis; f. Cic. fupertifition, a falfe worshipping of the true God.  
**Superftitiofa**, æ; f. a witch.  
**Superftitiōfē**; adv. fupertifitiously.  
**Superftitiōfua**, a, um; fupertifitious, fond; alfo infpired.  
**Superftito**, are; to preferve, recover, furvive.  
**Superfto**, are; to ftand upon, remain.  
**Sūperftroo**, ēre; act. to build upon.  
**Sūperftum**, fupertifui, fupertifefle, to remain, furvive, to be of one's counfel or their advocate, alfo to be fupertifluous. \* **Supertifefle labori**, to maffer a difficulty. \* **Quod fupertifefit**, for the ref, to conclude. \* **Supertifefle negotiis fuis**, to put an end to his affairs.  
**Sūpervācāneus**, a, um; adj. fupertifluous, needlef, that may be fpared.  
**Sūpervāco**, are; neut. to be at leifure.  
**Sūpervacuū**; adv. fupertifluously.  
**Sūpervācuus**, a, um; adj. fupertifluous, unprofitable, unnecelfary, in vain. \* **Sūpervacuū habeo**, I think it needlef.  
**Sūpervādo**, are; neut. to be furety for.  
**Sūpervāgor**, ari; dep. to wander over, go beyond or over, to overcome.  
**Sūpervādo**, ēre, to go upon, beyond or out of meafure, to fpread too far.  
**Sūpervēho**, ēre; act. to carry or convey upon. \* **Montem fupervēhi**, to ride over a mountain.  
**Sūpervēn-io**, ire; neut. dat. Liv. to come upon unawares, to leap upon as the male, come fuddenly. \* **Ulcus ulceri fupervenit**, one fore riles on another.  
**Sūperventor**, ōris; m. he that comes fuddenly upon.  
**Sūperventus**, ūs; m. a fudden coming upon.  
**Sūpervēft-io**, ire; act. to cloath over, put upon.  
**Sūpervēftus**, a, um, covered over.  
**Sūpervivo**, ēre; neut. to furvive, recover, out-live.  
**Superula**, æ; f. an upper garment.  
**Sūperungo**, ēre; act. to anoint or fmeare over or upon.  
**Sūpervōlito**, are; to fly to and fro.  
**Sūpervolvo**, ēre; to roll or tumble upon or over.  
**Sūpervōmo**, ēre; act. to caft up.  
**Sūperus**, a, um; adj. [ā fuper] higheft above. \* **Supera [loca]** the upper regions, the Heavens.

Superum mare, *the Adriatick sea, or gulf of Venice.*  
Suphtha, *a city of Parthia.*  
Supinatus, a, um; adj. *laid with the face upward.* \* Supinatum cornu, *a bow unbent.*  
Sūpinē; adv. *negligently.*  
Supinitas, ātis; f. *negligence, a lying backward, weakness of stomach.*  
Supino, are, to *lay the belly upward, to go stately, proud.*  
Sūpinor, ari; pass. Plin. *to be laid with the face upward.* \* Nasum nidore supinor, *I turn up my nose at the fresh scent.*  
Supinum, i; n. *the supine of a verb.*  
SŪPINUS, a, um; adj. [Τῆριος] *with the face upward, towards heaven, upon the back, idle, negligent, standing on the rise or ascent of a hill; also lofty, stately, proud.* \* Signa supina, *ensigns rolled up in token of discomfiture.* \* Cursus supinus, *a stream turned backwards.* \* Supinæ in deliciis cathedræ, *easy chairs leaning backwards.* \* Ignorantia supina, *gross ignorance.* \* Supiniores deliciæ, *less pleasing pleasures.*  
Suppactus, a, um; adj. [of sub & pactus] *patched, underlaid.*  
Suppagmentum, i; n. *an underlay, patch, shoe.*  
Suppalpor, ari; dep. acc. *to grope.*  
Suppar, aris; adj. 3 art. [of sub and par] *almost equal.*  
Supparasitor, ari; *to flatter, to play the parasite sily.*  
Supparum, i; n. 2 [σῆμαρ, vel à Supparus, i; m. 3 suppar] *a shirt or shift; also the top-sail.*  
Suppēdāneum, ei; n. *a foot-stool.*  
Suppēditatio, ōnis; f. *a yielding, furnishing, supplying.*  
Suppeditator, oris; m. *a supplier.*  
† Suppeditatus, a, um; *furnished.*  
Suppedito, are; neut. [à pes vel pedes] *to furnish, serve, supply, to borrow, to come into sufficiency; also to subdue, tread under.* \* Hæc suppeditant & ad cultum & ad victum, *these things supply for meat, drink, and cloaths.* \* Si vita suppeditasset, *if he had lived.* \* Non suppeditat mihi charta, *I have no paper.*  
Suppēditor, ari, *to supply, and be supplied.*  
Suppēdo, ēre; *to fixate.*  
† Suppellecticarius, a, um; adj. *of household-stuff, having the charge of household-stuff.*  
Suppello, ēre; act. *to drive under.*  
Supperno, are; act. [à perna] *to hough, hamstring.*  
Suppētiae and suppetias, [à suppeto] *aid, help, succour.* \* Suppetias venire, *to come into one's help.*  
Suppetiatus, ūs; m. *succour.* \* Proclamare suppetiatum, *to cry out for help.*  
Suppetior, ari; dep. *to aid, help, or succour.*  
Suppētīt, imp. cum dat. Cic. *it suffices, it is in readiness, it is afforded.*  
Suppēto, ēre; neut. dat. Cic. *to ask by false tokens, to suffice, to be in stock, to be at command, to hold out.* \* Res ita suppetit, *the matter so requires.* \* Illi copiae suppetunt, *he has wealth enough.* \* Si vita suppetit, *if he live.*  
Suppilatio, ōnis; f. *a pilfering.*  
Suppilator, ōris; m. *a pilferer.*  
Suppi-



- Suppilo**, are; act. to steal underhand or craftily, to pilfer.
- Suppingor**, gi; pass. to be sewed fast under.
- Supplantator**, ōris; m. a supplanter.
- Supplanto**, are; [of Planta] to supplant, trip up the heels, to deceive. \* **Supplantare verba**, to mince words.
- Supplanto**, are; act. [of sub and planto] to plant underneath.
- † **Supplaudo**, ēre; neut. to rejoice privily or secretly.
- Supplementum**, i; n. a supplement, supplying, filling up, a recruit.
- Suppl-eo**, ēre; act. Cic. [of sub and plico] to fill up, make perfect, recruit, to prompt. \* Si foetura gregem suppleverit, if there be as many lambs as ewes.
- Suppl-eor**, ēri, eius sum; pass. to be filled up, supplied, &c. \* Venæ suppleantur sanguine, the veins are filled with blood; Ovid. Met. 7. 291.
- Supplex**, gen. icis; adj. 3 art. Cic. [à sub & plico] humbly praying or requesting, suppliant. \* **Libelli supplices**, a petition. \* A supplicibus libellis, the master of requests.
- Supplicamentum**, i; n. } an humble request, entreaty, a solemn thanksgiving or festival.
- Supplicatio**, ōnis; f. }
- Suppliciter**; adv. humbly, with prayer.
- Supplicitus**, after the manner of a petitioner.
- Supplicium**, ii; n. [à supplico] praying, requesting; also torment, punishment, sacrifice; also a mace carried before magistrates. \* Uti supplicio in aliquem, to punish any one.
- Supplico**, are; to become suppliant or obedient to, to beseech, entreat, sacrifice to. \* **Supplicare Deo thure**, to offer up incense to the Lord.
- Supplodo**, ēre; neut. [of sub and plaudo] to stamp on the ground, to reject out of disaffection.
- Supplōsio**, ōnis; f. a stamping on the ground.
- Suppōnitet**, imp. it repents a little.
- Suppōno**, ēre; act. acc. Cic. [of sub and pono] to put under, submit, to put in the place of another, suppose, counterfeit. \* **Supponere aliquem tumulo**, to inter a person.
- Supportatio**, ōnis; f. a supporting.
- Supportator**, oris; m. a supporter.
- Supporto**, are; act. to convey in course, to bring or carry for a supply.
- Suppositio**, ōnis; f. a supposition, setting under, the putting of a feigned thing in place of a true. \* **Pueri suppositio**, the laying, or changing a child.
- Suppositivus**, a, um; adj. counterfeit, feigned, put instead of another.
- Suppositivus**, a, um; conditional.
- Suppositōrium**, ii; n. a suppository.
- Suppositus**, a, um; put under or in.
- Suppositus**, i; the place of another, supposed, granted. \* **Suppositaque furto Pasiphaë**, and Pasiphaë abandoned to adultery. \* **Supposita faxa cælo**, stones seeming to touch the sky, and bear it up.
- Suppositor**, ōis; m. } a deceiver by
- Suppositrix**, icis; f. } putting a false child or other thing instead of the true.
- † **Supprædes**, counter sureties.
- Suppressio**, ōnis; f. a suppressing, a keeping down, secret, or in silence. \* **Suppressiones judiciales**, retardings or stops of justice. \* **Suppressio nocturna**, the stoppage of the breath caused by the night-mare.
- Suppressus**, ōris; m. a suppressor.
- Suppressus**, a, um; part. of suppressor, suppressed, kept down, sunk. \* **Suppressa voce**, softly.
- Supprimo**, ēre; act. acc. Cic. of sub and premo, to suppress, smother, restrain, hinder, stop, check, conceal. \* **Supprimere iter**, to put off a journey. \* **Supprimere lora**, to hold in the reins. \* **Supprimi ergastulis**, to be kept in Bridewell. \* **Supprimere nummos**, not to part with money, not to be known to have it, to keep back by fraud or cozenage.
- Supprōmo**, ēre; act. acc. to draw out another's drink.
- Supprōmus**, i; m. a butler, an under-butler.
- Suppūdet**, imp. it somewhat shames me.
- Suppullulasco**, ēre; neut. to begin to sprout.
- Suppullūlo**, are; neut. to put forth new sprouts or suckers.
- Suppuratio**, ōnis; f. a rankling, breeding of filth or matter, a suppuration.
- Suppuratorius**, a, um; adj. causing to breed matter, bringing a sore to a head.
- Suppuratum**, i; n. an imposthume.
- Suppuratus**, a, um, filthy, mattery.
- Suppūro**, are, to rankle or matter like a sore.
- Suppus**, i; m. [σπρρ] a lucky cast (at dice.)
- Supputatio**, ōnis; f. a supputation or reckoning; also a pruning.
- Supputator**, oris; m. a pruner.
- Supputatorius**, a, um; adj. of or for pruning.
- Suppūto**, are, to prune or cut trees; also to account, suppose.
- Supra**; adv. & præp. [à super] above, beyond, more than, upon, before, aloft, on high. \* **Supra caput**, ready to fall upon one. \* **Ut nihil supra**, as nothing more. \* **Supra numerum**, over and above the number.
- Supradictus**, a, um; adj. spoken of before.
- Suprāpōsitus**, a, um, set before.
- Suprascriptus**, a, um; adj. above-written.
- Suprēmītas**, ātis; f. the last end.
- Suprēmō**; adv. the last time of all, most highly.
- Supremus**, a, um; adj. [of supra] last of all, highest, uppermost. \* **Solvere or præstare suprema**, to celebrate a funeral. \* **Ordinare suprema sua**, to make his will. \* **Sole supremo**, at sun-set. \* **Proh supreme Jupiter!** high and mighty Jove!
- Sura**, a city of Syria by Euphrates; also a city of Phœnicia.
- SŪRA**, æ; f. [σφρα malleolus pedis] the calf of the leg, the leg; also bustins.
- Surculaceus**, a, um; adj. like a scion or young shoot.
- Surculāris**, re; adj. 3 art. bringing forth young shoots.
- Surculārius**, a, um; adj. growing or living among shoots or twigs. \* **Cicada surcularia**, the locust. \* **Surcularius ager**, ground fit to nourish sets or slips.
- † **Surculātor**, ōris; m. a pruner of trees.
- Surculō**, are, to cut off young sets.
- Surculōsē**; adv. with many young slips.
- Surculōsus**, a, um; adj. full of slips or grafts.
- Surculus**, i; m. [à surus, vel à surgo] a scion, a graft, a slip, a young set or shoot.
- Surdaones**, a people of Spain.
- Surdaster**, ra, rum; adj. [à surdus] somewhat deaf, thick of hearing.
- Surdē**; adv. deafly.
- † **Surdeo**, ēre; neut. to be deaf.
- Surdesco**, ēre; neut. to grow deaf.
- † **Surdo**, are; act. to make deaf.
- Surdulus**, a, um; adj. somewhat deaf.
- Surdus**, a, um; adj. [à se, i. e. sine, & auris] deaf; also scandalous, scintless, unsightly, wan. \* **Surdus iudex**, a judge whom no prayers or entreaties can do any good on. \* **Surdus veritatis**, not hearkening to truth. \* **Surdus odor**, a weak smell. \* **Surdæ herbæ**, herbs without any medicinal virtues.
- Surgo**, rexi, rectum, gēre; neut. Cic. to arise, to lift up himself, to grow, swell as the sea or wind, to appear, increase. \* **Quæ nunc animo sententia surgit?** what think you of it now? \* **Rumor surgit**, a report is raised. \* **Surgentes partes**, growing factions. \* **Surgens in cornua**, beginning to have horns. See **Surrigo**.
- Surgitur**, imp. they rise.
- Sur-io**, ire; [à sus] to grunt as a boar for the sow.
- Surpicula**, æ; f. a little bucket.
- Surpiculus**, i; m. a basket, pannier. See **Sirpus**.
- Surrectio**, ōnis; f. an arising.
- Surrectus**, a, um; part. of surrigor, raised or lifted up. \* **Ad stipitem surrectus**, bound to a stake.
- † **Surrégulus**, i; m. a Vice-Roy.
- Surrentum**, a very ancient town in Campania.
- Surrentinus**, a, um, of Surrentum.
- Surrepitur**, imp. there is a secret entrance made.
- Surrēpo**, ēre; neut. [of sub and repo] to creep in slyly or privily, steal upon.
- Surreptio**, ōnis; f. a stealing.
- Surreptivus**, a, um; adj. stolen, taken away by stealth.
- Surreptus**, a, um; part. of surripior, stolen away.
- † **Surrexe**, for surrexisse, from
- Surrigo**, exi, ectum, igere; act. [à sub vel sursum, & rego] to set, raise, to lift up, to tie to a stake.
- † **Surr-imo**, empsi, eptum, imēre; act. to steal or take away.
- Surrip-io**, ēre; act. Cic. [of sub and rapio] to take away privily, steal, prevent. \* **Surripere se**, to sink away. \* **E custodia se surripere**, to give one the slip.
- Surrōgatio**, ōnis; f. a substituting or putting in the room of another.
- Surrōgator**, ōris; m. he that substitutes.
- Surrogatus**, i; m. a surrogate.
- Surrōgo**, are; act. to substitute or appoint in the room of another.
- Sursūm**; adv. [qu. supra versum] upward, up. \* **Sursūm & deorsūm**, to and fro. \* **Sursūm versum**, towards the higher place.
- Surus**, i; m. [ab ὄρ, terminus] a hough, sprig, stake.
- SUS**, suis; f. & m. Plin. [r] a bog,



a hog, swine, bear, sow.  
 Sus, for fursum, in composition.  
 Sūsa, orum; a famous city of Asia, the head of Susiana.  
 Sūsiani, the people of Susa.  
 Sūsiana, Campanillo in Spain.  
 † Susceptābulum, } a place of  
 † Susceptaculum, i; n. } receipt.  
 Susceptio, ōnis; f. Cic. an undertaking.  
 † Suscepto, are; act. to undertake oft. n.  
 † Susceptor, ōris; m. an undertaker; also a godfather.  
 Susceptum, i; n. an enterprise.  
 Susceptus, a, um; part. of suscipior, undertaken, begotten, born. \* Habere bellum susceptum cum aliquo, to be at wars with one.  
 † Suscio, ire, to know.  
 Suscip-io, ēre; act. acc. Cic. [of sub and capio] to undertake, enterprise, receive, counterfeit, suffer, beget, repay. \* Suscipere votum Deo, to make vows to God. \* Facinus in se suscipere, to commit some heinous offence. \* In civitatem suscipi, to be made free. \* In lucem suscipi, to be born. \* Suscipere inimicitias aliquorum, to be their avowed enemy. \* Suscipere crimen, to take a fault upon himself. Cic. to undertake the defence of it. Plin. \* Suscipere personam viri boni, to have the semblance of an honest man, to be one outwardly.  
 Suscitābulum, i; n. an incitement, a stirring up, a raising, an alarm of a clock; also tinder or touch wood.  
 Suscitatio, ōnis; f. a stirring up.  
 Suscito, are; act. acc. Cic. [à sursum & cito] to raise, move, stir up, awake one from sleep; also to raise to life. \* Suscitare testem in aliquem, to lie at a person to witness against another.  
 Susina, a country of Asia between Assyria and Persia.  
 Susinum, i; n. [ab Heb. susban, liliū] oil or ointment made of lillies.  
 † Suspectatus, a, um, suspected.  
 Suspectio, ōnis; f. a suspicion.  
 Suspecto, are; act. acc. to look often upward, to look down; also to suspect or mistrust.  
 Suspectus, a, um; part. of suspicior, suspected, suspicious, seen above, over-looking.  
 Suspectus, ūs; m. Cic. a looking upward, admiration, suspicion.  
 Suspendero, ēre; to be hanged over, or on high, to appear a little.  
 Suspendiōsus, a, um; adj. hanged on a gibbet or gallows.  
 Suspendium, ii; n. Liv. a hanging, a halter.  
 Suspendo, di, sum, dēre; act. acc. Cic. to stay, hang, hang up, delay, procrastinate. \* Suspendere ædificium, to build on arches or pillars.  
 \* Suspendere libellos, to set up bills.  
 \* Aliquem suspendere or suspensum tenere, to hold one in doubt. \* Suspendi, to be under-propped. \* Tellurem suspendere, to plough the ground. \* Suspendere spiritum inter legendum, to take breath at a full stop, pause.  
 Suspensio, ōnis; f. Quint. a hanging, uncertainty, doubting.  
 † Suspensor, ōris; m. he that hangs.  
 Suspensura, æ; f. a hanging.  
 Suspensus, a, um; part. of suspensor, hanged, stopped, uncertain, doubt-

ful. \* Somnus suspensus, a summer, unquiet sleep. \* Pastinatum suspensissimum, a place dry and left light and hollow. \* Gradu suspensio ire, to go on tip-toes, softly.  
 \* Suspensis auribus bibere, to hearken attentively.  
 Suspica, x, acis; adj. 3 art. suspecting, suspicious.  
 Suspicio, exi, ectum, ēre; act. [of sub and specio] to suspect, to look upwards, to have in admiration.  
 Suspicio, ōnis; f. Cic. suspicion, mistrust. \* Præbere alicui suspicionem, to give one cause of jealousy.  
 Suspiciōse; adv. suspiciously, upon strong surmises.  
 Suspiciōsus, a, um; adj. suspicious, ready to suspect, jealous. \* Crimen suspiciōsum, an accusation grounded upon strong surmises. \* Suspiciōsa mula, a mule that is apt to start. \* Suspiciōsissimum tempus, a most precarious time, when every petty jealousy is enough to hang a man.  
 Suspiciuncula, æ; f. a small suspicion.  
 Suspīcor, ari, to mistrust, imagine.  
 Suspīratiō, ōnis; f. } a sighing.  
 Suspīratus, ūs; m. }  
 Suspīrator, ōris; m. a sigher.  
 Suspīrōsus, a, um; adj. fetching the breath painfully, phisical, puffy, short-winded.  
 † Suspīritus, ūs; m. shortness of breath; also a sigh.  
 Suspīrium, ii; n. a sigh, short breath.  
 Suspiro, are, to sigh, to desire much; also to cast up.  
 Susque deque ferre or habere [ab ant. fus i. e. supra] to be indifferent in a thing, not caring which way 'tis taken, nor how it goes, to slight.  
 Sustil-io, ire; [à salio] to leap up.  
 † Sustinus, a, um, of lillies.  
 Sustendo, ēre, to deceive, go about.  
 Sustentaculum, i; n. Cic. a support or prop.  
 Sustentatio, ōnis; f. a holding or bearing up, forbearance.  
 Sustentator, ōris; m. an upholder.  
 Sustentatus, a, um; part. born up.  
 Sustentatus, ūs; m. a sustaining or bearing up. \* Levia sustentant fuit, light things bear one up in swimming.  
 Sustento, are, act. acc. Plin. to sustain, help, nourish, bear with, support. \* Sustentare se, to bear up courageously.  
 \* Sustentare aliquem diu, to hold out for some time. \* Sustentatum est sedulo, they bore up bravely. \* Sustentate ut potes, comfort up yourself as well as you can. \* Sustentari placuit ædificatio ad tuum adventum, I thought good to put off the building 'till your coming.  
 Sustinentia, æ; f. patience, suffering.  
 Sustin-eo, ēre; act. acc. [of sub and teneo] to sustain, hold up, to brook or suffer; to maintain, help out, to stay, bear, to abide. \* Non sustinuit, he could not find in his heart. \* Sustinere se, to refrain. \* Rem in noctem sustinere, to put off 'till night. \* Sustinere vultum alicujus, to dare to appear before a person. \* Simulatio fronte & vultu sustinetur, the countenance serves to hide dissembling. \* Sustinebantur herbis, they lived upon herbs.  
 Sustollo, ūli, ātum, to lift up, bring

up, to till, to ravish, to go about to do; also to make away with.  
 Susudata, a city of Germany.  
 † Susum, upwards.  
 † Susurna, æ; a coarse coverlet.  
 Sūsurrāmen, ōnis; n. } a whisper.  
 Sūsurratiō, ōnis; f. } ing.  
 Sūsurrator, ōris; m. } a whisperer.  
 Sūsurrō, ōnis; m. } backbiter.  
 † Sūsurrum, ii; n. a private confession.  
 Sūsurre, are; neut. to whisper in the ear, to mutter. \* Sūsurrans ventus, a whispering wind.  
 Sūsurrum, i; n. a whisper.  
 SUSURRUS, i; m. Vir. [à supin à sono] a whispering, a whistling of a wind, the murmuring of a stream.  
 Sufurru, a, um; adj. whispering, muttering.  
 † Sufus for fursus, upward.  
 † Sutātes, } sewers or stitchers.  
 † Sutares, }  
 Sūtēla, æ, f. [à suo] guile, deceit, a tale pieced together cunningly.  
 † Sutelocaptiōtica, æ; m. a wrangling sophister.  
 † Suteolus, a, um; adj. wrangling in law.  
 Suterma, } æ; f. sewing work, shoe.  
 Sutura, } maker's work.  
 † Suturem, i; n. a seamster's shop.  
 Sūtīlis, le; adj. sewed or joined together. \* Capillamentum sūtīle, a perriwig.  
 Sutor, ōris; m. Phædr. a sewer, a shoe-maker.  
 Sutoriū, a, um; adj. belonging to a shoe-maker.  
 Sutrina, æ; f. a shoe-maker's shop or craft.  
 Sutrinum, i; n. the shoe-maker's trade.  
 Sutrīnus, a, um; adj. of a shoe-maker.  
 Sutrīum, i; n. a city first of the Tyrreni, afterwards of the Romans. When they fell from the Romans, Camillus was sent to reduce them, who, for the greater speed, commanded his men to take three days provision with them; hence the proverb, Quasi Sutrīum eunt, when a thing is done with speed and preparation.  
 Sutrīus, } a, um; adj. of Sutrīum.  
 Sutrīnus, }  
 Sutrīx, icis; f. a seamster.  
 Sūtum, i; n. a quilt.  
 Sūtūra, æ; f. Cels. a seam, the making a seam, a sewing; also a suture in the skull.  
 Sutus, a, um; part. of suor, sewed, fastened together.  
 Suus, a, um; pron. adj. possess. [à sui] his own, their own, at his or their own disposal. \* Sua mors, natural death. \* Ut sua unius in his gratia esset; that he alone in these might bear away all the thanks. \* Suo sibi gladio, with his own weapon. \* Multo constant suæ virtutes, sweet wine has some peculiar qualities that commend it.  
 Suusmet, suamet, suummet; compos. of suus and met, his or their own.

## S ante Y.

Syagra, a country of Cilicia.  
 Syagri, a kind of date-tree, g.  
 Syagros, the farthest promontory of Arabia.



# SYL

# SYM

# SYN

Arabia Felix, by the red sea.  
 Syagrus, the first who wrote the Trojan War in verse.  
 Syalla, a city of the Mastieni.  
 Sybaris, a river of Magna Græcia, which makes the cattle that drink of it black.  
 Sybaris, a town of Magna Græcia, who gave themselves up to luxury which was the cause of their ruin.  
 Sybaritis, idis; } the people of Sy-  
 Sybaritæ, arum; } baris.  
 Sybariticus, a, um; adj. of or like the Sybarites, delicate, effeminate.  
 Syberos, a city of Illyria.  
 Sybota, orum, a haven of Epirus, and an island before Leucadia.  
 Syburperes, a people of Lybia.  
 Sycamtinus, i; f. a mulberry tree or fig-tree.  
 Sycaminon; a city of Phœnicia.  
 † Sycammon, ōnis; f. an Egyptian mulberry.  
 Syce, an island of Ionia.  
 Syceus, one of the Titans.  
 Sycites, Bacchus so called from his inventing of figs.  
 Sycomōrum, i; n. the sycamore tree, having a likeness between a mulberry and a fig-tree.  
 Sycon, ci; n. a fig, g.  
 Sycophanta, æ; m. a sycophant, slanderer, informer, a trepan, g.  
 Sycophantia, æ; f. a false or crafty accusation, a slanderous information, g.  
 Sycophanticē, adv. slanderously, by calumny, or inventing of a false crime.  
 Sycophanticus, a, um; adj. Erasm. of a sycophant.  
 Sycophantissio, are, } to invent or  
 Sycophantor, ari, } forge false  
 crimes and accusations for gain.  
 Sycōsis, is; f. the piles, g.  
 Sycussa, an island against Ephesus.  
 Sydērālis, le; adj. as Sideralis.  
 Sydērātio, ōnis; f. a blasting in trees.  
 Syderis, a river of Parthia, falling into the Caspian sea.  
 Sydema, a city of Lycia.  
 Sydus, ēris; n. Cic. a star, constellation. See Sidus.  
 Syedra, a city of Isauria.  
 Syēne, the farthest city of Egypt, the ancient bounds of the Roman empire, as it is now of the Turkish.  
 Syessa, a house in Lycia, from an old woman of that name who entertained Latona; also a city of the Tyrreni.  
 Syessæus, }  
 Syessius, } a, um; adj. of Syessa.  
 Syessenus }  
 Sygaros, an island in the gulph of Arabia, where there are no dogs, and if any are brought they die upon the shore.  
 Syis, a city of Egypt.  
 Sylina, an island beyond Britain.  
 Syliones, a people of Chaonia.  
 Sylla, læ; m. a nobleman of Rome, corrupted with all the vices of youth, but being made questor under Marius he quite changed his life, and became learned, eloquent, and valiant; being afterwards made dictator, he oppressed the commonwealth exceedingly, and, laying that down, died of the lowly dis-

ease at Puteoli.  
 Syllaba, æ; f. Cic. [συλλαβή] a syllable.  
 Syllabātum; adv. by syllables, syllable by syllable.  
 Syllābicus, a, um; adj. of a syllable.  
 Syllabus, i; m. an index or table to a book, g.  
 † Syllaceus color, purple colour.  
 Syllanion, a statuary naturally ingenious.  
 Syllātūr-io, ire; to follow Sylla, or to banish and murder men, as he did.  
 Syllepsis, g. one verb plural. with two nominatives singular, &c.  
 Syllogismus, i; m. a syllogism, a regular concluding from premisses, g.  
 Syllogisticus, a, um; adj. belonging to a syllogism, or disputation.  
 Sylos, a promontory of Africa.  
 Sylōson, a rich man who in his banishment presented his cloak to Darius, who when he came to the kingdom restored him.  
 SYLVA, æ; f. [ύλη] a wood, the over-growing of bushes and brambles, also matter, a miscellany of verses. Stat. \* Sylvæ mater, the wood-bine.  
 Sylvanectum, Senlis in Picardy.  
 Sylvani, wild men in deserts.  
 Sylvania, a city and canton of Switzerland, called Underwald.  
 Sylvanus, ni; m. a god of the woods, and several men.  
 † Sylvarius, ii; m. the keeper of a wood.  
 Sylvaticus, a, um; adj. of a wood.  
 Sylves-co, cre; neut. to grow thick of boughs like a wood, to run wild and be over-grown.  
 Sylvester, tris, tre, } adj. belonging to  
 Sylvestris, tre, } a wood or forest,  
 wild, savage, uncivilized. \* Syl-  
 vestris mūla, a rondelay. \* Ma-  
 teria sylvestris, wood cut out of a forest.  
 Sylvia, æ; f. the name of Ilia, the mother of Romulus.  
 Sylvicōla, æ; c. dwelling in a forest or wood.  
 Sylviculatrix, icis; f. keeping or abiding in the woods.  
 Sylvisfragus, a, um; adj. Vir. breaking woods or forests.  
 Sylviger, era, erum; full of woods.  
 Sylvi, the Alban Kings, so called from Sylvius.  
 Sylvius, i; m. the son of Æneas.  
 Sylvōsus, a, um; adj. full of trees and woods.  
 Sylvula, æ; f. a coppice.  
 Syma, æ, } f. a city of Asia.  
 Syme, }  
 Symætha, a city Asia.  
 Symæthus, a river of Sicily.  
 Symbola, æ; f. } [συμβολή]  
 Symbolum, i; n. } σδμβολον } a  
 Symbolus, i; n. } sign or token,  
 a watch-word, a ring, a badge, motto, or device, a scot, shot, or reckoning, a ticket or note under one's hand. \* Symbolum dare, to club or pay one's share. \* Symbolum Apostolorum, the Apostles Creed.  
 Symbolæus, a, um; adj. of a covenant or meeting, g.  
 Symbolicus, a, um; adj. of a sign or figure.  
 Symbulus, i; m. a wise and good counsellor.  
 Syme, an island between Rhodes and Cnidus.

Symmachia, Venus so called by the Mantinenfes.  
 Symmachus, a Roman orator, and others.  
 Symmachus, i; m. an auxiliary or helper in fight, g.  
 Symmetria, æ; f. symmetry, or a fit proportion of all parts, g.  
 Symmetrum, i; n. a proportion, g.  
 \* Symmetrum dissonum, a disj-proportion.  
 Symmysta, æ; m. a secretary or one of the privy-council, a colleague in a sacred profession.  
 Sympathia, æ; f. sympathy, agreement in nature or compassion, condoling another's condition, a fellow-feeling, g.  
 Symphonia, æ; f. concordance, consort.  
 Symphonia, } æ; f. the herb  
 Symphoniaca, } henbane.  
 Symphoniacus, a, um; adj. belonging to concordance, in metre, of consort. \* Pucri symphoniaci, singing boys, g.  
 Symphoniacus, ci; m. a trumpeter in a man of war, g.  
 † Symphreatides, they that go to the same well to draw water, wards that are in the same voisinage.  
 Symphiton petræon, g. an herb growing amongst rocks, cunfrey.  
 Sympinium, ii; n. a wine vessel used in sacrifices, a stone jug, g.  
 † Symplator, oris; m. the bridegroom's friend.  
 Symplēgades, two islands or rather rocks in the mouth of the Euxine sea.  
 Symplegas, one of the Symplegades.  
 Symplegma, ātis; n. an embracing.  
 † Symplones, num; pl. m. the bridegroom's guests.  
 † Sympodium, ii; n. a little bed.  
 Sympoliarchus, i; m. the Lord and Master chosen at a drinking banquet, g.  
 Sympoliastes, æ; m. the maker of a feast, g.  
 Symposium, ii; n. a banquet, a drinking together.  
 Symptoma, ātis; n. a symptom or sign, g.  
 Sympullum, i; n. [à fumo] an earthen cup for sacrifice.  
 Synæresis, is; f. the contracting of two syllables into one, g.  
 Synagoga, æ; f. a synagogue, the place of meeting, or congregation or assembly, g.  
 Synalœpha, æ, } f. the cutting off a  
 Synalœphe, ēs, } final vowel before  
 an initial one, g.  
 Synanche, ēs; f. the squincy, g.  
 † Synanchice, ēs; f. the herb mad-der.  
 Synanchicus, a, um; adj. of or troubled with the squincy, g.  
 Synanchicus, a city of Phœnicia.  
 Synaxis, is; f. a gathering together, an assembly. \* Sacra Synaxis, the administration and partaking of the Eucharist, g.  
 Syncategorematicus, a, um; adj. having no predicamental or self signification, but added to another makes it differ from what it was, as All, None, g.  
 Sinceritas, } See Sincerus.  
 Sincerus, }  
 Synchysis, is; f. confusion, disorder.  
 Synco.



Syncope, æ; f. a cutting away, also a swooning, g.  
 Syncope, ês; f. the taking a letter or syllable from the middle of a word, g.  
 Syncretismus, i; m. Erasm. a combination of two persons before enemies against a third.  
 Syncretis, is; f. a comparison, g.  
 Syndicus, a city of Scythia.  
 Syndicus, i; m. a co-patron, an attorney for a society.  
 Synecdoche, ês; f. a putting a part for the whole, or e contra, g.  
 Synecdochicus, a, um; expressed by a part for the whole, or e contra, g.  
 Synedrium, ii; n. a council-house, or council, the Jewish Synedrim.  
 Synedrius, ii; m. a senator, one of the council or bench, g.  
 Synemmenon trite, g. B-fa bi-mi.  
 Synemmenon, nele, g. D-la-fol.  
 Synemmenon paranete, g. C-fol-fa.  
 Synephēbi, g. striplings of the same age.  
 Synesius, i; m. a christian philosopher of Pentapolis in Africa, afterwards bishop of Ptolemais, who wrote of Grammar, Philosophy and other Things.  
 Syngrapha, æ; f. } a bill of one's  
 Syngraphum, i; n. } hand, an ob-  
 Syngraphus, i; m. } ligation, ac-  
 quitance; also a pass of safe con-  
 duct.  
 Synnada, æ; f. } a city of Phry-  
 Synnada, ðrum; } gia Magna,  
 which had under it twenty episcopal  
 cities.  
 Synnadicum marmor, marble of Syn-  
 nada.  
 Synochus, i; m. a visitation of a  
 fever not coming by fits, but continuing  
 till quite removed, g.  
 Synodicus, a, um; adj. of a synod or  
 assembly.  
 Synodia, orum; n. meetings in a synod,  
 conferences, interviews.  
 Synodus, i; f. [συνοδος] a synod or  
 assembly, a general coun. il.  
 Synœcēsis, g. a dwelling together.  
 Synonyma, orum, n; g. words of the  
 same signification.  
 Synonymia, æ; f. sameness of signifi-  
 cation under divers words, g.  
 Synonymus, a, um; adj. of the same  
 signification or name, a name-sake,  
 g.  
 Synopsis, is; f. a short view of a  
 thing.  
 Syntagma, ātis; n. a treatise, ordi-  
 nance, or placing things together,  
 g.  
 Syntaxis, is; f. Syntax, or the due  
 order and construction of words.  
 Syntecticus, a, um; f. adj. worn and  
 spent by sickness, a very picture of  
 death.  
 Syntexis, is; f. feebleness, looking  
 wan by a long sickness, or consump-  
 tion.  
 Synthēma, ātis; n. a watch-word,  
 a riddle; also an instrument in writ-  
 ing, g.  
 Synthesis, is; f. a composition congru-  
 ous in sense only; also a short gar-  
 ment used by the Romans in their  
 Saturnals, also the apparel in a press,  
 chest or wardrobe. \* Synthesis  
 Saguntina, a nest of pans, being seven  
 one within another, g.  
 Syopii, a people near Liburnia.  
 † Syphar, the cast skin of an adder.  
 Syphax, a king of Numidia, who

made a league with Scipio, and, fal-  
 ling off to Hannibal, was afterwards  
 taken and led in triumph, and died  
 in prison.  
 † Sypho, ōnis; f. a pipe, tap.  
 Syracūsæ, a large city of Sicily.  
 Syracusanus, a, um; adj. of Syra-  
 cuse.  
 Syrbane, an island in Euphrates.  
 † Syren, enis; f. a mermaid. See  
 Siren.  
 † Syrenicus, a, um; adj. enticing,  
 alluring.  
 Syri, the people of Syria.  
 Syria, æ; f. a very large province of  
 Asia, between Cilicia and the Syrian  
 Sea westward, and Mesopotamia  
 eastward.  
 Syrius, } a, um; adj. of  
 Syriacus, } Syria.  
 Syriacum, ci; n. [sc. raphanus] a  
 sweet radish.  
 Syrianus, a Platonick philosopher of  
 Alexandria.  
 Syriete, a people of India, having only  
 holes instead of nostrils.  
 Syrinthus, a city of Greece.  
 Syrinthus, a, um; adj. of Syrinthus.  
 Syrinx, gis; f. a nymph who, flying  
 from Pan, was turned into a reed  
 which he made his pipes of.  
 Syrinx, gis; f. a pipe, flute, squirt,  
 syringe; also a fistula, g.  
 Syriacus, ci; m. a wicker-vessel  
 wherein they kept their figs, g.  
 Syrites, g. a stone found in the bladder  
 of a wolf.  
 † Syrium, ii; n. wine boiled to the  
 thirds.  
 Syrma, ātis; n. a Tragedian's Gown,  
 the Train of a Woman's Gown, g.  
 Syrmæa, æ; f. a moat made of fat  
 and honey, g.  
 Syrmææ, a people of Sarmatia.  
 Syrmus, a king of the Triballi.  
 Syrna, a city of Caria.  
 Syrnos, an Egean island.  
 Syrophœnix, } an inhabitant on  
 Syrophœnissa, } the sea coast of  
 Syria.  
 Syros, an Egean island, called by  
 Homer, Syria.  
 Syrpe, ês; f. the Benzoin plant or  
 shrub. See Sirpe.  
 Syrtis, } a city of Africa full of rocks  
 Syrtis, } and shelves, divided into  
 Magna and Parva.  
 Syrticus, a, um; adj. of Syrtis.  
 SYRTIS, is; f. Ovid. [συρτις] a  
 quicksand; also a drift of sand in the  
 Wilderness.  
 Syrupus, i; m. [ab Arab. shrub,  
 potio medica] a syrup.  
 Syrus, an island of Ionia over-against  
 Asia.  
 Syrus, i; m. a place under ground to  
 keep corn in, a vault, g.  
 Sysimethres, a nobleman of Persia,  
 who had two children by his mother  
 which, as Q. Curtius says, was a  
 thing lawful among them.  
 Syllitia, orum; n. feasts, g.  
 Systema, ātis; n. a system, a work,  
 consisting of certain parts, the body  
 of any art or science; also the compass  
 of a song, g.  
 Systēmaticus, a, um; adj. g. of a  
 system.  
 Systōle, ês; f. contradiction, the mak-  
 ing of a long syllable short, g.  
 Syzeugmenon, g. B-fa bi-mi.  
 Syzygia, æ; f. g. Astron. a conjunc-  
 tion, and particularly, of the sun and  
 moon.

[T ante A.]

T Abbreviation for Titus, Tullius,  
 Tutor or Tutela.  
 Tabacum, ci; n. [ab inus. Tabaco]  
 Tobacco.  
 Tabæ, a city of Lydia.  
 Tabanus, i; m. [à tabes] a horse-  
 fly, dog-fly, a gad-bee, a breeze, a  
 dung-fly, ox-fly.  
 Tabefac-io, êre; act. to corrupt, to  
 cause to pine, waste or consume; also  
 to melt a thing.  
 Tabefio, ieri; neut. pass. to be cor-  
 rupted.  
 † Tabefuens, ntis; pass. overflow-  
 ing with corruption.  
 Tabella, æ; f. Liv. [à tabula] a  
 little plank or board, a small table,  
 to write or paint on, a letter missive,  
 a little table book, a bill in a  
 court.  
 Tabellaria, ium; n. a tormenting  
 instrument.  
 Tabellarius, a, um; adj. of tables,  
 letters or records. \* Legēs tabel-  
 lariæ, laws engraven on boards.  
 \* Naves tabellariæ, packet-boats.  
 Tabellarius, ii; m. Cic. a letter-  
 carrier, the keeper of a register or  
 books of account, a steward.  
 Tabellio, ōnis; m. a scribe, a scriv-  
 ner, publick notary.  
 Tabeni, a people near the desert of  
 Carmania.  
 Tabens, ntis; part. of tabeo, pining  
 away. \* Artus tabentes, limbs  
 rotting with ulcers.  
 Tab-co, êre; neut. [à tabes] to pine  
 or consume away, to melt, waste, or  
 grow wan.  
 Taberna, æ; f. [à tabula] a taber-  
 nacle, tent, booth or shed, a shop,  
 ware-house or work-house. \* Ta-  
 berna diversoria, a tavern, inn,  
 ordinary, or victualling-house.  
 Tabernaculum, i; n. Cic. a taber-  
 nacle, tent or pavilion, booth, bower,  
 or shed.  
 Tabernæ, } the three ta-  
 Tres Tabernæ, } verns, a place  
 near Rome, actis, 28.  
 Tabernarius, a, um; adj. of a ware-  
 house, shop, work-house, tent, booth,  
 tavern or inn. \* Comœdiæ taber-  
 nariæ, plays acted under sheds or  
 pent-houses.  
 Tabernarius, ii; m. a shop-keeper,  
 vintner or inn-keeper; also a ta-  
 vern-haunter.  
 † Tabernula, æ; f. a little tavern,  
 or victualling-house.  
 TABES, is; f. Hor. [à Tñw lique-  
 facio, vel Tάφος sepulchrum] a  
 pining or withering away, a wasting  
 of sickness, a consumption, languish-  
 ing, corruption, poison.  
 Tabesc-o, êre; neut. Cic. to pine or  
 wear away, to melt.  
 Tabiāna, næ; f. an island in the  
 Persian gulph.  
 Tabidus, a, um; adj. in a consump-  
 tion, pining, withering, dwindling  
 away, consumed, melted, putri-  
 fied.  
 Tabificus, a, um; adj. bringing  
 into a consumption, wasting, putri-  
 fying.  
 Tabifluus, a, um; adj. corruptible.  
 Tabii, or rather Gabii, a city in Italy  
 where Remus was brought up.  
 Tabis, a city of Arabia.  
 Tabitudo, inis; f. a pining away.  
 Tabli



**Tablinum**, i; n. [à tabula] a chest where registers and evidences are kept, an office of records, a counter, an evidence-house, chancery.

**Tabràca**, a city of Africa.

**Tabracenus**, a, um; of Tabraca.

**Tabula**, æ; f. [à trabs] a plank or board, a writing or painting table, a pair of tables, a chess-board. \*

**Tabulæ ceratæ**, evidences, wills, records. \* **Bonorum possessio contra tabulas**, possession of goods against the testator's will. \* **Tabulæ accepti & expensi**, books of account. \*

**Tabulæ auctionariæ**, inventories of goods set to sale. \* **Tabulæ matrimoniales**, articles agreed upon at marriage. \* **Tabulæ novæ**, letters of protection, or discharges from paying debts. \*

**Tabulæ publicæ**, statute-books, or public records. \* **Tabulam figere**, to make or publish a law.

† **Tabulāria**, æ; f. a shed of boards for a fence in approaching to attack, storm, or undermine a wall.

**Tabulāris**, e; adj. whereof planks, boards or tables for graving or painting may be made.

**Tabulārium**, ii; n. the chancery or exchequer, any place where registers or public records are kept.

**Tabulārius**, a, um; adj. of or for writings or accounts.

**Tabulārius**, ii; m. a public notary, scrivener or accountant.

**Tabulāta**, ōrum; n. pl. planks or floors made with boards, the boughs of a tree spreading one above another; the stories of a house, and the deck of a ship.

**Tabulatio**, ōnis; f. a planking or boarding of a floor.

**Tabulātor**, ōris; m. a planker.

**Tabulatum**, i; n. a floor, stage.

**Tabulatus**, a, um; planked, boarded.

**Tabulo**, are; act. to plank or board, to make a floor.

**Tabum**, i; n. [à tabes] corrupt matter or blood.

**Taburnus**, a mountain of Campania, full of olives.

**Tacape**, a city of the lesser Syrtis.

**Tacendus**, a, um; not to be spoken of.

**Tacens**, ntis; part. of tacere; still, quiet. \* **Oratio tacens**, an oration only written. \* **Tacens fluvius**, a river that gently glides along.

**TAC-EO**, ui, itum, ěre; neut. [Heb. shathak, שָׁטָח] to hold one's peace, to keep silence, not to speak of, attend, be still, quiet, patient, satisfied. \* **Cum tacer omnis ager**, when all things are still, when 'twas night.

**Tacfarinus**, a king of Numidia, taken and slain by Dolabella.

**Tachempso**, an island of Nilus.

**Tachos**, a king of Egypt.

**Tacite**, adv. quietly, secretly, without noise.

**Tacitum**, i; n. a secret.

**Tacitum est**; imp. it was hushed up. **Taciturnio**, ire; neut. to have a mind to be silent.

**Taciturnitas**, ātis; f. a keeping silence, or holding one's peace, a keeping counsel. \* **Taciturnitas imitatur confessionem**, silence gives consent.

† **Taciturnulus**, a, um; adj. somewhat silent.

**Taciturnus**, a, um; adj. silent, making no noise, dumb. \* **Taciturnissimum**

**ostium**, a door that opens without the least noise.

**Tacitus**, a famous orator under Adrian.

**Tācitus**, a, um; adj. [à tacco] silent, not speaking, not spoken of, to be concealed. \* **Mel tacitum**, honey that flows out of the combs. \* **Tacitum quid pati**, to put up a thing and make no words. \* **Luna tacita**, the moon in conjunction. \* **Tacitus vultus**, a close countenance. \* **Tacito coelo**, in the dead of the night.

**Tacola**, a city of India without Ganges.

**Tactici**, ōrum; m. officers to set an army in array; field-officers, camp-masters.

**Tactio**, ōnis; f. } a touching, a touch, **Tactus**, ūs; m. } the touch.

**Tactus**, a, um; part. of tangere; touched, blessed, inspired, struck with lightning. \* **Tactus de coelo**, blessed. \* **Tactus Spiritu Divino**, inspired with the Holy Ghost.

**Tacubus**, a city in Portugal, where their kings were wont to be crowned.

**Tader**, a river in Spain.

**TÆDA**, æ; f. [δᾱς] a torch, the juicy middle part of the pine-tree. \* **Tædæ jugales**, marriage.

**TÆDET**, v. imp. [ab ædω fatio] it irketh, wearieth. \* **Tædet me**, I am weary.

† **Tædio**, are; to be weary of.

**Tædium**, ii; n. [à tædet] weariness, irksomeness. \* **Tædia tunc subeunt animos**, then my mind grows weary. \* **Tædium devorare**, to go thorough stich with a tedious work. \* **Tædium alicujus rei adducere**, to make one loath it.

† **Tædulus**, a, um; tedious, irksome, loathsome; also nice, and soon weary.

**Tænara**, ōrum; n. } a promontory of **Tænarus**, i; m. } Peloponnesus.

**TÆNIA**, æ; f. [ταινία] a head-band, a fillet or hair-lace, point or lace, a wreath or border, a garland, a long row of rocks by the shore, a bandlet separating the architrave from the frieze.

† **Tænia**, ōrum; long, broad, and thin worms.

**Tæniola**, æ; f. a narrow and short lace.

**Tæniosus**, a, um, that hath many fillets.

**Tagæ**, a people of Asia by the river Oxus.

**Tagaste**, a city of Africa.

† **Tagax**, acis; } light-finger'd, pur-  
† **Tages**, is; } loining.

**Tagus**, a mountain of Portugal, where mares are said to conceive by the wind; also the river Tajo in Spain.

**Taizali**, a people of Northumberland.

**Taizalum**, a promontory in the east of Scotland.

**Talabrica**, a city of Portugal.

**Tālāria**, ōrum; n. the heel-wings of Mercury; also gouty swellings in the ankles. \* **Talaria inducere**, to prepare for fight, to be ready booted and spur'd.

**Tālāris**, e; adj. reaching to the ankles.

**Tālārius**, a, um; adj. belonging to the cock-all or buckle-bone.

**Talaffio**, ōnis; m. the marriage-song. See thalaffio.

**Talaus**, a river in Lucania.

**Talea**, a fruitful island in the Caspian sea.

**TALEA**, æ; f. [θαλία] a young plant, slip, or truncheon.

**TALENTUM**, i; n. [ταλαντον] a talent. \* **Talentum Atticum minus**, six hundred crowns. \* **Talentum magnum**, eight hundred crowns.

† **Taleo**, are; to make or mark a tally.

**Tāleola**, æ; f. Cic. a small slip or graft.

**Tālio**, ōnis; f. \* **Lex talionis**, like for like, retaliation.

† **Talipedo**, are; neut. to go lame.

**TALIS**, e; adj. [τᾱλινος] such like.

**Tālītēr**; adv. so, in such like.

**Tālitrūm**, i; n. [à talus] a fillip with the finger.

**Talitates**, a people of Lower Germany.

**TALPA**, æ; m. or f. [ἀσπίλας, vel ἀ τοφλὸς cæcus] a mole or want.

† **Talpicidus**, i; m. a mole-catcher.

**Talhybius**, a cryer in the Grecian army.

**TALUS**, i; m. [à τάλω ἱστίνκο] the ankle-bone, postern or buckle-bone, a cock-all or dye. \* **Recto stare talo**, to stand upright. \* **Talorum jactus**, cock-all, or dice-play.

**TAM**; adv. [à τόσον, vel ab acc. artic. Dor. τᾱν] so much, by so much, as much, as well as, both. \* **Non tam insolens sum, qui---**, I am not of such an aspiring mind, that---.

† **Tamarindi**, ōrum; tamarinds.

† **Tamarindus**, i; f. the tamarind-tree.

**Tamaris**, a river in Spain.

**Tamaritæ**, a people of Asia.

**Tamarix**, icis; } [ab Heb. tam-

**Tamarice**, ēs; f. } ruk, inundatio] the shrub tamarisk, heath for be-sons.

**Tamassus**, a city in Cyprus.

**Tambras**, a city of the Parthysæi.

**TAMEN**; conj. [ἀτὰρ, μέντοι] nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, howbeit, but yet, so as. \* **Si tamen, if so be.** \* **Tammenne**, and for all this.

**Tamesis**, the river Thames.

**Tāmetſi**; conj. [qu. tamen etſi] albeit, although, notwithstanding. \* **Tāmetſi hoc verum est**, for all this is true.

**Tamiatis**, a city of Egypt.

† **Taminia**, æ; f. a wild vine.

† **Tamino**, are; act. [Heb. tami, pollutus fuit] to defile.

**Tamna**, a city of Arabia.

**Tamugada**, a city of Africa.

**Tamuhda**, a city of Mauritania Tingitana.

**Tamyna**, a city of Eretria, where Jupiter Tamynæus was worshipped.

**Tamyrias**, a river of Phœnicia.

**Tanacetum**, i; n. [ἀνανη] the herb tansy.

**Tanagra**, a city of Boeotia.

**Tanāgrus**, a river of Lucania.

**Tanais**, a very great river of Scythia Europæa, dividing it from Asia; also an ancient name of the Danube, and a city by the mouth of that river.

**Tanaquil**, the wife of Tarquinus Priscus; put out for any reason.



who is master of her husband.  
**Tanarus**, a river of Lombardy.  
**Tandem**; adv. at length, at the last, yet longer, at least, notwithstanding.  
 \* **Quid tandem?** why so? \* At tandem tandem, ay ay and now.  
**Tandiu**; adv. [of tam and diu] so long.  
**Tanetos**, the island Thanot in Kent.  
**Tangibilis**, c; which may be touched.  
**TANGO**, tēgi, tactum, gēre; act. [ἀντομαί] to touch, hit, feel, move, strike with lightning, cheat, mention or describe lightly, strike or reprove gently. \* **Tetigit poculum**, he has drank up all. \* **Tangere ulcus**, to touch upon an old sore, to revive an old grievance. \* **Tangere locum**, to come to a place. \* **Quo pacto illum tetigerim in convivio nunquid dixit tibi?** did I never tell you how I play'd upon him at an entertainment? \* **Te istam ob rem tetigi triginta minis**, upon this account it was that I chous'd you of thirty pounds.  
**Tangor**, ēris, tactus sum; pass. to be touched, &c.  
**Tanis**, a city of Egypt.  
**Taniticum ostium**, one of the mouths of the Nile.  
**Tanos**, a city of Crēte.  
**Tanius**, a, um; adj. of Tanos.  
**Tanquam**; adv. [of tam and quām] as, like as, even as if. \* **Tanquam si**, even as though.  
**Tantalus**, i; m. the son of Jupiter and Plota, who entertaining some of the gods, and serving up his son Pelops, was punished by being made to stand up to the chin in water with pleasant apples at his mouth, yet unable to compass either; also a mountain of Lebos.  
 † **Tantalus**, i; m. a heron.  
**Tanti**, gen. pretii [à tantum] so much worth, for so much. \* **Tanti habitare**, to sit at so high a rent. \* **Tanti est**, of so great concern it is. \* **Nihil tanti est**, it is not worth so much.  
**Tantidem**, for so much, at that price.  
**Tantillulus**, a, um; so very little.  
**Tantillum**, so little, very little, never so little.  
**Tantillus**, a, um; adj. [à tantulus] so very little, very little.  
**Tantisper**; adv. but so long, for just so long time, only while.  
**Tantò**, [in the former clause of a sentence is answer'd by quanto] by so much the more. \* **Tantò nobis deliciæ constant**, rarities cost us so dear.  
**Tantoperè**; adv. so greatly, earnestly, or vehemently.  
**Tantulò**; adv. for so little.  
**Tantulum**; adv. so little, very little, never so little.  
**Tantulus**, a, um; so little or small. \* **Tantuli doni causa**, for so small a gift.  
**Tantum**, adv. only so much. \* **Tantum abest**, it is so far from. \* **Tantum non**, almost.  
**Tantummodò**; adv. only, but just.  
**Tantundem**, tantidem, so much.  
**Tantus**, a, um; adj. [à tam] so much, so great, so noble or worthy. \* **Tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima potest esse morum studiorumque dissensio**, there is as great difference as may be both in their manners and studies.  
**Tantus**, a river of Peloponnesus; also a mountain in Sicily.

**Taoca**, a city of Persia.  
**TAPES**, ētis; m. } [τάπης] tapestry hangings,  
**TAPETE**, is; n. }  
**TAPETUM**, i; n. } a carpet or coverlet.  
 † **Tapetarius**, ii; m. an upholster.  
**Taphiussa**, a city of Cephalonia.  
**Taphii**, } the inhabitants of Taphiussa.  
**Taphiussæ**, }  
**Taphnis**, a city of Egypt.  
**Taphnæi**, the people of Taphnis.  
**Taphra**, a city of Africa Minor.  
**Taphra**, a city in the isthmus of Taurica.  
**Taphron**, a city of Arabia Fœlix.  
**Tapinēsis**; f. a depression, a speaking below the truth.  
**Taprobāne**, ēs; f. a large island in the Indian sea, said to be two thousand miles about, the inhabitants are higher than ordinary, and long liv'd.  
 † **Tapus**, i; m. the herb mulline.  
**Tapus**, a city of Africa.  
**Tapyri**, the people near Hyrcania.  
**Tāranis**, Jupiter, so called by the Gauls, who sacrificed man's blood to him.  
**Tarandrus**, a country of Phrygia.  
**Tarandrius**, a, um; of Tarandrus.  
 † **Tarantula**, æ; f. a most venomous spider or fly, whose sting is only cured by musick.  
**Tarantus**, a city of Bithynia, where Jupiter Taranteus is worshipped.  
**Taras**, the son of Neptune, who as some think built Tarentum; also a city of Italy, near Tarentum; a city of Asia Minor, and a river of Scythia.  
**Taratantāra**, æ; f. [à sono] the sound of a trumpet.  
 † **Taratantarizo**, are; to sound a trumpet.  
 † **Taratantarum**, i; n. a mill-clack or the like.  
**Tarbelli**, the people of Tarba in Aquitain.  
**Tarbellicus**, a, um; adj. of the Tarbelli.  
**Tarbellius**, } Tarbelli.  
**Tarbelus**, a mountain of Caria.  
**Tarchelius**, a wicked king of the Albani.  
**Tarchia**, a city of Sicily.  
**Tarcho**, } a captain of Hetruria, who  
**Tarchon**, } assisted Æneas against Turnus.  
**Tarchon**, onis; f. taragon, or dragon's-wort.  
**Tarchonium**, a city of Tyrrhenia, built by Telephus the son of Tarchon.  
**Tarda**, æ; f. [à tardus] a bustard.  
**Tardatio**, onis; f. a loitering.  
**Tardatus**, a, um; stopped, hindered.  
**Tardè**, ius, issimè; adv. slowly, slackly, dully, basely. \* **Cum tardissimè**, at the farthest.  
**Tardesc-o**, ēre; neut. to begin to loiter, to grow slow or sluggish.  
**Tardigrādus**, a, um; going slowly.  
**Tardiloquentia**, æ; f. slowness of speech.  
**Tardiloquus**, a, um; slow of speech.  
**Tardipes**, ēdis; adj. slow of foot. \* **Deus tardipes**, Vulcan so called.  
**Tarditas**, ātis; f. slowness, slackness, dulness. \* **Tarditas aurium**, thick-ness of hearing.  
 † **Tardito**, are; to hinder often.  
**Tardiusculè**; adv. somewhat slowly.  
**Tardiusculus**, a, um; adj. somewhat slow or dull.  
**Tardo**, are; act. to hinder, stop or

stay, keep back, or make long a coming; also to be slow. \* **Animos accusatorum tardare**, to damp the accusers.  
**TARDUS**, a, um; adj. [σπαδύς, vel ab Heb. taradh, assiduum est] slow, dull, lingering, slack, late, long a coming. \* **Tardus fumus**, thick smoke. \* **Tardus sapor feliciis mali**, the lateward ripe and lasting peach. \* **Tardum est dictum**, it is hard to say.  
**Tarentina turma**, a body of four troops of horse, containing one hundred fifty-six.  
**Tarentasia**, a city and country of the Allobroges.  
**Tarentini**, the people of Tarentum.  
**Tarentinus sinus**, a bay of Magna Græcia, called Golfo di Taranto.  
**Tārentum**, } a famous city of Magna  
**Tarentus**, } Græcia, first built by  
 Taras, Neptune's son, and afterwards enlarged by the Lacones.  
**Targines**, a river of Magna Græcia.  
**Tarinates**, a people of the Sabines.  
**Tarmes**, itis; m. [à τερπω τέρο] a maggot, worm.  
**Tarna**, a city called afterwards Sardis.  
**Tarne**, a river of Aquitain; also a fountain of Lydia.  
**Tarpeia**, æ; f. a vestal virgin, who betrayed the capitol to the Sabines for their bracelets, who adding their shields too, pressed her to death.  
**Tarphara**, a city of Arabia.  
**Tarphe**, a city of the Locri.  
**Tarquinii**, a city of Hetruria.  
**Tarquinenses**, the people of Tarquinii.  
**Tarquinius Superbus**, proud Tarquin, the last king of Rome, whose son Tarquinius Sextus ravished Lucretia, which caused the extirpation of kingly government.  
**Tarrabeni**, a people of Corsica.  
**Tarracina**, the city called before Anxur in Italy.  
**Tarrāco**, a famous city in Spain.  
**Tarraconia**, } a province in Spain  
**Tarraconensis**, } so called, where  
 there are very good wines called Tarraconensia.  
**Tarraga**, a city of Catalonia in Spain.  
**Tarragenes**, a people of Tarraga.  
**Tarras**, a city of Sardinia.  
**Tarrha**, a city of Lydia, and another in Crete, where Apollo Tarrheus was worshipped.  
**Tarsea**, a city of Bithynia.  
**Tarsus**, i; f. the metropolis of Cilicia, called by the inhabitants Tarassia, by the Turks Tersis.  
**Tarsus**, i; the inslep.  
**Tarsus**, a river of Troas.  
**Tartæus**, a, um; adj. hellish, terrible, strong.  
**Tartari**, the people of Tartaria in Asia, called before Scythia.  
**Tartarus**, a river in Venetia.  
**Tartarus**, i; m. } [τάρταρος] hell,  
**Tartara**, orum; n. } the nethermost hell.  
**Tartessos**, a city in Spain.  
**Tartessus**, } a, um; adj. of Tar-  
**Tartessus**, } tessos.  
**Tarvanna**, a city of Belgium, razed to the ground by Charles the 5th.  
**Tarvedum**, a promontory of Scotland near the Orcades, called Howburne.



Tarus, i; m. a river of Lombardy.  
 Tarusates, a people of Aquitain.  
 Taruscum, a city of the Salii in Gallia.  
 † Tasconium, ii; n. a white earth of which goldsmiths crucibles are made.  
 Tata, æ; m. [τάτα] dad-da, the children's word for father.  
 Tatae; interj. wonderful.  
 Tatienses, the third part of the people of Rome.  
 Tattus, ii; m. a Sabine captain, first a great enemy of the Romans, but after long wars made a sharer in the Roman government.  
 Tava, æ; f. a city of Egypt.  
 Tavaca, æ; f. a city of Sicily.  
 Tauchira, æ; f. a city of Libya, called afterwards Arfinoë.  
 Tavium, a city of Galatia.  
 Taulantii, a people of Macedonia.  
 Taura, æ; f. [à taurus] a barren cow.  
 Taurania, } a city in Italy.  
 Tauranium, }  
 Taurea, æ; f. a shield or buckler made of a bull's hide; also a leather whip.  
 Taurentinum, a city of Gallia Narbonensis.  
 Tauresium, a city of Media.  
 Taureus, an epithet of Neptune.  
 Taureus, a, um; adj. of a bull.  
 Tauri, a people of Sarmatia Europæa, inhabiting Chersonesus Taurica.  
 Taurianum, a city of the Brutii, destroyed by the Saracens.  
 Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula in Europe.  
 Tauricornis, e; having bulls horns.  
 Taurifer, a, um; adj. bearing or bringing forth bulls.  
 Tauriformis, e; adj. like a bull, having the shape of a bull.  
 Taurile, is; n. a bull.  
 Taurini, orum; a people of Italy, whose chief city is Augusta Taurinorum or Turin.  
 Taurinus, a, um; adj. of a bull.  
 Taurisci, a people of Upper Pannonia, and others of the Alps.  
 Taurus, a, um; adj. of a bull. \*  
 Tauri ludi, sacrifices for the safety of herds, or plays in honour of the infernal gods.  
 † Taurobolium, ii; the sacrifice of a bull to the mother of the gods, whereby a person was consecrated, esteeming himself regenerate and pure for 20 years after.  
 Taurocinium, a river of the Brutii.  
 Tauromenius, a river in Sicily.  
 Taurōminium, } a city of Sicily between Maffana and Catana, called Taormina.  
 Tauromenium, }  
 Taurōmitānus, a, um; adj. of Taurōminium.  
 Tauropolis, a city of Caria.  
 Tauropolium, a city of Aquitain; also a temple of Diana at Samos.  
 Tauroscythæ, a people of Sarmatia inhabiting mount Taurus.  
 Taurunum, the city Grichisch Weissemburg in Lower Pannonia.  
 Taurus, i; m. the largest hill in all Asia, of several names in several countries to which it extends, but by it is meant particularly Taurus in Cilicia; also a mountain in Germany and Arabia Petræa, a promontory of Sicily, and a river of Peloponnesus.  
 Taurus, } Bacchus so called.  
 Taurophagus, }

Taurus, i; m. a Platonic philosopher of Berytus, under Antoninus, who wrote of the difference of Aristotle's and Plato's sects, and other things.  
 TAURUS, i; m. [ταῦρος] a bull, a bull-fly or hornet; the second sign in the zodiac; also the root of a tree.  
 Taus, the river Tay in Scotland.  
 Tautologia, æ; f. the repetition of the same thing in other words; tautology.  
 Tax, ind. n. [τάξ, à sono] a jirk, the sound of a whip.  
 Taxa, æ; f. a kind of a bay-tree. See taxus.  
 Taxatio, ōnis; f. a tax or taxing.  
 Taxator, ōris; m. a taxer, rebuker.  
 Taxeus, a, um; adj. of or belonging to tax.  
 Taxiana, an island near Susiana.  
 Taxila, æ; f. a very great city of India, between Indus and Hydaspes.  
 Taxillaris, e; adj. of dice.  
 † Taxillatus, a, um; adj. made of bones or dice. \* Flagella taxillata, whips knotted with bones on them.  
 Taxillus, i; m. [à talus, vel ant. tago, vel à τάρταω ordino] the ankle-bone, a cockal or dye.  
 Taxilus, a king of the Traxili.  
 Taxim; adv. softly, by little and little.  
 Taxo, are; act. [à tango] to tax or rate, to find fault with, blame, rebuke. \* Taxatur in libris septem, it is praised at seven pounds.  
 TAXUS, i; f. [τόξον arcus] a yew-tree.  
 Taxus, i; m. a badger or grey.  
 Taygète, } the daughter of Atlas and  
 Taygeta, } Pleione, who bore Lacedæmon to Jupiter, the founder of Lacedæmonia.  
 Taygetus, i; m. } a mountain of La-  
 Taygeta, orum; } conia.  
 Tazata, an island in the Scythian ocean.

## T ante E.

Te, acc. & abl. sing. of tu, thee.  
 Teanum, a city of Campania.  
 Teanus, a, um; adj. of Teanum.  
 Teari, a people of Spain, called also Julientes.  
 Tearus, a river of Thrace.  
 Teāte, } the metropolis of the Marru-  
 Teatea, } cini.  
 Teates, } the people of Teate.  
 Teatini, }  
 Tebesca, a city of Africa.  
 TECHNĀ, æ; f. [τέχνη] an. art, craft, guile, deceit, a trick.  
 Technicus, a, um; adj. artificial, cunning, technical.  
 Technophyon, a seminary of arts.  
 Technōsus, a, um; deceitful, crafty.  
 Tecmon, a city of Thesprotia.  
 Tecolata, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, called St. Maximin.  
 Tecolichus, an Indian stone, good against the distemper so called.  
 † Tectamentum, i; n. a cottage, roof.  
 Tectē, covertly, secretly, obscurely.  
 Tectōnicus, a, um; of a builder.  
 Tector, ōris; m. a dawber, pargetter or plaisterer.  
 † Tectoriatus, a, um; adj. covered, dawbed.  
 Tectōriolum, i; n. a thin whitening or dawbing; also dissembling.  
 Tectōrium, ii; n. a plaistering, pargetting or rough-cast of walls; also ceruse, or paint for the face. \*

Tectoria linguæ, flattering speeches, compliments.  
 Tectorius, a, um; adj. of or for plaistering or whitening. \* Villa opere tectorio, a manour-house plaistered.  
 Tectosages, a people of Germany.  
 Tectōsages, } a people of Gallia Nar-  
 Tectosagæ, } bonensis, and others of Galatia in Asia.  
 Tectosax, one of the Tectosages.  
 Tectum, i; n. the roof of a house; a house; also a vest or garment. \* Cæca tecta, a labyrinth. \* Pineæ tecta, ships.  
 Tectura, æ; f. a thatching or tiling.  
 Tectus, a, um; adj. -ior, issimus; [of tegor] covered, secret, soft, silent, close, reserved. \* Navis tecta, a ship with a deck. \* Oves tectæ, clothed or cosset-sheep. \* Tectis verbis, in obscure terms.  
 Tecum, [for cum te] with thee.  
 TEDA, æ; f. [δᾶς] the heart or middle of a pine-tree; also a torch, or wedding; and a wedding-song.  
 Tediastum, a city of Liburnia.  
 Tēdifer, } a, um; adj. Prud. torch-  
 Tēdiger, } bearing.  
 Tēdifera Dea, Ceres, because at her sacrifices the priest carried torches as she did when looking after her daughter Proserpine.  
 Teganius, a channel of the sea at Alexandria in Egypt, by which the ships came up to the city.  
 Tēgea, æ; f. a city of Peloponnesus in Arcadia.  
 Tegæus, } a, um; adj. of Te-  
 Tegæaticus, } gea.  
 Tēges, itis; f. [à tego] a mat made of reeds or rushes, a coarse blanket or coverlet.  
 Tegessus, a city of Cyprus.  
 Tegēstra, a city of Illyria.  
 Tēgētīcula, æ; f. a little mat or coverlet.  
 † Tegil, ilis; m. a covering, an apron.  
 Tegillum, i; n. [à tegulum] a little covering or hood.  
 Tēgimen, } inis; n. a covering or  
 Tegmen, } coverlet, raiment.  
 Tēgimentum, i; n. a cover, cottage.  
 TE-GO, xi, ctum, gēre; act. [τέγω] to cover or hide, conceal; also to defend, preserve, protect.  
 Tegor, eris, ctus sum, i; pass. to be covered, hid, &c. \* Jusit frondibus tegi sylvas, he commanded the trees to be covered with leaves.  
 Tēgūla, æ; f. [à tego] a tile or slate; the roof of a house.  
 Tēgūlāneus, a, um; adj. of tiles.  
 Tēgūlārius, ii; m. a tiler or slater.  
 † Tēgūlo, are; to tile or make tiles.  
 Tēgūlum, i; n. a little cover. \* Tegulum arundineum, thatch.  
 Tēgūmen, inis; n. } a cover or co-  
 Tēgumentum, i; n. } verlet. \* Tegumenta flagitiorum, cloaks to cover heinous crimes.  
 † Tegus, oris; n. a skin or hide.  
 Tegyra, a town in Bæotia, where Apollo Tegyriæus was worshipped.  
 Teium, a city of Paphlagonia, the country of Anacreon.  
 Tela, a town in Spain; hence Telenſe concilium.  
 TELA, æ; f. [à texo] a web, an enterprize. \* Telam exordiri, to put in practice some cunning flight.  
 Tēlamo, ōnis; m. [ταλᾶν] sustineo] a prop or supporter, an image  
 (7) A 2



in the corner of a house to support a building.  
 Telamo, } an haven of Etruria.  
 Telamon, }  
 Telamon, ōnis; m. the son of Æacus, and king of Salamis, one of the Argonauts and companion of Hercules in taking of Troy, and father of Ajax.  
 Telamonins, Ajax, so called from his father Telamon.  
 Telandrus, }  
 Telandrum, } a city of Caria.  
 Telandri, }  
 Telane, a very ancient city of Syria, where Ninus dwelt before he built Ninos.  
 Telchines, a people of Rhodes called from thence Telchinia.  
 Telchinia, a city of Peloponnesus, called afterwards Sicyon.  
 Telchinius, Apollo, so called among the Lydians.  
 Telchir, a city of India within Ganges.  
 Telchis, a city of Æthiopia.  
 Tēlēbæ, }  
 Tēlēboas, } a people of Ætolia.  
 Tēlēboas, one of the Centaurs.  
 Telebois, a country of Acarnania.  
 Telecrus, a king of Laconia.  
 Tēlēgonus, the son of Ulysses by Circe.  
 Tēlēnichus, chi; m. the son of Ulysses by Penelope.  
 Tēlēmus, the son of Eurymus, who told Polyphemus all that he suffered by Ulysses beforehand.  
 Telenicus; a man so very poor, that it caused the proverb, \* Telenico pauperior.  
 Tellenis, } a very bad and unskilful  
 Tellen, } minstrel.  
 Telephæe, the wife of Cadmus before Hermione.  
 Telephe, the mother of Europa.  
 Telephium, ii; n. [à Telepho invent.] opine, wild purslain.  
 Telephus, phi; m. the son of Hercules by Auge, whom his grandfather commanded to be exposed in the woods, where he is said to be brought up by a hind, and becoming king of Myria, was wounded by Achilles's dart, and cured by the cancer of the same; also a grammarian of Pergamus; and other men.  
 Telestia, a famous poetess.  
 Telesthorus, the sixth bishop of Rome, crown'd with martyrdom.  
 Telestia, a city of Samnium.  
 Telesto, a sea nymph.  
 Telestor, the father of Euripides.  
 Telethron, a mountain of Eubœa.  
 Telethusa, the mother of Iphis.  
 Teleurias, a king of Macedonia.  
 Telifer, era, ōrum; adj. bearing darts, arrows, &c.  
 Telis, a river of Gallia Narbonensis.  
 Tellina, æ; f. a shell-fish called a lampin.  
 Tellus, ūris; f. Col. [à terra] the earth; also the heathen goddess of the earth.  
 Tellus, a certain poor man, whose poverty Solon preferred before the wealth of Croesus.  
 Telmera, æ; f. a city of Caria.  
 Telmesius, a mountain of Thebes.  
 Telmissus, a city of Pisidia.  
 † Telo, ōnis; m. a sweep, instrument in war.  
 Telo Martius, the city Toulon in Gallia Narbonensis.

Telon, a very skilful seaman and astrologer of Massilia; also the father of Oebalus.  
 † Telonarius, a, um; adj. of custom or tribute.  
 Telonarius, ii, m. a collector of tribute.  
 Telonium, ii; n. a custom-house.  
 Telos, a body of thirty-two troops, containing two thousand and forty eight men.  
 Telos, } an island in the Carpathian  
 Telus, } sea against Cnidus, whence  
 \* Unguenta Telina, ointment of fenugreek, &c.  
 Telphussa, a city of Arcadia.  
 Telphussium, a mountain, fountain, and town of Bœotia.  
 TELUM, i; n. [τέλον, βέλος] an arrow, a dart, weapon, a sunbeam, a pain in the side, stitch, pleurisy. \* Telum trifidum, lightning. \* Excipere telum, to be shot with an arrow.  
 Telumnum, a city of Aquitain.  
 Temala, a city and river of India without Ganges.  
 Temathia, a mountain of Messenia.  
 Tembrium, a city of Phrygia.  
 Tembrius, a river of Pontus.  
 Tembrogius, a river of Phrygia.  
 Tembros, a city of Cyprus.  
 Temenia, a city of Phrygia.  
 Temcramen, inis; n. a violating.  
 Tēmerariē, }  
 Tēmerariō, } adv. rashly.  
 Tēmerarius, a, um; adj. rash, indiscreet, unadvised, hair-brain'd, fool-hardy.  
 Tēmeratio, ōnis; f. a violating.  
 Tēmerator, ōris; m. a violator.  
 Tēmeratus, a, um; part. violated.  
 TEMERE, }  
 Tēmeriter, } hodiē, vel Heb. tame, impurus] rashly, unadvisedly, indiscreetly; also lightly, without cause, easily, safely, without order, at a venture, almost. \* Haud temerē unquam pervenit ad frugem, hardly comes to good.  
 Tēmeritas, ātis; f. rashness, indiscreetness, fool-hardiness.  
 Tēmero, are; act. to violate, defile, prophane, unhallow, corrupt; to ravish.  
 TEMETUM i; n. [Τὸ μέθυ] a strong wine.  
 Temnes, a king of the Sidonians.  
 TEM-NO, pſi, ptum, nēre; act. [à tamino, vel Τεμνω scindo, vel Heb. tamon abscondit] to contemn, despise, or set light by.  
 Temnos, a city of Æolis.  
 TEMO, ōnis, m. [à Τείνω tendo] the beam of a plough or waggon; a pole laid athwart.  
 Tempe, n; ind. pleasant fields at the foot of mount Hæmus in Thessaly.  
 Tēperāmen, inis; n. } a temper-  
 Tēperāmentum, i; n. } rament, mean, measure, a due proportion of the four first qualities in mixed bodies. \* Temperamentum linguæ, a ruling one's tongue.  
 Tēperans, ntis; temperate, moderate, sparing. \* Temperans rei, thrifty.  
 Tēperantē, }  
 Tēperatē, } adv. temperately, moderately.  
 Tēperantia, æ; f. } temperance,  
 Tēperatio, ōnis; f. } moderation, sobriety, modesty, mixture. \* Tēperatio æris, the alloy of coin.  
 Tēperator, ōris; m. } a temperer,  
 Tēperatrix, icis; f. } moderator.

Tēperātūra, æ; f. temperature, good disposition, a tempering or mingling things.  
 Tēperatus, a, um; adj. temperate, moderate, without excess; also prepared. \* Oratio temperatior, a calmer speech.  
 Tēperies, ei; f. temperateness in cold and heat, a good temper, the temper or complexion, a fit time for. \* Tēperies cœli, favourable weather.  
 Tēpero, are; act. [à tempus] to temper, moderate, or forbear, abstain, refrain, mix or mingle. \* Vestigalia temperare, to lessen the taxes. \* Sibi temperare, to starve himself. \* Temperare vino, to forbear drinking wine. \* Vix animis temperare quin, they hardly refrained from. \* Temperatum est, folks spared.  
 Tempestas, ātis; f. a Roman deity.  
 Tempestas, ātis; f. [à tempus] a tempest, or storm, the weather, season, time, a year. \* Defendere aliquem in tempestate, to succour any one in adversity.  
 Tempestivē; adv. in time, seasonably, at the hour appointed.  
 Tempestivitas, ātis; f. opportunity, earliness, seasonableness.  
 Tempestivus, a, um; adj. seasonable, done in time, marriageable.  
 Tempestuosē; adv. tempestuously.  
 † Tempestuositas, ātis; f. tempestuousness.  
 Tempestuosus, a, um; adj. tempestuous, stormy.  
 TEMPLUM, i, n. Cic. [Τεμεν, vel à Σεμετιον fundamentum] a temple, church, senate-house; also a fourth part of the horizon divided by soothsayers; a sepulchre; a beam laid a-cross the rafters. \* Templamentis, the regions of the mind. \* Templa turbulenta, rough seas.  
 Tēpora, um; n. the temples of the head; also occasions, cases, affairs.  
 Temporalis, e; adj. temporal, enduring for a time; also time-serving, fickle, belonging to the temples.  
 † Tēporāneus, a, um; adj. belonging to time, done on a sudden.  
 † Tēporariē; adv. but for a time.  
 † Tēporarius, a, um; temporary, lasting only for a time, time-serving.  
 Tēporcus, a, um; adj. timely, in time.  
 Tēpori; adv. Cic. in time or season, early.  
 Tēporius; adj. more early, sooner than needs.  
 Tempſis, the top of the mountain Timolus, whose inhabitants are said to live an hundred years.  
 Temptor, ōris, m. a despiser.  
 TEMPUS, ōris; n. Cic. [à Τῆμος tum] time, season, opportunity; also the head. \* Extempore, on the sudden. \* Pro tempore, considering the time. \* Haud sane temporum homo, no temporizer, or time-server. \* Ut temporibus illis, as those times went. \* Summo Reipublicæ tempore, when the common wealth most needed it. \* Erit illud tempus, that time will come. \* Parere tempori, to give way to the present condition of affairs.  
 Tempusculum, i; n. a little or short time.  
 Tēmulentē; adv. drunkenly, sottishly.  
 Tē-



**Tēmūlentia**, æ; f. drunkenness.  
**Tēmūlentus**, a, um; adj. [à tementum] drunken, cup-shot.  
**Tēnācia**, orum; n. the stalks of apples.  
**Tēnācitas**, ātis; f. a holding fast, sparing, griping, niggardliness, perseverance and constancy in keeping.  
**Tēnāciter**; adv. fastly, constantly, surely.  
**† Tēnācūlus**, a, um; adj. somewhat niggardly.  
**Tēnāsimus**, i; m. a vain desire to go often to school.  
**Tēnax**, gen. acis; adj. 3 art. ior, issimus; [à teneo] holding fast, clammy, glewys; also sparing or niggardly. \* **Tēnax propositi**, constant in resolution. \* **Memoria tēnax**, a strong memory. \* **Mella tēnacia** fingunt, they make thick honey. \* **Tēnax morbus**, a stubborn disease. \* **Tēnax equus**, a hard-mouth'd horse.  
**Tēnīcteri**, a people of Germany.  
**Tēndicūla**, æ; f. a gin, snare for birds, a tenter for the stretching of cloth. \* **Tēndiculæ literarum**, captious wrestlings of words.  
**Tēndines**, um; m. [à tendo] the tendons, or instruments of moving in the muscles, composed of sinews and ligatures.  
**TENDO**, tetendi, sum and tum dēre; act. cum acc. & dat. perf. [Tēvō] to bend, extend, spread or stretch out, endeavour, go or go unto, to tender, give or present, to prepare. \* **Tēndere insidias**, to lay snares. \* **In diversum tendunt sententiæ**, their sentences thwart one another. \* **Res eō tendit**, the matter has tendency that way. \* **Hic sævus tendebat Achilles**, here cruel Achilles pitched his tent. \* **Tēndere ad altiora**, to strive to get higher. \* **Tēndere alicui metum**, to affright or scare one. \* **Tēndit iter velis**, he is about to set sail. \* **Deus animam per totum tetendit**, the wise contriver of all things has distributed the soul amongst all the members and parts of the body.  
**Tendor**, oris; m. a stretching, or painful labouring.  
**Tēnez**, a river of Umbria.  
**TENEBRÆ**, ærum; f. [Ἀνοψος, vel à teneo] darkness, night; ignorance, disorder, contempt. \* **Certum est mihi ante tenebras persequi tenebras**, I am resolved before night to kill myself. \* **Mihi tenebræ sunt**, I know not what to make on't.  
**Tenebrans**, ntis; adj. growing dark.  
**Tenebrarius homo**, a base obscure fellow.  
**† Tenebreſc-o**, ēre; to grow dark.  
**Tēnebricōsē**; adv. very darkly.  
**Tēnebricōsus**, a, um; very dark.  
**† Tēnebricus**, a, um; dark, obscure.  
**Tenebrio**, ōnis; m. a lurker, night-thief, a crafty knave.  
**Tenebrium**, a promontory of Spain.  
**Tēnebro**, are; neut. to be, grow, or make dark.  
**Tēnebrōsē**; adv. darkly.  
**† Tēnebroſitas**, ātis, f. darkness.  
**Tēnebrōsus**, a, um; adj. very dark.  
**Tēnēdos**, an Ægean island against Sigæum.  
**Tēnellulus**, a, um; adj. exceeding tender.  
**Tēnellus**, a, um; adj. [à tener] very

tender, young, or pliant. \* **Tenella ætas**, infancy.  
**TEN-EO**, ui, tum, ēre; act. acc. [ἔχω vel à Τένω tendo] to hold, keep, keep back, hinder, abstain, keep off, possess, to inhabit, call to mind, remember, know or understand, obtain, include, shut, restrain, cover, defend, hold one's peace, take away, invade, indure, be confirmed. \* **Causam tenere**, to overcome, or cast one in a suit. \* **Tēnere iter**, to go on a journey. \* **Tēnere provinciam**, to govern a province. \* **Tēnere aliquid memoriā**, to have a thing in one's mind. \* **Tēnere alicujus vestigia**, to follow at the heels. \* **Tēnere locum**, to be none of the meanest. \* **Tēnere se**, not to stir. \* **Tēnuit incendium duas noctes**, the fire continued two nights. \* **Quam personam teneant**, what are they for men. \* **Tēnere gravitatem**, to keep one's countenance. \* **Tēnere manifestō**, to take one in the act. \* **Eum tenet insania**, he is mad. \* **Magna me spes tenet**, I am in great hopes. \* **Tēnuit consuetudo**, custom has obtained. \* **Tēneri re aliqua**, to be taken up with any thing. \* **Tēneri furti**, to be guilty of theft. \* **Jurejurando tēneri**, to be bound by an oath. \* **Tēnentur partes**, the parts are held together. \* **Vix tencor quin**, I can hardly forbear.  
**Tencor eri**, tus sum; pass. to be held, detained, supported, &c.  
**TENER**, a, um; adj. ior, rimus, [τένν] tender, gentle, young, soft, pliant, merciful, effeminate. \* **A teneris unguiculis**, from a young one. \* **Tēner somnus**, sweet sleep. \* **Tēneri versus**, glib verses, going in a most ravishing air.  
**† Tēnerasc-o**, ēre; neut. to grow tender, gentle, or loving.  
**Tēnerē**, adv. tenderly, gently.  
**Tēneritē**, adv. lovingly.  
**Tēneritas**, ātis; f. tenderness.  
**Tēneritudo**, inis; f. tenderness.  
**Tēncsis**, a country of Æthiopia.  
**Tēncsmus**, as tenāsimus.  
**Tēnion**, a city of Achaia.  
**Tēnagora**, a city of India within Ganges.  
**Tēnnum**, a town of Æolia, from whence Hermagoras came, whom Cicero therefore calls Tēnnites.  
**Tēnor**, ōnis; m. [à teneo] an accent, a tone, or tune, a form, order, continuation of things. \* **Tēnor vitæ**, the course of one's life. \* **Uno tenore**, in a continued uniformity; also all at once.  
**Tēnos**, a city of Laconia; also an Ægean island, with a city of the same name; also the isle of Thanet in Kent.  
**Tēnā**, an island of Magna Græcia.  
**† Tēnsārius**, ii; m. he that bridles and saddles the horses.  
**Tēnsibilis**, c; adj. which may be extended.  
**† Tēnsibilitē**; adv. stretchingly.  
**Tēnsim**; adv. largely, amply.  
**† Tēnsito**, are; to extend or stretch often.  
**Tēnsus**, a, um; part. of tendor; stretched, bent, spread out.  
**Tēntābundus**, a, um; adj. essaying or trying much and often.  
**Tēntāmen**, inis; n. a trying or proving; an

essay or experience.  
**Tentatio**, ōnis; f. a trying, or tryal, a proof, a temptation. \* **Morbi tentatio**, the grudging or remains of a disease.  
**Tentator**, ōnis; m. } an essayer,  
**Tentatrix**, icis; f. } tryer, prover, tempter.  
**Tentatus**, a, um, tried, tempted.  
**† Tentiginōsus**, a, um; adj. troubled with the tentigo or cordée.  
**Tentigo**, inis; f. [à tendo] an erection of the yard, or cordée.  
**Tentipellium**, ii; n. [à tendo & pellis] a kind of shoe with an iron sole; also an instrument or medicine to make the skin smooth.  
**Tento**, are; act. [à tendo vel teneo] to tempt, attempt, essay, prove, try, make trial of. \* **Tentare venas**, to feel the pulse. \* **Veneno aliquem tentare**, to endeavour to poison one. \* **Morho tentari**, to be assaulted and shaken with a disease. \* **Vinum tentat pedes**, wine makes men reel.  
**Tentoriolum**, i; n. a little tent.  
**Tentorium**, ii; n. a tent or pavilion.  
**Tentorius**, or tentorianus, a, um; adj. of a tent.  
**Tentus**, a, um; part. of tendor; bent, stretched, &c.  
**Tentyra**, orum, } a city of Egypt.  
**Tentyris**, }  
**Tentyritæ**, ārum; m. pl. the inhabitants of Tentyra, who are very famous for killing crocodiles; Juv. Sat. 15.  
**Tēnuatio**, ōnis; f. a making thin or slender.  
**Tēnuatus**, a, um; adj. made thin or slender.  
**Tēnuicūlus**, a, um; adj. very poor.  
**TENUIS**, e; adj. 3 art. ior, issimus [à τένω tendo] thin, low, slender, small; also poor. \* **Loco tenui ortus**, of mean extraction. \* **Vinum tenue**, very weak wine. \* **Tēnuis victus**, a spare diet.  
**Tēnuitas**, ātis; f. thinness, smallness, tenderness, poverty and emptiness.  
**Tēnuiter**; adv. thinly, finely, slenderly. \* **Tēnuiter æstimare**, to make little account of.  
**Tēnuo**, are; act. acc. to make thin, small, or slender. \* **Tēnuare carmen**, to write verses in the strain of Qui mihi, &c.  
**Tēnus**, ūs; m. [à teneo, vel Τένω tendo] a snare, gin; also the notch of a horn at the end of a bow.  
**TĒNUS**, præp. serv. abl. sing. & gen. plur. [à tenco, vel à Τένω tendo] nigh to, up to, as far as. \* **Est quoddam prodire tenus**, a man may come to a certain degree. \* **Verbo tenus**, in word only. \* **Collo tenus**, by the neck. \* **Vivo tenus**, to the quick. \* **Aurium tenus**, up to the ears.  
**Teos**, } a city of Ionia; and an-  
**Teios**, } other in Scythia.  
**Tēpēfac-io**, ēre; act. to warm or heat anything.  
**Tēpēſio**, ierī; neut. to be luke-warm.  
**Tēpens**, ntis; part. warm, temperate.  
**TĒPEO**, ēre; neut. [à τέρπω foveo, vel à Τέρπω funigo] to be warm.  
**Tepeſco**, ēre; to grow warm, to warm; also to cool, or have the heat abated.  

Tephlis,



Tephlis, a city of Media or Armenia.  
 Tephrias, æ; m. an ash-colour'd marble.  
 Tepidarium, ii; n. a warm-bath, a tub of water, a copper.  
 † Tepiditas, ātis; f. luke-warmness.  
 Tepido, are; to warm a little.  
 Tepidulē; adv. somewhat warmly, or coolish.  
 Tepidulus, a, um; adj. dim. luke-warm, careless.  
 Tepidus, a, um; adj. [à tepeo] warm, between hot and cold, hot, tepid, cold. \* Tepidus orator, a bad orator.  
 Tepor, ōris; m. warmth, warmness.  
 Teporatus, a, um; part. warmed.  
 Teporo, are, to warm or heat.  
 Tepula aqua, certain waters at Rome, called also Julia.  
 Ter; adv. Vir. [à tres] thrice, three times. \* Ter maximus, very great. \* Ter beatus, most perfectly blessed.  
 Tercatriæ, certain fields in Germany.  
 † Tergus, i; a little sea-fish.  
 † Teramnos, a kind of seaweed.  
 Terapne, as Therapne.  
 Terapneus, a, um; of Therapne.  
 Terapsa, an island near Carthage.  
 Terbetia, a city of Sicily.  
 Tercentēni, } æ, a; adj. pl. three  
 Tercenti, } hundred.  
 Tercenties; adv. three hundred times.  
 Tercentum; indec. three hundred.  
 Terdēnus, a, um; } adj. thirty.  
 Terdeni, æ, a; pl. }  
 Terebellum, i; n. a little wimble or piercer, a surgeon's trepan.  
 Terebinthinus, a, um; adj. of turpentine.  
 Terebinthus, i; f. the turpentine tree.  
 TEREBRA, æ; f. } Cell. [à  
 TEREBRUM, i; n. } Terebro] an augur, wimble, piercer, a graving instrument, and a surgeon's trepan.  
 Terebratio, ōnis; f. a piercing or boring.  
 Terebratus, æ, um; pierced, bored.  
 Terebro, are; act. to pierce or bore with an augur or wimble.  
 Terebus, a river in Spain.  
 TEREDO, inis; f. [Terebō] a worm that eats wood; also a moth, and a worm in one's hand.  
 Teredon, a city by the gulf of Persia.  
 Terentia, Cicero's wife, who, being divorced from him, married his enemy Sallust, and afterwards Messala Corvinus.  
 Terentianus, a, um; adj. of Terence.  
 Terentius, a, um; adj. of Terentus. \* Ludi Terentiani, plays in honour of Apollo and Diana once in a hundred years.  
 Terentius, a comic poet born at Carthage, made free by Terentius Lucanus, and in great favour with Lælius and Scipio.  
 Terentius Culeo, a Roman senator taken by the Carthaginians, and redeemed by Africanus Major, whose chariot he followed with a cap upon his head.  
 Terentius Scaurus, a grammarian in the time of Adrian.

Terentius Varro, the colleague of Æmilius Paulus.  
 Terentus, a place in the Campus Martius, not far from the capitol, where there was a temple of Jupiter and Confus, and an altar under ground to the Inferi.  
 Tereuthis, a city of Egypt.  
 TERES, ētis; adj. [à tereō terebro] cylindrical, long and round like a pillar. \* Oratio teres, a round and fluent oration. \* Vox teres, a smooth and full voice. \* Aures teretes, curious ears.  
 Tereffa, a city of Æolis.  
 † Teretrum, i; n. an instrument to make things round.  
 Tereus, a king of Thrace, who married Progne, and ravished her sister Philomela, cut out her tongue, and shut her up in a prison, where she wrote the story in needle-work, and sent it her sister.  
 Tergemina, Diana, so called.  
 Tergeminus, a, um; treble, threefold, or three double. \* Tergemini, three children at one birth. \* Jus tergemine prolis, the privilege of those that have three children. \* Jovis tergemini ignis, Jupiter's three-pointed thunder-bolt.  
 † Tergenus, indec. of three kinds.  
 TER-GE-O, ſi, ſum, ēre; act. [à Tereō, tere] to wipe, make clean, scour.  
 Tergeste, } a city of the Carni.  
 Tergestum, }  
 Tergestini, the people of Tergeste.  
 Tergestinus ſinus, the same as Aquileus.  
 Tergiductor, ōris; m. a bringer up of a file.  
 † Tergidux, ucis; m. a lieutenant.  
 Tergilani, a people of Lucania.  
 Terginus, a, um; adj. [à tergum] of a hide. \* Terginum lorum, a leather thong.  
 Tergis, a city of Libya.  
 Tergiverſantē; adj. with backwardness, lothness, or unwillingness.  
 Tergiverſatio, ōnis; a standing off, a hanging back, a suffering himself to be non-suited.  
 Tergiverſator, ōris; m. he that draws back or stands off.  
 Tergiverſor, ari; dep. [à tergum & verito] to stand off, hang back, to be backward, loth or unwilling, to fall to a non-suit, to wrangle.  
 Ter-go, ſi, ſum, gēre; act. to cleanse, wipe, scour. See tergeo.  
 † Tergoreus, a, um; of a hide.  
 Tergoro, are, to put on or pluck off a hide or covering.  
 TERGUM, i; n. [Tereō, vel à tergeo] the back; all the hinder part of a man, beast, bird; a skin or hide; also leather, and a shield. \* Exercitūs tergum, the rear of an army. \* A tergo, behind. \* Cava terga tauri, drums. \* Terga dare or vertere, to flee or run away. \* Tergum montis, the steep side of a hill.  
 Tergus, ōris; n. a hide, leather, also the back. See tergum.  
 Terias, a river in Sicily by Catana, called la Jaretta.  
 Teritada, a city of Mesopotamia.  
 Terine, a city of Italy.  
 Teriōnes, um; m. [à tero vel terra] oxen that plough the earth.  
 † Teristrum, i; n. an Irish rug or mantle.

Terjugus, a, um, three together.  
 Termantia, } a city in Spain.  
 Termes, }  
 Termessini, the people of Termantia.  
 Termelæ, } a city of Lycia.  
 Termela, }  
 Termentarium, ii; n. [à Tereō demissus ad pedes] a linen garment.  
 Termerium, a promontory of Caria.  
 TERMES, itis; m. [ab Heb. tamar, palma] a tough plucked off with the fruit on it; a maggot. See vermis.  
 Termetis, a mountain of Asia minor.  
 Termile, a mountain of Lycia.  
 † Termillum, i; n. a wine-pot.  
 Terminabilis, e; adj. which may be ended.  
 Terminalia, ium; n. pl. feasts on the eighth of the calends of March to the god Terminus, between which and the Regifugium the odd day of the leap-year was inserted.  
 Terminalis, e, adj. of a bound. \* Lapis terminalis, a land-mark.  
 Terminatio, ōnis; f. a bordering, bounding or limiting. \* Terminatio aurium, the difference made between sounds by the ears.  
 Terminator, ōris; m. a bounder or finisher.  
 Terminatus, a, um, bounded, ended.  
 † Terminus, a, um; adj. of a bound.  
 Termino, are; act. to determine, limit, to bound, finish, define. \* Terminare sententiam, to make an end of speaking. \* Oculis terminare, to distinguish by looking upon.  
 Terminus, the supposed god of bounds.  
 TERMINUS, i; m. Liv. [Tereō, Tereō] the end, border, term, bound or limit. \* Terminus supremus, the last east.  
 Termissum, a city in Spain.  
 Termissus, a city of Pamphylia.  
 † Termo, ōnis; m. } See ter-  
 † Termen, inis; n. } minus.  
 Terminus, a river of Sardinia.  
 Ternarius, a, um; adj. consisting of three feet.  
 Terni, æ, a; adj. pl. by three and threes. \* Terni deni, by thirteens.  
 Ternio, ōnis; m. the number three.  
 † Ternudenus, a, um; adj. the thirteenth.  
 Ternus, a, um; adj. three-fold. \* Ternus ordo, three on each side.  
 TERO, trivi, itum, terere; act. [Tereō Tereō] to wear with rubbing, to rub, beat, bruise, stamp or thresh. \* Terere tempus, to wear away the time. \* Mola terere, to grind.  
 Terpander, a lyric poet of Lesbos.  
 Terpnus, a musician whom Nero took much pleasure in.  
 Terpsichore, one of the Muses.  
 Terquini, æ; a, fifteen.  
 TERRA, æ; f. Ovid. [Tereō, Heb. reze] the earth, a land, or country; also the heathen goddess Vesta. \* Terræ filius, one of an obscure parentage. \* Terram legere, to cast along the spear. \* Terram video, I am almost at an end of a troublesome business. \* Aut terrā aut mari, one way or another.  
 Terræcus, a, um; adj. of the earth, earthen.  
 Terræmotus, ūs; m. an earthquake.



- Terrefacio, ēre; to terrify, or make a-fraid.  
 Terrefio, ieri; neut. to be terrified.  
 † Terrenificus, i; m. a most mischievous person.  
 Terrēnum, i; n. a field, or land to be manured.  
 Terrēnus, a, um; adj. [à terrā] earthly, living on the earth. \* Iter terrenum, a journey by land. \* Via terrena, a way not paved. \* Terrenus collis, a hill having deep mould without stones.  
 TERR-EO, ēre; neut. Cic. [Πρόσω vel à Τρέω timeo] to affright, terrify, scare.  
 Terrestris, re; adj. terrestrial, living on the earth. \* Cœna terrestris, a supper of sallads. \* Regio terrestris, an inland country.  
 Terreus, a, um; adj. earthen, of earth.  
 Terribilis, e; adj. terrible, horrible.  
 Terribilitas, ātis; f. terribleness, great fear.  
 Terribilitèr; adv. terribly.  
 † Terricidium, ii; n. a turf of earth.  
 Terricola, æ; c. an inhabitant or dweller upon the earth.  
 Terricula, æ; f. a bug-bear.  
 Terriculamentum, i; n. } a terrible  
 Terriculum, i; n. } spectacle,  
 a fearful thing, a scare-crow.  
 Terrifico, are; to amaze, fright or scare.  
 Terrificus, a, um; adj. Claud. terrible, frightful, amazing.  
 Terrigena, æ; c. } engender-  
 Terrigenus, a, um; adj. } ed or born  
 of the earth.  
 Terrilocus, a, um; adj. talking of all dreadful things.  
 † Terripavium, ii; n. a dancing, rebounding.  
 Terrisōnus, a, um; adj. sounding terribly.  
 Territo, are; to affright often.  
 Territorium, ii; n. a territory or district.  
 Territus, a, um; part. affrighted.  
 Territus, ūs; m. an amazement.  
 Terrior, ōris; m. terror, fear, dread. \* Terrior esse alicui, to affright and scare one.  
 Terrulentè; adv. earthenly.  
 † Terrulentia, æ; f. earthiness.  
 Terfor, ōris; m. a wiper.  
 † Terforium, ii; n. a towel.  
 Terfus, a, um; part. of tergeor; pure, neat, clean.  
 Terfus, ūs; m. a wiping, cleansing, or scouring.  
 Tertia, the sister of Brutus, and wife of Cassius.  
 Tertia disjunctorum, c-sel-fa-ut.  
 Tertia excellentium, f-sa-ut.  
 Tertiana, æ; f. Juv. a tertian ague.  
 Tertiani, orum; m. soldiers of the 3d band or legion.  
 Tertianus, a, um; adj. of the third day, tertian.  
 Tertiarium, ii; n. a tierce, four cun-ces or inches.  
 Tertiarus, a, um; adj. containing the third part.  
 Tertiarus, ii; m. an actor of the 3d or longest part of a play.  
 Tertiatio, ōnis; f. the doing of a thing the third time.  
 Tertiatò; adv. at every third.  
 Tertiatum, i; n. a mixt metal, two parts lead, and the other tin.  
 Tertiatus, a, um; adj. done the third time, or in three parts. \* Tertiatæ verba, words imperfectly pronounced through fear, so as two thirds cannot be heard.  
 † Terticeps, īpis; adj. having three heads.  
 Tertio; adv. thirdly, the third time.  
 Tertio, are; to repeat the third time. \* Agrum tertiare, to till the third time.  
 Tertium; adv. the third time.  
 Tertius, a, um; the third. \* Tertie notæ, of the third class or rank.  
 Tertius decimus, a, um; adj. the thirteenth.  
 Tertullianus, i; m. Tertullian, a noble divine of Carthage.  
 Terva, a city of Armenia.  
 Tervenificus, a, um; very mischievous.  
 Teruncius, ii; m. [qu. tres uncie] a dodkin, a farthing. \* Teruncii non facere, not to value of a farthing.  
 Teta, a city of Carmania.  
 Tetum, i; n. a rough place. See Tetqua.  
 Tescus, a, um; rough, rugged.  
 Tetqua, orum; n. [à tucor] rough places, not haunted, dedicated to some god, wastes.  
 Tessella, æ; f. [à tessera] a little dye, a small piece of checker-work.  
 Tessellarium, ii; n. checker-work.  
 † Tessellarius, ii; m. a maker of checker-work.  
 Tessellatus, a, um; part. checkered with inlaid pieces of wood, stone, &c.  
 Tessello, are; act. to checker.  
 TESSERA, æ; f. [à tessera quatuor] a dye, tally. \* Tessera militaris, the word, watch-word, a private token among soldiers. \* Tessera frumentaria or nummaria, a ticket by which the poor received a dole of corn or money. \* Tesseram hospitii confregit, he has broken the league of hospitality.  
 Tesserarius, ii; m. a bringer or giver of a watch-word; a serjeant.  
 Tesserarius, a, um; of dice. \* Ludus tesserarius, chess or draughts.  
 Tesseratus, a, um; adj. made with square stones.  
 Tessera, æ; f. a small tile, or square stone; also a little tally or ticket.  
 TESTA, æ; f. [qu. testa, vel à terra] an earthen vessel, a cask, a brick, potsherd, or tilesherd, a shell, skull, gally-pot, the splinter of a bone.  
 Testabilis, e; adj. capable of bearing witness.  
 Testaceus, a, um; adj. of brick, tile, or potter's-clay, having a shell. \* Pyrum testaceum, a sand-pear.  
 Testamentarius, a, um; adj. of a testament or will.  
 Testamentarius, ii; m. a scrivener, or writer of wills; a forger of wills.  
 Testamentor, ari; to make a will.  
 Testamentum, i; n. a will or testament.  
 † Testamentum; adv. by pieces or shreds.  
 Testatio, ōnis; f. a testifying, evidencing, proving, witnessing. \* Testationem imponere, to give testimony.  
 Testatò; adv. openly, before witness, by will.  
 Testator, ōris; m. a testator, he that makes his will.  
 Testatrix, icis; f. she that makes her will.  
 Testatus, a, um; adj. for, having made a will, testified, proved, certainly known.  
 † Testiculator, ari; dep. to call witnesses.  
 Testiculus, i; m. the stone of a man or beast. \* Testiculus odoratus, cullions, [herb]. \* Testiculus vulpinus, the herb fox-stones.  
 Testificatio, ōnis; f. a testification, evidencing, or proving by witnesses, declaration, affirmation, assertion or avowing.  
 Testificator, ōris; m. he that bears witness.  
 Testificatus, a, um; part. of testificor; witnessed, or calling to witness.  
 Testificor, ari; dep. acc. to testify; to bear or call to witness.  
 Testimoniālis, e; adj. of or for a witness.  
 Testimonium, ii; n. Cic. a testimony, evidence, witness, citation. \* Testimonium cæcum, when a man is put down as a witness, though not present. \* Pro testimonio dicere, to make affidavit.  
 TESTIS, is; c. Liv. [à τίςτις depono] a witness, one that is privy to a thing; also a stone of a man or beast. \* Testis auritus, an ear-witness. \* Testis oculatus, an eye-witness. \* Testis synodalis, a side-man to a church-warden.  
 Testor, ari; dep. acc. Quint. to testify, to give evidence, bear witness, affirm or avouch; to declare, to call to witness; to conjure, testify, make a will.  
 Testu; indec. n. [à testa] a baking-pan; also a cuttle-bone.  
 Testuaceus, a, um; of an earthen or baking-pan, baked in a pan. \* Libum testuaceum, a pan-pudding.  
 Testudineatum, i; n. a bending roof.  
 Testudineatus, a, um; adj. made like an arch or roof. \* Testa testudineata, pent-house.  
 Testudineus, a, um; adj. of a tortoise, or snail; of an arch or vault. \* Gradus testudineus, a snail's pace.  
 Testudo, inis; f. Vir. [à testa] a tortoise, snail, an arch, roof or vault, pent-house, lute, ulcer. \* Testudo militaris, an engine made with boards, and covered with raw hides, to defend the soldiers at a siege: Also a target-ferce made by the soldiers holding their swords together over their heads.  
 Testula, æ; f. a little tile, shell, pot, or tin.  
 Testum, a; testu.  
 Testus, ūs; m. a baking-pan, or oven.  
 Tetanicus, a, um; adj. having the cramp or crick in the neck.  
 Tetanothrum, i; n. a medicine to make the skin smooth.  
 Tetanus, i; the cramp; a crick in the neck.  
 Tetartæus, a, um; adj. the fourth.  
 Tét-er, ra, rum; orior, erigens; [à τῆτος] foul, ill-favoured, horrible, sharp, dark, cruel.  
 Tetthalassoménium vinum, a thin wine mixed with sea water.  
 † Tethya, æ; f. a kind of oyster.  
 Tethya, the wife of Oceanus, and daughter of Terra and Cœlum, put sometimes for the sea.  
 † Tetini, for teani.  
 Tetrachordum, i; n. an instrument of four strings.



**Tetracolon**, any thing consisting of four members or parts.

**Tetradoron**, any thing four handfuls square.

**Tetradrachmum**, i; n. a coin weighing four drachms.

**Tetraeteris**, idis; f. the space of four years.

**Tetrāgonismus**, i; m. a squaring.

**Tetrāgonus**, i; m. a square, or quadrangle.

**Tetragrammaton**, i; n. the name of Jehovah, because it consisteth only of four letters in the Hebrew.

**Tetralice**, es; f. iron-wood.

**Tetrāo**, ōnis; f. a bustard.

**Tetrapharmacum**, i; n. a medicine of four ingredients.

**Tetrapolis**, a country of Syria; containing the four sister cities, Antiochia, Seleucia, Apamia, and Laodicea; also a part of Attica, containing four towns, Oenoe, Probalintho, Tricorythron and Marathonie.

**Tetraptoton**, i; n. a noun of four cases.

**Tetrarcha**, æ; m. a tetrarch, or governor of the fourth part of a country.

**Tetrarchia**, æ; f. the fourth part of a country under its governor.

**Tetras**, ados; f. the number four.

**Tetrastiche**, es; f. a gallery with four ranks of pillars.

**Tetrastichon**, i; n. an epigram or slave of four verses.

**Tetrasyllabus**, a, um; adj. of four syllables.

**Tetre**, ius, errimè; adv. foully, horribly, cruelly.

**Tetricè**; adv. cruelly, sourly.

**Tetricitas**, atis; f. severity, harshness, sourness, crabbedness, sadness.

**Tetricus**, } a very craggy mountain

**Tetrica**, } of the Sabines, whence four men are said to be called Tetrici.

**Tetricus**, a, um; adj. [à teter] cruel, crabbed, harsh, rough, sad, severe, sour.

† **Tetrītudo**, inis; f. as tetricitas.

**Tetrix**, icis; f. a bustard.

† **Tetro**, are; to defile, make bitter.

**Tetrobolum**, i; n. a coin worth about fourpence-halfpenny.

**Tettigometra**, æ; f. a locust or larger grasshopper.

**Tettigonia**, æ; f. the lesser sort of grasshopper.

† **Tetuli** for tuli, the preterperfect tense of ferō.

**Tetrānius**, a noted robber.

**Teuca**, } a queen of the Illyrians,

**Teutha**, } who very unjustly slew two Roman ambassadors.

**Ten-er**, cri; m. an historian of Cyzicus; also the son of Scamander, who reigned with Dardanus in Troas; also the son of Telamon, a very skilful archer.

**Teuchiria**, a city of Cyrenaica, called also Arsinoë.

**Teuchites**, is; m. the sweet rush squarant.

**Teucion**, } the herb german-

**Teucium**, ii; n. } der.

**Teucrita**, Troy, so called from Teucer.

**Teuceri**, the Trojans.

**Teuderium**, the city Paderborn in Westphalia.

**Teumessus**, a mountain of Bœotia, where Hercules, being but a boy, is said to have slain the Teumessian lion.

**Tenmessius**, a, um; of Teumessus.

**Teuochis**, a city and lake of Egypt.

**Teuriochænx**, a people of Germany.

**Teutates**, Mercury, so called of the Gauls.

**Teuthadamas**, the father of Pelagus.

**Teuthis**, a fish fenced with a long bone standing out.

**Teuthomalache**, es; f. the herb spinage.

**Teuthrania**, a city of Paphlagonia.

**Teuthranteus**, a, um; of Teuthras.

**Teuthras**, antis; m. the son of Pandion king of Cilicia and Mysia, who some say had 50 daughters gotten all with child by Hercules in one night; also a city of Italy, and a river.

**Teuthrone**, a city of Laconia.

**Teuthussa**, an island of Ionia.

**Teuthusæus**, a, um; of Teuthussa.

**Teutoburgensis Saltus**, a wood in Westphalia.

**Teutoburgium**, a town in Pannonia Superior, and another in Gueldria.

**Teutōnes**, } a people of Germany; by

**Teutoni**, } the German ocean, now taken for all the Germans.

**Teutōnicus**, a, um; adj. German.

**TEX-O**, ui or i, tum, ere; act. acc. [à Taxis ordo] to weave, knit, tie, or plait, build, frame or fashion; to write or compile. \* Penelopea telam texere, to do and undo; to labour in vain. \* Ea tela textitur, that design is carrying on.

**Texta**, æ; f. a hair-lace or fillet.

**Textilis**, e; adj. woven, knit, plaited, embroidered. \* Textilis pictura, figured arras or tapestry.

**Textile**, is; n. woven-work.

† **Textim**, in weaving; adv.

**Textivilitium**, ii; n. [à textum & vilis] thrums of cloth.

**Textor**, ōris; m. } a weaver, em-

**Textrix**, icis; f. } broiderer.

**Textorius**, a, um; adj. of or belonging to weaving; woven.

**Textrices**, the three sister spinners or destinies.

**Textrina**, æ; f. a weaver's shop; or the art of weaving.

**Textrinum**, i; n. a weaver's shop, the company of weavers; also a dock for building of ships.

**Textrinus**, a, um; adj. of a weaver.

**Textum**, i; n. a web, a cobweb, any thing woven. \* Orationis textum, a style or manner of speech.

**Textura**, æ; f. a weaving.

**Textus**, a, um; part. of textor; woven, plaited. \* Cista texta, a wicker basket. \* Iter textum, a dark way, hard to be hit.

**Textus**, ūs; m. a weaving, knitting, tying, plaiting, writhing; a text or subject.

#### T ante H.

**Thabis**, a mountain of Scythia.

**Thabor**, a mountain of Palestine, and a city of Bohemia.

**Thais**, idis; f. a famous harlot of Alexandria; who came to Athens, where she debauched the flower of their youth.

**Thalamc**, a city of Messenia, famous for the temple and oracle of Paphae.

**Thalamægus**, i; m. a pleasure-boat.

**Thalamia**, a city in Thessaly.

**THALAMUS**, i; m. Vir. [θάλαμος] a bed-chamber, a bride-chamber, marriage, a bee-hive, an eye-hole.

**Thalassiarcha**, æ; m. an admiral.

**Thalassiarchia**, æ; f. the admiralship.

**Thalassicus**, } of the sea,

**Thalassinus**, a, um; } sea-coloured, sea-green.

**Thalassio**, ōnis, f. } a nuptial or wedding-song; also

**Thalassius**, ii; m. } the god of weddings, or the nuptial word by which the bride was drawn to domestic duties.

**Thalassomeli**, itos; n. a medicine of sea or rain water and honey.

**Thalassus**, the god of weddings.

**Thalerus**, i; a dollar.

**Thales**, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

**Thalestria**, } a queen of the Amazons,

**Thalestris**, } who went thirty-five days journey accompanied with three hundred women, to meet Alexander in Hyrcania, that she might conceive by him.

**Thalia**, one of the Muses; also an island in the Tyrrhene sea.

**Thalictrum**, i; n. bastard-rhubarb, meadow-rue.

**Thalios**, he wrote an exact history of Syria.

**Thallus**, i; m. the green stalk of onions, or garlic, a branch of olive or laurel.

**Thalpusa**, a city of Orchomenus in Arcadia.

**Thamesis**, the river Thames.

**Thamus**, a river of Palestine.

**Thamyas**, } a Thracian poet, who

**Thamyris**, } contended with the Muses, upon condition if he conquered, he should enjoy their embraces; if overcome, he should suffer what they pleased; which happening, he lost both his eyes and harp; hence the proverb, \* Thamyas insanit.

**Thanato**, the island Thanet in Kent.

**Thaneum**, a city of Egypt.

**Thapsacus**, a city of Syria.

**Thapsia**, æ; f. great Spanish scorching fennel.

**Thaplus**, an ancient town in Sicily, not far from Syracuse.

**Thargelia**, an Athenian feast in honour of Apollo and Diana, whence the month April is called Thargelion.

**Tharops**, the father of Oeagrus, to whom Bacchus gave the kingdom of Thrace, having discovered the treachery of Lycurgus, and slain him.

**Tharsis**, the chief city of Cilicia.

**Thasia nux**, an almond. See Thasus.

**Thasus**, } an Ægean island.

**Thasus**, } an Ægean island.

**Thasius**, a, um; adj. of Thasus. \* Vinum Thasium, wine commended by Plautus; hence also the proverb, \* Thasium insudisti, when one mixes one wine with a stronger.

**Thaumacia**, a city of Magnesia, and another in Phthiotis.

**Thaumadium**, a mountain of Arcadia.

**Thea**, a sea-nymph; also a city of Laconia.

**Theagenes**, the name of several men, whereof one was so superstitious, that he would never stir a foot without con-



consulting the image of Hecate, hence the proverb, Theagenis Hecateum.

Theamedes, a stone of a contrary nature to a loadstone, driving iron from it.

Theangela, a city of Caria.

Theano, a priestess of Pallas, who betrayed the Palladium to the Greeks; and other women.

Theātrālis, c. of a theatre, stage, or scaffold.

Theātricus, a, um, of a theatre or scaffold.

Theātridium, ii, n. a little theatre.

Theatrum, i, n. [θέατρον] a theatre, stage, or scaffold, a stage-play, prospect, the people at a play. \* In theatro versari, to be exposed to open view.

Thebais, idis, f. a famous work of Statius, containing the war between Eteocles and Polynices of Thebes, wherein the two brothers killed one another; also a woman of Thebes.

Thebaicus lapis, a stone with golden spots, good to grind eye-powder.

Thebe, } the city Thebes in E-

Theba, } gypt, of an hundred and

Thebæ, } forty furlongs in compass, and an hundred gates; also a city of Bœotia, called Stibe, said to be built by Cadmus; and another in Cilicia.

Thebanus, a, um, of Thebes.

Thēca, æ, f. [θήκη] a case or sheath, the step of the mast.

Thegilis, an epithet of Minerva.

Thegonium, a city of Thessaly.

Thelbencane, a city of Babylonia.

Thelesinus, one made rich by dishonest gain, and derided by Martial; also the name of a poet in Juvenal.

Theligonum, i, n. peach-worth, g.

+ Thelpyteris, is, f. she-fern.

THEMA, atis, n. [θέμα] a theme, subject, argument, proposition; also the horoscope, or position of the stars drawn.

Themorimus, a city of Caria.

Themis, the goddess of Justice.

Themiscyra, a city of Cappadocia.

Thēmison, a physician of Laodicea.

Themisonium, a city and country of Phrygia Magna.

Themisonii, the people of Themisonium.

Themistus, a city of Caria.

Themistius, i, m. a philosopher under Julian, who wrote a paraphrase on Aristotle's physics, and other things; he mitigated the persecution under Valens.

Themistocles, a banished Athenian, who, being entertained by Xerxes against his countrymen, poisoned himself.

Themistogenes, an historian of Syracuse.

Thenna, a city of Africa Propria.

Thensa, æ, f. [qu. tenfa, vel à θεῖο-  
divinus] a pageant, a chariot on which images were carried in procession.

Theobricula, a city in Spain.

Theocrestos, he wrote the affairs of Lybia.

Theocrines, he was first an actor of tragedies, afterwards an informer and sycophant.

Theocriticus, a, um, of the poet Theocritus.

Theocritus, a very sweet poet of Syracuse; he wrote 36 Idyllia, in

the Dorick dialect, which Virgil in his Bucolics imitates.

Thēodamas, the father of Hylas, slain by Hercules for denying him viſſuals.

Theodectes, an orator of Cilicia.

Theodorias, a city of Phrygia, called also Laodicea.

Theodoricus, a king of the Ostrogothi, and other men.

Theodoropolis, a city of Thrace, built by Justinian.

Theodorus, a river of Asia where gold is found; also a sophister of Byzantium, and other men.

Theodosia, a famous city of Taurica Cherſoneſus; also the metropolis of Paphlagonia.

Theodosius, the name of two Roman emperors, and other men.

+ Theodosium, ii, n. white marl.

Theodotus, a Phœnician historian, and other men.

Theognis, a Greek poet, born at Megaria in Attica; also a comedian, but so frigid, that he was called Nix; and other men.

Theogonia, æ, f. the generation, or original of the gods.

Theologia, æ, f. divinity, g.

Theologicus, a, um, of divinity, g.

Theolōgus, i, m. a divine, g.

Theon, a painter of Samos; also a mathematician, and others.

Theōnas, a bishop of Alexandria.

Theoninus, a, um, slanderous, backbiting.

Theophanes, an historian of Mitylene, who wrote the exploits of Pompeius Magnus.

Theophania, sacrifices at Delphos.

Theophania, æ, f. a divine vision.

Theophila, a city of India within Ganges; also a woman's name.

Theophilus, an historian, who wrote of Italy and Peloponnesus; also a bishop of Cæsarea, who wrote against Marcion; and another of Alexandria, who wrote against Origen.

Theophilus, i, m. a lover of God, g.

Theophrastus, a philosopher of Lesbos.

Theophylactus, a Greek historian; a bishop of Bulgaria.

Theopompus, an orator and historian of Cnidus, a comedian of Athens, and other men.

Theorēma, atis, n. speculation, contemplation, meditation; a mathematical demonstration of a speculative truth, g.

Theorēmāticus, a, um, speculative.

Theoretice, æs, f. an art needing only speculation or meditation.

Theoricus, a, um; adj. belonging to contemplation, g.

Theoria, æ, f. contemplation, g.

Theoreticus, a, um; adj. of contemplation or meditation, g.

Theoxena, a woman, who being inclosed by the soldiers of king Philip, and not able otherwise to escape them, threw herself headlong into the sea.

Theoxenia, a Grecian sacrifice to all the gods in general.

Theoxenus, Apollo so called of the Pelenses.

Thēra, an Egean island; also a city of Rhodes, and other places.

Theramenes, a philosopher of Athens.

Thērapne, a town of Siconia, where Diana first began to be worshipped; also a principal city of Creet.

Therapneus, a, um, of Therapne.

Therasia, an Egean island, divided into two by an earthquake.

Thergubis, a city of Mesopotamia.

Theriaca, æ, } f. treacle, a remedy

Theriace, æs, } against poison, g.

Theriacus, a, um, of a viper, or other cruel beast, g.

Thericles, a Corinthian potter; hence Thericlea vasa.

Theriōma, atis, n. a scab, or hard red and round sore in the fundament, g.

Therionarce, an island of Doris, about Cnidus.

Theriotrophium, ii, n. a park where wild beasts are kept, g.

Theristrum, i, n. a thin veil, or summer garment, g.

Therma, part of Sicily; also a city of Bythia, and other places.

THERMÆ, arum, f. [à θεῖος calidus] hot baths, stews.

Thermæ, the city Bath; also a city of Thrace.

Sinus Thermaicus, two cities in Germany, and other places.

Thermæ Himerenses, a colony and city in Sicily.

Thermæ Scelinuntia, a city in the south of Sicily.

Thermæ Stygianæ, a city of Tuscany.

Thermefacio, ēre, to make hot with over-eating hot-things.

Thermida, a city of the Carpetani.

Thermoclinium, ii, n. a warming-pan, g.

Thermodon, a river of Cappadocia; another of Syria Europæa and Thrace.

Thermodonteus, a, um; adj. of Thermodon.

Thermopōla, æ, m. a seller of hot things, g.

Thermopolium, ii, n. a place where they sell hot suppers, a cook's shop, g.

Thermōpōtæ, arum, drinkers of hot water, g.

Thermōpylæ, arum; pl. f. freights of the mountain Oeta, with a city of the same name in Phthiotis.

Thermulæ, arum, f. little baths.

Thermus, a town in Ætolia.

Thermius, } a, um; adj. of Ther-

Thermicus, } mus.

Thermuthis, Pharaoh's daughter who brought up Moses.

Thermydra, a haven of Rhodes.

Therne, a city of Thrace.

Therodamas a king of Scythia, who fed lions with man's blood to keep himself from being slain by treachery.

Therodamanteus, a, um; adj. of Therodamas.

Theromachus, a famous statuary.

Theron, a tyrant of Agrigentum; also one of Acteon's dogs.

Thersander, the son of Polynices.

Thesara, a city of Assyria.

Thersilocus, the son of Antenor.

Thersippus, the 4th Athenian prince.

Thersiræ, a people of Iberia.

Thersites, the ill-favouredst and laziest of all the Grecians, whom Achilles slew with his fist.

Thersuingi, a people beyond Ister, subdued by Trajan.

Thesaurarium, ii, n. a treasurer.



*Thēsaŭrārius*, a, um; adj. of a treasure or treasury.

*Thēsaŭrārius*, ii, m. a treasurer.

+ *Thēsaŭrensis*, is, m. an under-treasurer.

*Thēsaŭrizo*, are; act. to treasure up, gather treasure.

**THESAURUS**, i; m. [θησαυρός] a treasure, or treasury, abundance, riches. \* *Stupri thesaurus*, a secret object of lust. *Thesaurus carbonēs facti sunt*, witches wealth. \* *Thēsauri maxillarum*, little cavities within the jaws of some creatures wherein they lay their meat.

*Thēseus*, i, m. the son of Ægeus, king of Athens, who being by lot to be devoured by the Cretian minotaur, slew him, and by Ariadne's help got out of the labyrinth; also an historian who wrote the lives of famous men.

*Thēsēis*, idis, f. the story of Theseus's exploits.

*Thēsīdæ*, the Athenians.

*Thēseus*, a, um; adj. of Theseus.

*Thēsis*, is; f. a thesis, general argument, position, or proposition, a question to be handled, g.

*Thēsmophōria*, orum, n. the mystical and solemn rites of Ceres, g.

*Thēsmophōros*, an epithet of Ceres, called also *Legifera*; Isis is also so called.

*Thēsmothetæ*, arum, m. Athenian law-givers.

*Thēspia*, a city of Bœotia.

*Thēspīades*, the muses so called of Thēspia; also the fifty sons of Hercules begat of Thēspis's fifty daughters.

*Thēspius*, } a, um; adj. belonging  
*Thēspiacus*, } to Thēspia.

*Thēspis*, the first tragical poet of Icaria in Attica.

*Thēspis*, } the son of Erechtheus,  
*Thēspius*, } who being invited to a feast by Hercules, with his fifty daughters, Hercules begat fifty sons upon them.

*Thēsprōtia*, a country of Epirus, next to Chaonia.

*Thēsprōtæ*, } the inhabitants of  
*Thēsprōti*, } Thēsprōtia.

*Thēsālīa*, part of Macedonia.

*Thēsālūs*, } a, um; adj. of Thēs-  
*Thēsālīus*, } ſālīa, Thēssalian.

*Thēsālīcus*, } ſālīa, Thēssalian.

*Thēsālōnica*, a city of Macedonia.

*Thēsālōnicenses*, um; pl. the people of Thēsālōnica.

*Thēsālūs*, a physician under Nero, who commanded every patient to fast three days, against whom Galen disputes in several places.

*Thēsŷris*, a river of Sarmatia Europea.

*Thēstia*, a city of Acanthia.

*Thēstīades*, as Thēspīades.

*Thēstīdium*, a city of Thēsālōnica.

*Thēstis*, a city of Arabia and Lybia.

*Thēstius*, the son of Parthæon, and father of Althæa, called from him *Thēstias*.

*Thēstor*, the father of Calchas.

*Thēstorides*, Calchas so called of Thēstor.

*Thēstorus*, a city of Thrace.

*Thēstylis*, the name of a country-woman.

*Thēra*, indecl. n. the name of a Greek letter, the mark of condemnation.

*Thētis*, the daughter of Nereus and

*Doris*, who bare Achilles to Peleus; sometimes the sea.

*Theudale*, a city of Africa Propria.

*Thiāsus*, i, m. a song in a dance, in the honour of Bacchus. See *Thyasus*.

*Thicis*, a river in Spain, and another in Gallia Narbonensis.

*Thietmērsia*, a country of Dania.

*Thine*, a city of China.

*Thinge*, a city of Lybia.

*Thinissa*, a city of Zeugitana called Tunis.

*Thinus*, the river Tine in Northumberland.

*This*, a city of Egypt.

*Thinites*, a citizen of This.

*Thisbe*, a town in Bœotia; also a maid of Babylon, who died with Pyramus.

*Thistica*, a city of Africa Propria.

*Thisea*, a city of Arcadia.

*Thissanissa*, a haven of Caria.

*Thlādias*, } æ, m. the whose stones

*Thlasias*, } are broken or bruised,

*Thlibias*, } g.

*Thlaspe*, } indecl. treacle, must-

*Thlapi*, } ard.

*Thomuis*, a city of Egypt.

*Thoncia*, } a city of Arcadia.

*Thocnia*, }

*Thoa*, } a sea nymph.

*Thoe*, }

*Thōanes*, a people beyond Colchis.

*Thoanteus*, a, um; adj. of Thoas.

*Thoantium*, a shoar of the island Rhodes; also a city of Carpathus.

*Thoaris*, a river of Cappadocia.

*Thoas*, a king of Taurica, slain by Orestes; also a king of Lemnos.

*Tholobi*, a river in Spain.

*Tholubania*, a city of India within Ganges.

*Thōlus*, i, m. an escutcheon, a cupula in building, the key-stone in the center of a vault, wherunto spoils and presents consecrated to the gods hung, g.

*Thōmix*, icis, f. a wreath of hemp, a rope, a cushion to save the neck in carrying burdens, g.

*Thomum*, a city of Egypt.

*Thomyris*, a queen of Scythia, who slew Cyrus, and threw his head into a tub of blood with this sarcasm, *Satia te sanguine, Cyre*.

*Thon*, a city of Africa; also the first among the Egyptians, who reduced medicine into an art; also a king of Canopus, slain by Menelaus, whom he would have slain for the sake of Helena.

*Thonia*, the chief city of the Gabonitæ.

*Thonis*, a city of Egypt by the lake Thonites.

*Thonites*, a lake of Armenia major.

*Thonius*, one of the centaurs.

*Thonos Concoloros*, a surname of Sardanapalus.

*Thoon*, a Trojan slain by Ulysses.

*Thōsa*, the mother of Polyphemus, by Neptune.

+ *Thoraca*, æ, f. the breast; also a breast-plate or stomacher.

*Thōracātus*, a, um; adj. wearing a breast-plate or corslet.

*Thōracium*, ii, n. the top-sail.

*Thōrates*, Apollo so called.

*Thorax*, a mountain by Magnesia, where they say Daphitas the grammarian was crucified for abusing kings in his verses; hence the pro-

verb, *Cave à Thorace*.

**THORAX**, acis; m. [θώραξ] the breast, a stomacher, breast plate, or corslet.

*Thornax*, a mountain of Laconia.

*Thoronus*, an island near Corcyra.

*Thorus*, a river of Sardinia.

*Thorus*, i, m. a bed. See *Torus*.

*Thorycium*, a city of Italy.

*Thos*, ois, m. a kind of swift and large wolf, g.

*Thospites*, a city and country of Armenia major.

*Thous*, one of the Trojan princes.

*Thrabunactum*, a city of Africa & propria.

*Thrace*, es, f. as *Thracia*.

*Thraceſium*, part of Asia minor by the Egean sea.

*Thracia*, a large country of Europe, eastward from Macedonia, where Mars was generally worshipped.

*Thracius*, } a, um; adj. of Thra-

*Thracicus*, } cia, Thracian.

*Thracias*, } sea coal.

*Thracius lapis*, }

*Thracis*, a city of Phocis.

*Thrambus*, a promontory of Macedonia.

*Thraſcias*, æ; m. the north-west wind, g.

*Thraſcas*, } a soothsayer, who, in

*Thraſius*, } a time of great drought

in Egypt, told Busiris he might obtain rain if he would sacrifice stran-

gers to Jupiter; and when the king knew that he was a stranger, he told

him that he should be the first should

give water to Egypt, and so sacri-

ficed him.

*Thraſeas Pætas*, a stoick philosopher,

under Nero.

*Thraſo*, onis; m. a vain glorious

soldier in Terence, a hector, a

buff.

*Thraſonicus*, a, um; Erasmi. buffing,

hectoring.

*Thraſibulus*, an Athenian exile, who

raised an army, and freed them

from the thirty tyrants; and other

men.

*Thraſyllum*, } a mountain of My-

*Thraſyllus*, } ſia.

*Thraſyllus*, an Athenian of Piræum,

who thought all the ships that came

into the harbour were his, and put

them down into his book.

*Thraſymachus*, a sophister of Car-

thage, and disciple of Isocrates.

*Thraſi*, a people of Thrace, who

mourn for them that are born, and

rejoice for those that dye.

*Thrax*, acis; m. a Thracian; also a

sword fencer.

*Threſſa*, } a Thracian woman.

*Threſſa*, }

*Threnodia*, æ, f. a mourning song, g.

*Threnos*, } i, m. lamentation, a fu-

*Threnus*, } neral song, g.

*Thridax*, the herb lettuce. \* *Thri-*

*tax agria*, hawk-weed, g.

*Thrince*, a city by Hercules's pillars.

*Thrips*, ipis, m. a worm bred in tim-

ber, g.

*Throana*, a city of India without

Ganges.

*Throni*, a city of Cyprus.

**THRONUS**, i; m. [θρόνος] a

throne, chair of state; also a king-

dom.

*Thryallis*, idis, f. the rose campion.

*Thryarda*, a city of Lycia.

*Thryon*, } a town in Messenia.

*Thryum*, }



Thucydides, an eloquent Greek historian.  
 Thudistica lingua, the German tongue.  
 Thule, a northern island.  
 Thunicates, a people of Bavaria.  
 Thunnus, i; m. a tunny-fish, g.  
 Thurarius, ii; m. [à thus] a preparer, or seller of frankincense.  
 Thuras, } Mars among the Assyrians.  
 Thurras, }  
 Thureus, a, um; of frankincense.  
 Thuria, } a city of Messenia.  
 Thuriūm, }  
 Thurii, a people noted for valour and constancy; whence the proverb, Thuriūm lerna, of an undaunted courage.  
 Thuria, a fountain of Magna Græcia.  
 Thuriæ, }  
 Thuriūm, } a city of Magna Græcia.  
 Thurii, }  
 Thurius, } a, um; adj. of Thuriæ, thurian.  
 Thuriūm, }  
 Thurianus, i; m. [à thuria] the tunny-fish.  
 Thuribulum, i; n. a censer.  
 Thuricrematum, i; n. the censer, or place where incense is offered.  
 Thuricremus, a, um; adj. [à thus & cremo] burning frankincense.  
 Thurifer, era, erum; adj. bearing frankincense.  
 † Thurificina, æ; f. the place where frankincense is kept or offered.  
 Thurilægus, a, um; adj. gathering frankincense.  
 THUS, uris; n. [à θωσ odorem facio] frankincense. \* Thus terræ, ground-pine, field cypress.  
 Thuscia, Tuscany, a fruitful country of Italy.  
 Thuscus, a, um; adj. of Tuscany.  
 Thuscūm, i; n. a little frankincense.  
 Thya, æ; f. a cedar tree, g.  
 Thyades, the frantic priestesses of Bacchus.  
 Thyamis, a promontory of Epirus.  
 Thyandrites, a god of the Arabians.  
 Thyas, a priestess of Bacchus.  
 Thyasus, i; m. a song in a dance in honour to Bacchus.  
 Thyatira, a city of Lydia.  
 Thyassus, a city of Lydia, and another in Pisidia.  
 Thyeistes, the son of Pelops, who, to be revenged on his brother Atreus, corrupted his wife, and Atreus served him up his son at table, for which wickedness the Sun is said to have turned back his course.  
 Thyeistæus, a, um; adj. of Thyeistes.  
 Thyfa, the daughter of Deucalion, who bare Macedonia to Jupiter.  
 Thyitis, a very hard stone, of which mortars were made, g.  
 † Thylascitis nardus, white or garden poppy.  
 Thylæus, i; m. a bag, g. \* Toto thylaco serere, to throw out all at once (in sowing).  
 † Thymallus, i; m. [à thymum] a very pleasant fish. See Timalius.  
 † Thymbra, æ; f. winter-savoury, g.  
 Thymbraeus, a surname of Apollo.  
 Thymbrara, a city by Pactolus.  
 Thymbris, a river of Sicily.  
 Thymèle, a dancing wench in the time of Domitian, who was very much taken with her; hence Thymelicæ cantilenæ, songs to Bacchus.

Thymèle, ês; f. a chair raised on the stage, g.  
 Thymēlici, orum; m. mimic actors, mountebanks, g.  
 Thymēlicus, a, um; adj. of the stage, or acting, g.  
 Thymiamma, atis; n. a rich perfume, g.  
 Thymiateria, a city of Lybia.  
 Thymiathis, a river of Epirus.  
 Thyminus, a, um; adj. made, or mixed with thyme.  
 Thymion, } a large wart, g.  
 Thymium, }  
 Thymites, æ; m. wine that has thyme steeped in it, g.  
 Thymœtes, a king of Athens, the last of the family of the Erechtheidæ.  
 Thymōsus, a, um; adj. full of thyme. \* Mel thymosum, honey that is strong of the thyme.  
 Thymum, i; n. } [θύμιν, θυμός] thyme; also a kernel under the channel-bone of the throat.  
 Thymus, i; m. }  
 Thyne, a city of Lybia.  
 Thyneus, a, um; adj. of Thyne.  
 Thyni, a people of Thynias in Thrace, over-against Bithynia.  
 Thynus, a, um; adj. of the Thyni.  
 Thynias, a town in Thrace.  
 Thynias, } an Euxine island against Bithynia.  
 Thynnias, }  
 Thynnēum, ei; n. the sacrifice of a tunny to Neptune, g.  
 THYNNUS, i; m. [θύννος] a tunny.  
 † Thynus, i; m. a ring.  
 † Thynus, a, um; made of cedar.  
 Thyodamus, the son of Melampus, skilful in divination.  
 Thyoneus, a surname of Bacchus; also a son of his who reigned in Chios.  
 Thyræi, a people of the Salentini.  
 Thyre, a town of Messenia; hence ager Thyreates, the place where the war between the Argives and the Lacedæmonians was decided by three hundred on each side; which being slain, all but Othryades, he killed himself.  
 Thyreæ, an island of Peloponnesus; hence Thyreaticus sinus.  
 Thyreum, a city of Arcadia.  
 Thyrægetæ, a people of Sarmatia near the Turks, inhabiting woods, and living by hunting.  
 Thyrsus, the name of a shepherd; also a river in Sardinia.  
 Thyrsus, i; m. [θύρσος] the stem or stalk of an herb, a javelin used in the feasts of Bacchus, having the head twisted with ivy leaves; also enthusiasm, rage, rapture.  
 Thydrus, a city of Africa.  
 Thyrtus, a city of Lybia.

T ante I.

TI. for Tiberius.  
 Tias, Julia, a city of Spain.  
 TIARA, } æ; f. [τιάρη] Heb. gna-  
 TIARAS, } tarah corona] a round tire for the head, worn by Persian women, and afterwards by kings and priests, a turban, sash.  
 Tiarantus, a river of Scythia Europæa.  
 Tibareni, a people of Cappadocia.  
 Tiberius, a, um; of Tiberius.  
 Tiberiacum, a city within thirteen miles of Ravenna; also a town in Lower Germany.

Tiberias, a city and lake of Palestine.  
 Tibernia, an island of the river Tygris.  
 Tibernia, two mouths by which the river Tigris empties itself into the Tyrrhene sea.  
 Tibērinus Sylvius, a king of the Albani, drowned in the river Albulæ, which caused it to be called Tiberis.  
 Tiberiopolis, a city of Phrygia magna.  
 Tibēris, the most famous river of Italy.  
 Tiberium, ii; m. gray-spotted marble.  
 Tiberius, i; m. a Roman emperor, whose saying was, Boni pastoris est pecus tondere non deglubere.  
 Tiberis, a river of Scythia.  
 Tibi [dat. sing. of tu] to thee.  
 Tibia, Phrygia so called.  
 TIBIA, æ; f. [à sono vel à tubus] a flute or large pipe; also the skin, shank, leg. \* Canere tibia, to play upon a pipe. \* Canere ad tibiam, to sing to a pipe.  
 Tibiæle, is; n. a stocking, greave, harness for the leg.  
 Tibiælis, le; of the legs, of a flute. \* Calamus tibiælis, pipe-reed.  
 † Tibianus, a, um; adj. of the legs.  
 Tibiarius, ii; m. a pipe-maker.  
 Tibicen, inis; m. [à tibia & cano] a piper, a player upon a flute, a weaver's beam, a rafter or prop of an old house, and stay.  
 Tibicina, æ; f. a woman that plays on a flute or other pipe.  
 † Tibicinator, ōris; m. a piper.  
 Tibicinium, ii; n. a piping.  
 Tibiscum, a river of Dacia.  
 Tibullus, an elegiac poet.  
 Tibur, ūris, n. a city of the Sabines commended for a temperate air.  
 Tiburtinus, a, um; adj. of Tibur.  
 Ticarinia, a city by the Euxine sea.  
 Ticarius, a river of Corsica.  
 Tidea, a poet who wrote epigrams in the time of Catullus.  
 Ticinum, a city of Insubria.  
 Ticinus, a river of Insubria.  
 Tifāra, a mountain of Campania.  
 Tifernum, two cities of Umbria.  
 Tifernus, a river of the Ferentini.  
 Tigara, a city of Mauritania Cæsaricensis.  
 Tigellinus Sophonius, a companion and helper of Nero in all his lewdness, and was the cause of many a nobleman's death; but, being condemned by Otho, killed himself.  
 Tigillum, i; n. [à tignum] a little rafter or beam.  
 Tignarius, a, um; adj. of a rafter. \* Tignarius faber, a carpenter.  
 † Tignatus, a, um; roofed, covered.  
 Tignia, a river by Tignium in Picenum.  
 Tigno, are, to make a roof, cover.  
 Tignum, i; } a rafter, beam.  
 Tignus, i; m. } prop, groundsel, any timber to build with.  
 Tigrana, a city of Armenia major.  
 Tigrānes, nis; m. a king of Armenia major, who, helping Mithridates, was vanquished by Lucullus, and afterwards yielded himself to Pompey, and paying 6000 talents, was restored to his kingdom.  
 Tigranocerta, } a city of Armenia  
 Tigranopolis, } major.  
 Tigres, a river of Peloponnesus.



**Tigrinus**, a, um; adj. of or like a tiger. \* *Mensæ tigrinæ*, wainscot tables.

**Tigris**, a famous river in Asia.

**TIGRIS**, is, and gridis; f. [*Τίγρις*] a tiger, slight, swiftness.

**Til**, a river of Asia.

**Tilataei**, a people of Thrace.

**Tilaventum**, two rivers of the Veneti.

**Tilburgum**, Tilbury in Essex.

**TILIA**, æ; f. [*τιλέα* ulmus vel *πρόνι* penna] the teil-tree, lime-tree; also the inmost rind of a tree.

**Tiliaceus**, a, um; of the teil-tree.

**Tillium**, a city of Sardinia.

**Tilogrammum**, a city of India within Ganges.

**Tilox**, a promontory of Corsica.

**Tilphassa**, a fountain of Boeotia where Tiresias is buried, who died there by drinking cold water.

**Tilphosium**, part of Thessaly.

**Timæi**, a people of Sicily.

**Timæus**, an historian of Sicily, also a Pythagorean philosopher of Locris, whom Plato brings in speaking in his dialogue called *Timæus*.

**Timagenes**, a rhetorician of Alexandria; also a Milesian historian.

**Timagoras**, an Athenian, put to death for worshipping Darius, to whom he was sent ambassador.

† **Timallus**, i; the fish called a flower, pleasant to the sight, taste, and smell.

**Timandra**, the daughter of Leda, and sister of Helena.

**Timanthes**, a famous painter in the time of Zeuxis.

**Timarchides**, a famous carver and painter.

**Timarchus**, a famous statuary; and other men.

**Timævus**, a great river of the Carni.

**Timefactus**, a, um; part. of *timefacio*, affrighted.

**TIM-EO**, ère; n. [*δέω* metus, vel à *τιμῶν* honore] to fear, or be afraid, also to doubt. \* *Timeo te*, I am afraid of you. \* *Timeo tibi*, I am afraid for you. \* *Timeo furem tauro*, I am afraid lest the bull should be stolen.

† **Timefcens**, ntis, growing fearful.

**Timethus**, a river of Sicily.

**Timica**, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.

**Timide**, timorously, fearfully, faint-heartedly.

**Timidiculè**, adv. somewhat fearfully.

**Timiditas**, atis; f. timorousness, bashfulness, fearfulness.

**Timidulus**, a, um; adj. somewhat fearful.

**Timidus**, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus, fearful, faint-hearted, timorous, to be feared. \* *Timidus decorum*, reverencing the gods.

**Timochares**, a great favourite of king Pyrrhus, who nevertheless told Fabricius the consul, that for a reward he would poison him; whereupon the senate wrote to him to have a care of those that were about him.

**Timoclea**, æ; f. a Theban woman, who, being ravished by a Thracian prince, pretended to shew him a treasure in a well, and threw him be along into it.

**Timocles**, a comical poet of Athens.

**Timocreon**, a great glutton of Rhodes.

**Timolaus Larissæus**, he wrote a poem of the Trojan war.

**Timolcon**, a valiant captain of Corinth, Corn. Nepos.

**Timomachus**, a famous painter of Byzantium, who drew Medea and Ajax, which Julius Cæsar bought for eight hundred talents, and hung up in the temple of Venus.

**Timon**, an Athenian, who hated all human society; and other men.

**Timor**, oris, m. fear, dread. \* *Ali-cui facere*, or *injicere timorem*, to put one in fear.

**Timosthenes**, the admiral of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, who wrote ten books concerning havens.

**Timotheus**, a very fortunate general of the Athenians; and other men.

**Timyra**, a city near Maura, and a river of India.

**Tina**, } the river Tine in North-

**Finus**, } umberland.

**TINA**, æ; f. [ab Heb. *tene corbis*] a large vessel to draw wine in, a stand, or open tube.

**TINCA**, æ; f. [qu. *tincta*] a tench.

**Tinctilis**, le, colouring or dying, coloured or dyed. \* *Virus tinctile*, poison to dip arrows in.

**Tinctor**, oris; m. a dyer.

**Tinctorius**, a, um; of or for dying.

**Tinctura**, æ; f. a tincture, colour or dye.

**Tinctus**, a, um; part. of *tingor*, dipped, dyed, stained, washed. \* *Tinctus literis*, having a smattering knowledge in learning. \* *Tinctus venenis*, poisoned.

**Tindus**, us; m. a dipping, colouring, dying, or staining.

**Tinde**, a city of Thrace.

**Tindium**, a city of Lybia.

**TINEA**, æ; f. [*Τατρία* lumbrici genus] a moth, a belly-worm, a vermin that devours the honey in hives.

**Tinearia**, æ; f. mothwort.

**Tineosus**, a, um; full of moths.

**Tinge**, a promontory of Africa.

**Tingi**, } the chief city of Mauritania

**Tingis**, } Tingitana, called Tangier.

**TINGO**, nxi, ctum, ère; [*τίγω* to dip; dye, colour, or wash. \* *Pocucis aliquem tingere*, to entertain one with wine.

**Tingor**, èris, i, ctus sum; pass. to be anointed. Mart.

**Tina**, a river of Umbria.

**Tinnimentum**, i; a ringing, tinkling, chinking.

**TINN-IO**, ire, [à *sono*] to ring, ting, tingle, tinkle, glow, or clink.

† **Tinnio**, arc, to chirp like a titmouse.

**Tinnitus**, us; m. a ringing or tinkling in the ears. \* *Tinnitus ciere*, to make a tinkling or clinking.

**Tinnulus**, a, um; adj. ringing, tinkling, chinking, clinking. \* *Tinnulus orator*, an orator that has a clear utterance.

**Tinnunculus**, i; m. a kestrel.

**Tintinnabulum**, i; n. [à *sono*] a little bell, ting-tong; also a dung-cart.

**Tintinnaculus**, i; m. he that makes a ringing or chinking, he that lashes or whips guilty persons, the serjeant or headle.

**Tintinnio**, ire, } to ring or ting.

**Tintino**, arc, }

**Tintinnunculus**, i; m. [à *voce*] a kestrel, a hovering hawk.

**Tipacillæ**, a people by Caucasus.

**Tipasa**, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.

**Tiphus**, the master of the ship Argo; also a master of any ship.

**TIPULLA**, } æ; f. [*ἀτίφης* palus] a

**TIPULA**, } water-spider.

**Tiquadia**, an island in the Balcarick sea.

**Tiresias**, a Theban prophet, who, seeing two snakes engender, killed the female, and was himself turned into a woman; and seven years after in like manner, killing the male, was turned into a man again; afterwards giving judgment for Jupiter against Juno, she made him blind, and Jupiter, to make him amends, gave him the gift of prophesying, and to live seven ages. Statius.

**Tiria**, a city of the Leucosyri.

**Tiridates**, a king of Armenia.

**Tirissa**, a city of Macedonia.

**Tirista**, the city Drifta in Bulgaria.

**Tiristra**, a promontory of Lower Mysia.

**Tiro**, Cicero's freed man, said to be the first inventor of cyphers.

**TIRO**, onis; m. [à *Τειρω* vexo] a fresh-man, apprentice, novice.

**Tirolis**, a country in Germany.

**Tyse**, a city of Mygdonia.

**Tiryns**, this, } a city of Peloponne-

**Tiryntha**, æ; } sus, the country of Hercules.

**Tiryns**, this; m. a river of Argos.

**Tirynthus**, Hercules so called of Tiryas.

† **Tis**, the old genitive of Tu.

**Tiseum**, a mountain and promontory of Thessaly.

**Tisamenes**, the son of Antiochus, who gave forth oracles at Delphos.

**Tisaranthus**, a river of Scythia.

**Tisebarica**, a country of Ethiopia.

**Tissa**, a city of Italy.

**Tisiana**, a river of Scythia.

**Tisias**, the poet Stesichorus, so called at first; also a disciple of Corax.

**Tisianus**, a city of Africa, destroyed by Scipio.

**Tisiphone**, one of the furies.

**Tisis**, a city of Egypt.

**Tisobis**, a river in Wales.

**Tissa**, a city of Sicily.

**Tissaphernes**, a king of Persia.

**Titan**, anis, } the son of Cælum and

**Titānus**, i; } Vesta, the elder brother of Saturn, who gave him his right to the kingdom upon condition he should bring up no male child; but understanding Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto were privately brought up, made war with him, and imprisoned him till Jupiter came of age and set him free; also the sun.

**Titānius**, } a, um; adj. of Titan.

**Titanicus**, }

**Titaniacus**, }

**Titanes**, the son of Titan.

**Titanus**, a river of Æolis.

**Titarēſias**, a river of Picria and Thessaly.

**Titaron**, a city of Thessaly.

**Titenus**, a river of Colchis.

**Tithonus**, the son of Laomedon, who for his beauty was ravished by Aurora in Ethiopia, where he begat of her Memnon, and is said at last to be turned into a grasshopper.

**Tithorca**, a city of Boeotia, from a nymph of that name.

**Tithronium**, a city of Phocis.



Tithymallus, i; m. a spurge, or  
wolves-milk, g.

+ Titi, } wild pigeons observed in  
+ Titoi, } sooth-saying.

Titianus, a Grecian orator, and master  
of Maximinus; called the ape of  
his time, because he imitated almost  
all things.

Titii, the priests of Apollo, so called  
from the birds they were wont to ob-  
serve.

Titillatio, ōnis; f. } a tickling.

Titillatus, ūs; m. }

TITILLO, are; [à sono vel à τίλλω  
vellito] to tickle, please greatly.

TITIO, ōnis; m. [à θύω fumigo] a  
quenched firebrand.

Titivilitium, ii; n. [à totus & vil-  
lus] a rotten thread, thrum, a thing  
of no value.

Titius, a river of Illyricum; also  
a governor of Syria; and other  
men.

Titormus, a very strong man who  
overcame Milo.

Titauca, a city in Spain.

Titubantèr, stuteringly, flammeringly,  
blunderingly, stumblingly.

Titubantia, æ; f. a stumbling, sag-  
gering, tripping, stutering, flam-  
mering.

Titubatio, ōnis; f. } a stumbling, a

Titubatus, ūs; m. } being at a loss

+ Titubator, ōnis; m. a stumbler or  
stutterer.

TITUBO, are; neut. [à sono vel à  
τύπτο impingo] to stumble, sag-  
ger, stut. \* Oculi titubant, the  
eyes are heavy with sleep.

TITULUS, i; m. [τίτλος à τίω ho-  
noro] a title or inscription, dig-  
nity, honour, praise; also a mo-  
nument, pretence, colour. \* Ti-  
tulo tenus, titular, in name on-  
ly. \* Adhibere titulum huma-  
tis, to put an inscription on one's  
grave.

Titus, the son of Vespasian, and bro-  
ther of Domitian, called Amor ac  
deliciæ humani generis; he besieged  
Jerusalem.

T. Livius, a tragedian; also a re-  
nowned historian of Padua, and ma-  
ny other men.

Tityrus, i; m. a hell-weather.

Tityrus, i; m. the name of a shep-  
herd in Virgil.

Tityrus, i; m. the son of Jupiter by  
Elara; when he came of age, Juno  
persuaded him to ravish Latona,  
which he attempted, and was struck  
with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, and  
in hell his body is said to take up  
nine acres of ground, and that a  
vulture is continually gnawing upon  
his liver; also a babbling orator in  
Cicero's time.

Tium, the city Tio in Paphlagonia.

## T ante L.

Tlepōlēmus, the son of Hercules and  
Aftyochē, he came with nine ships  
to the Trojan war, and was slain by  
Sarpedon.

Tlesias, the second yearly prince of A-  
thens.

Tletes, a people of Iberia.

Tloaus,

Tloites, } an inhabitant of Tlos.

Tloius,

Tlos, a people of Lycia; also a city of  
Pisidia.

Tloicus, a, um, of Tlos.

## T ante M.

TM. for tantum, terminus, or ther-  
mæ.

Tmarus, a mountain of Thesprotia  
in Epirus; hence Jupiter Tma-  
rius.

Tmelis, is; f. a separating the parts  
of a compound word, g.

Timolus, } a mountain of Magna

Timolus, } Phrygia, from whence

Pactolus flows; it is planted with  
vines.

Timolius, a, um; adj. of Timolus.

Timous, the son of Tremelius and  
Praxidice.

## T ante N.

Tnyssus, a city of Caria.

Tnyssus, an inhabitant of Tnyssus.

## T ante O.

Tobius, the river Tovy in Wales.

Tobras, a city of Africa Propria.

Tochari, a people of India or Se-  
rica.

Tochata, a city of Cappadocia.

Tocigonus, a river of Padua.

+ Toculliones, num, brokers, extor-  
tioners.

+ Todeo, ēre, to jet up and down.

+ Todi,

+ Todilli, } titmice.

TOGA, æ; f. [à tego] a gown;  
also peace, a city life, attendants of  
clients upon patrons. \* Toga can-  
dida, a white gown worn by those  
that stood for places. \* Toga pue-  
rilis and prætexta, a child's ha-  
bit, a gown with a broad fringe,  
or purple list. \* Toga virilis and  
pura, an unfringed gown worn by  
those newly come to man's estate.  
\* Togam sumere, to come to man's  
estate.

Togārius, ii; m. an actor of co-  
medies.

Togatulus, i; m. a poor man in a  
gown.

Togātus, i; m. a Roman, a lawyer,  
a livery-man, a client visiting his  
patron.

Togātus, a, um; adj. wearing a  
gown, Roman. \* Comœdia to-  
gata, a comedy where the scene is  
Rome. \* Vulturius togatus, a pet-  
ty-fogger. \* Opera togata, an at-  
tendance of clients upon their pa-  
trons.

Togūla, æ; f. a scant, poor, pitiful,  
poultry gown.

Tolēābilis, le; tolerable, to be en-  
dured, indifferent; also able to  
bear.

Tolerabilitèr; adv. tolerably, pa-  
tiently.

Tolērans, ntis, able to endure, pa-  
tient. \* Tolerantissimus penuriæ,  
living very contentedly in poverty.

Tolērantèr; adv. patiently, constant-  
ly.

Tolerantia, æ; } f. toleration, for-

Toleratio, ōnis; } bearance, pati-

ence, sufferance.

Tolerium, a city of Italy.

TOLER-O, are; act. [τάλλω] to suf-  
fer, abide, bear, endure, nourish,  
sustain, maintain, carry. \* Vi-  
tam tolerare colo, to live by spin-  
ning.

Tolerum, the city Toledo in Spain.

Toliapis, the island Shepey.

Tolistobii, a people of Galatia in  
Asia.

Tollēno, } [à tollo, ere] an

Tollo, ōnis, } engine or wheel

Tollōnius, ii, m. } to draw up wa-

ter, a crane or snipe.

+ Tollēco, ere; to abide or suffer.

TOLLO, sustuli, sublatum, tollere;  
[τάλλω] to lift or set up, take, un-

dertake, take away, bring up, or

nourish; overthrow, overturn. \*

Tollere æs alienum, to discharge a  
debt. \* Tollere animos, to be, or

make, or grow proud. \* Tollere ca-  
chinnum, to break out into gig-

gling. \* Tollere de medio, to take  
away one's life. \* Tollere gra-

dum, to walk. \* Tollere in cru-  
cem, to crucify. \* Tollere legem,

to abrogate a law. \* Tollere sc  
altius à terra, to grow up. \* Tollo  
ex hoc die in alium diem, I put it  
off till another time.

Tolmidesia, a city of Syria.

Tolophon, a city of Locris.

Tolosa, the city Tholouse in Gallia  
Narbonensis.

Tolumnius, an augur who assisted  
Turnus.

Tolutarius, a, um; } adj. ambling,

Tolutaris, re; } going easily.

+ Tolūtatio, ōnis; f. an ambling.

+ Tolutiloquentia, æ; f. a voluble  
speech.

Tolūtum, adv. [à tollo] with am-  
bling, nimbly, easily, roundly. \*

Tolutum incedere, to amble.

+ Tolūto, are; to amble.

Toma, } f. a section or divi-

Tome, es, } sion, g.

TOMACULUM, i; n. } [τάμα-

TOMACLUM, i; n. } χος]

TOMACINÆ, arum, æ; f. } a link  
or sausage.

Tomadeorum, two islands in the gulf  
of Arabia.

Tomārus, as Tmarus.

Tomentitia, æ; f. cud-weed.

Tomentius, a, um; made of flocks.

Tomentum, i; n. [à tondeo vel τή-  
μνω scindo] flocks, clipped locks of  
wool, strippings of feathers.

TOMEX, } icis; f. [τόμιγξ] a rope,

TOMIX, } cord, halter, horse-collar,  
trace.

Tomicus, a, um; adj. cutting. \* Den-  
tes tomici, the fore-teeth, g.

Tomisia, a country separating Cappa-  
docia from Taurus.

Tōmitæ, the people of Tomos.

Tomitarius, a, um; adj. of Tomos.

Tōmus, a city of Lower Mysia.

Tomus, i; m. a tome or volume, a  
pie.e, cutting, or fragment, g.

Tonans, ntis; m. a thunderer, Jupi-  
ter, God.

Tōnatio, ōnis; f. a thundering.

Tōnator, ōnis; m. the thunderer.

TOND-EO, totondi, tonsum, ēre;  
act. [à τέμνω scindo] to clip, poll,  
shear, reap, or mow, to seed. \*

Tondere aliquem auro, to cheat  
one of his gold. \* Tondent dumeta  
juvenci, the bullocks feed down the  
thickets.

+ Tōnefcit, imp. it is likely to thun-  
der.

Tonice, a city of Æthiopia.

Tonitralis, le; adj. of thunder.

Tonitrualis, is; an epithet of Jupi-  
ter.

+ Tōnitruo, are, to thunder.

Tōnitrus,



# TOP

# TOR

# TOR

**Tōnitrus**, ūs; m. } *thunder, a ter-*  
**Tonitru**, indec. } *rrible noise,*  
**Tonitruum**, ui; n. } *roaring of*  
*cannons.*  
**TON-O**, are; [à sono] *to thunder,*  
*thunder out.* \* **Tonare** laudes, *to*  
*speak one's praise aloud.* \* **Mare**  
*tonuit, the sea roared.*  
**Tonfa**, æ; f. *an ear; also a shorn*  
*sheep.* See **Tonsus**.  
**Tonsæ**, arum; f. *woods cut down, a*  
*wilderness.*  
**Tonsilis**, le; adj. 3 art. *which may*  
*be shorn, clipped, mowed, reaped, or*  
*lopped.* \* **Oleæ tonsiles**, *olive-trees*  
*sheared close and handsomely.*  
**Tonsilla**, æ; f. *a pest to which ships*  
*are fastened, an anchor or cable;*  
*also shipping.*  
**Tonsillæ**, arum; f. *kernels, or an*  
*inflammation about the mouth.*  
**Tonsito**, are, *to clip much and close.*  
† **Tonso**, are, *to clip or shear, reap or*  
*mow often.*  
**Tonfor**, ōris; m. *a barber.*  
**Tonforium**, ii; n. *a barber's shop.*  
**Tonforius**, a, um; adj. *of or for clip-*  
*ping, shearing, or polling.* \* **Cul-**  
*ter tonforius, a razor.*  
**Tontricula**, æ; f. *a little she-*  
*barber.*  
† **Tonstriculus**, i; m. *a little bar-*  
*ber.*  
**Tonstrina**, æ; f. *a barber's shop.*  
**Tonstrix**, icis; fæm. *a woman-bar-*  
*ber.*  
**Tonsura**, æ; f. *a clipping, polling,*  
*or shearing, a reaping, mowing, or*  
*lopping.*  
**Tonsus**, a, um; part. of *tondeor;*  
*clipping, polled, sheared, reaped,*  
*mowed, lopped.*  
**Tonsus**, ūs; m. *a clipping or shave-*  
*ing.*  
**TONUS**, i; m. [τῶνός] *a tone, tune,*  
*found, or accent.* \* **Toni**, the  
*strings or nerves in the side of the*  
*stomach.*  
**Toparcha**, æ; m. *the president or go-*  
*vernor of a place, g.*  
**Tomarchia**, æ; f. *the government of*  
*a place or country.*  
**Topazius**, ii; m. } *a topaz, a gold*  
**Topazium**, ii; n. } *coloured stone,*  
*g.*  
**Topazus**, an island in the Red-sea,  
*where the topaz is found so bright,*  
*that by day it cannot be beheld.*  
**Topazius**, a, um; adj. *of Topa-*  
*zus*  
**Tophaceus**, a, um; adj. *of the sand-*  
*stone.*  
**TOPHUS**, i; m. [τόφος] *a sandy*  
*or gravelly stone, easily crum-*  
*bled.*  
**Topiaria**, æ; f. [à topium] *the art*  
*of clipping hedges into figures; also*  
*garden brank urfine.*  
**Topiarium**, ii; n. *an arbour, bower,*  
*knot (in bushes, herbs, &c.)*  
**Topiarius**, a, um; adj. *of making*  
*images of clipped hedges.* \* **Opus**  
*topiarium, hedges clipped into fi-*  
*gures.*  
**Topiarius**, ii; m. *a gardener clipping*  
*the green into figures.*  
**Topica**, orum; n. pl. *common places,*  
*heads of invention, g.*  
**Tōpice**, es; f. *the art of inventing*  
*arguments, g.*  
**Tōpicus**, a, um; *topical, local, g.*  
**Topiris**, a city of Thrace.  
**Tōpium**, ii; n. [à τόνιον funiculus]  
*a lust in a garden, an arbour, &c.*

**Topographia**, æ; f. *the description*  
*of a place.*  
**Topographus**, i; m. *the describer of*  
*a place.*  
† **Topper**, presently.  
**Tōral**, lis; n. [à torus] *any covering*  
*of a bed.*  
**Torcūlar**, } [à torqueo] *a*  
**Torcūlare**, is, } *wine-press, an*  
**Torcūlarium**, ii; n. } *olive-press, a*  
*press for cider, perry, or verjuice.*  
**Torcūlarius**, a, um; adj. *of a wine-*  
*press, or olive-press.*  
**Torcūlarius**, ii; m. *a presser of wine,*  
*olives, &c.*  
**Torcūlum**, i; n. } *a wine-press.*  
**Torcūlus**, i; m. } *a wine-press.*  
**Torcūlus**, a, um; *of a wine-press.*  
† **Tordilium**, heart-wort.  
**Toretæ**, a people of Pontus.  
**Tōreuma**, atis; n. } *work imbossed,*  
**Toreumatum**, i; n. } *or ingraven in*  
*metal or stone, g.*  
**Tōreuta**, æ; m. *an engraver, g.*  
**Toreutice**, es; f. *the art of embossing*  
*or engraving, g.*  
**Tōrini**, a people of Scythia, *where*  
*there is plenty of good honey.*  
**Torinen**, inis; n. [à torqueo] *the*  
*gripping of the guts.*  
† **Tormentarii**, ōrum; *gunners.*  
**Tormentilla**, æ; f. *the herb tormen-*  
*til.*  
**Tormentum**, i; n. *a rack or torment,*  
*pain, grief, a threshing, a gun, bow.*  
\* **Tormenta collocare**, *to level ar-*  
*rows.* \* **Tormenta mittere**, *to shoot*  
*arrows or bullets.*  
**Tormina**, num; n. pl. *gripings, fret-*  
*tings, or wringings in the bowels or*  
*stomach.* See **Tormen**.  
**Torminālis**, le; adj. 3 art. *engen-*  
*dering, or causing gripings in the*  
*bowels or stomach.*  
**Torminōsus**, a, um; adj. *griped in*  
*the guts; also griped.*  
**Tornacula**, the city Tournay in Gallia  
*Belgica.*  
† **Tournamentum**, i; n. *a tourna-*  
*ment, or jousting.*  
**Tornātūlis**, le; adj. *turned.*  
**Tornātor**, ōris; m. *a turner.*  
**Tornatus**, a, um; *turned, polished.*  
**Torno**, are; *to turn, work at the*  
*wheel, to polish, to whisk about a*  
*top, &c.* \* **Versus mali tornati**,  
*hungled verses.*  
**TORNUS**, i; m. [τόνος] *a turn, a*  
*wheel, turner's lath; also a graving*  
*tool.*  
**Toronaicus Sinus**, a bay of Macedo-  
*nia.*  
**Torone**, a town in Epirus, and an-  
*other in Macedonia.*  
† **Tōrōsitas**, atis; f. *grossness, plump-*  
*ness.*  
**Tōrōsūlus**, a, um; *somewhat gross.*  
**Tōrōsus**, a, um, [à tortus] *plump, big,*  
*gross, strong in the brauns of legs*  
*and arms; also knotty.* \* **Torosa**  
*vitis, a vine full of branches.*  
**Tornēdo**, inis; f. *a benumbedness or*  
*sleeping of the members, a cramp-fish,*  
*benumbing the hand of those that*  
*touch it, though with a pole.*  
**TORP-EO**, ēre; neut. [τροπήν, vel  
*ab Heb. raphah deficere]* *to be be-*  
*nummed, dull, slow, or heavy.* \*  
**Consilia torpent**, *counsels flag, are*  
*to no purpose.*  
**Torpesco**, ēre; neut. *to grow dull,*  
*heavy, or sluggish.* \* **Torpescent**  
*margaritæ, the pearls lose their na-*  
*tive brightness.*

**Torpidē**; adv. *sluggishly, dully.*  
**Torpidus**, a, um; adj. *benumbed,*  
*dull, lumpish, slow, sluggish.*  
**Torpor**, ōris; m. *benumbedness,*  
*dullness, heaviness, slowness, slug-*  
*gishness.*  
† **Torpōro**, are, *to benumb, to make*  
*dull, drowsy, or lumpish.*  
**Torquatus**, i; m. *a surname of Titus*  
*Manlius, who put his son to death*  
*for fighting the enemy without or-*  
*ders, though challenged and con-*  
*quering.*  
**Torquatus**, a, um; adj. *having a*  
*collar or chain about the neck.* \*  
**Miles torquatus**, *a soldier wearing*  
*a chain as a reward of his good ser-*  
*vice.* \* **Palumbus torquatus**, *a*  
*ring-dove.*  
**TOR-QUEO**, quēre, si, tum; act.  
*[τροπήν] to wreck or wreath, crisp,*  
*curl, turn a pin round, to tor-*  
*ment, vex, or grieve, to throw,*  
*fling or hurl, rule or govern.* \* **I-**  
*ter torquere, *to go out of the way.*  
\* **Torquere jus**, *to pervert justice.*  
\* **Oculos torquere**, *to look aside.*  
\* **Eculco torqueri**, *to be racked.*  
\* **Mero torquere aliquem**, *to get*  
*something out of a person by giv-*  
*ing him store of drink.* \* **Torsit**  
*aquas remis, he rowed up the*  
*stream.*  
**Torques**, is; f. } [à torqueo]  
**Torquis**, is; m. and f. } *a collar or*  
*chain to wear about the neck.* \*  
*Nexi torques, garlands.*  
† **Torquilla**, æ; f. *a wry neck.*  
**Torrefacio**, ēre; *to roast or toast, to*  
*parch or dry.*  
**Torrefactus**, a, um; part. of *torre-*  
*facio; scorched, parched.*  
**Torrens**, ntis; adj. *ntior, sūmus;*  
*roasting, vehement, headlong.*  
**Torrens**, ntis; m. *a torrent brook, or*  
*land flood, a violent stream.*  
**TORR-EO**, ui, tostum, ēre; act. [à  
*Τείρω arefacio] to parch, dry, roast,*  
*toast, broil, burn, or scorch.* \* **Mo-**  
*dico vapore torrerī, to be boiled*  
*with a soft fire.*  
**Torresco**, ēre, *to broil, be roasted,*  
*toasted, or dried at the fire.*  
**Torrhebus**, a city of Lydia.  
† **Torriditas**, atis; f. *dryness.*  
† **Torrido**, are, *to dry, parch, or*  
*burn.*  
**Torridus**, a, um; adj. *torrid, dry,*  
*parched, roasted.* \* **Torridus macie**,  
*black with leanness and famine.* \*  
† **Torridus frigore**, *frozen.*  
**Torris**, is; m. [à torreo] *a fire-*  
*brand.*  
**Torsio**, ōnis; f. *a whirling, wreath-*  
*ing, tormenting, gripping.*  
† **Torra**, æ; f. *a cracknel.*  
**Tortē**, adv. *crookedly, awry.*  
**Tortilis**, le; adj. 3 art. *which is or*  
*may be wrested, writhed, curled, or*  
*wrinkled.*  
† **Tortio**, onis; f. *a writhing, con-*  
*traction of the nerves.*  
**Tortivus**, a, um; adj. *wrung or pres-*  
*sed out.* \* **Mustum tortivum**, *the*  
*last new wine coming with hard*  
*pressing.*  
† **Torto**, are, *to writhe or bend often.*  
**Tortomion**, a city between Syria and  
*Armenia.*  
**Tortona**, a city of Sicily.  
**Tortor**, ōris; m. *a racket, tormen-*  
*ter, hurler.* \* **Equus tortor**, *a*  
*hard trotting horse; also a surname*  
*of Apollo and Augustus Cæsar.*  
† **Tortum**,*



† Tortum, i; n. an engine to fling stones with.  
 Tortuōse, crookedly, crabbedly.  
 Tortuōsitas, ātis; f. crookedness.  
 Tortuōsus, a, um; adj. full of windings and turnings, crooked, crabbed. \* Tortuosa urina, urine vented with pain. \* Tortuosum disputandi genus, a perplexed kind of arguing.  
 Tortus, a, um; part. of torqueor, tormented, writhed, bowed, crooked. \* Tortus verberibus, scourged to force confession. \* Tortus expectatione, sorely vexed with long tarrying or waiting for.  
 Tortus ūs; m. a turning or winding.  
 Torvē; } adv. sternly, sourly, crabbedly.  
 Torvum; }  
 Torvinus, a, um; adj. grim, stern, terrible.  
 Torvitas, ātis; f. sourness, grimness, crabbedness, a frowning look.  
 Torviter; adv. grimly, frowningly.  
 Torulus, i; m. a little bed, or bedstead, or hat-band.  
 TORUS, i; m. [à στερεώ σterno vel à τρύω tendo] a bed or bedstead, a bed-cord, bride-bed, marriage, a garden-bed, a cawl, a tassel on the crest of a helmet, a crisped knot. \* Tori, swellings, the bristling of the legs, arms, or other parts. \* Riparum toros incolimus, we lay down on the river's bank.  
 TORVUS, a, um; adj. [à terreo vel taurus] grim, stern, lowering. \* Torva vina, harsh, sharp wines.  
 † Tostorium, ii; n. a toasting iron.  
 Tostus, a, um; part. of torreo, parched, broiled, baked, roasted, toasted, burnt.  
 TOT, adj. indec. [τοι] so many. \* Quot homines, tot causae, as many causes to be tried as there are men.  
 Tōtālis, le; adj. total, whole.  
 Tōtālīter, wholly.  
 Tōtidēm; indec. just so many.  
 Totiēs; adv. [à tot] so many times, so often.  
 Totilas, a king of the Goths, who vanquished the Romans at Placentia.  
 Totjugus, a, um; adj. so many together, so many fold.  
 Totonesium, Totnefs in Devonshire.  
 Tottalum, a city of Bithynia.  
 Tōtus, a, um; gen. totius, dat. toti; adj. irr. [à tot] all, the whole, every whit, altogether, so many, so great, such a one. \* Totus in studiis esse, to follow one's study altogether. \* Totus iudo, I am all in a sweat. \* Totus in hoc sum, I am wholly employed about this.  
 † Tota bona, English Mercury.  
 Tougeni, a people of Helvetia, with whom Marius waged war.  
 Toxandri, the people of Toxandria, in Brabant.  
 † Toxīcor, ari; to poison.  
 TOXICUM, ci; n. [τὸ ξικόν] poison, venom.  
 † Toxicus, a, um; adj. venomous.  
 Toxii, } a people about Tau-  
 Toxiani, } rus.

## T ante R.

TR. for trans, tribunus, or tribunus.  
 Trabala, a city of Lycia.  
 Trabālis, le; adj. [à trabs] of or like

a beam, huge. \* Clavus trabalis, a spike. \* Telum trabale, a shot out of a great engine.  
 Trabarium, ii; n. a fisher-boat.  
 Trabea, a comical poet.  
 TRABEA, æ; f. [τῆ βεβης, vel à trabs] a robe worn by kings and soothsayers, a robe of state, a parliament-robe, consuls'hip.  
 Trābeatus, a, um; adj. clad in a robe of state.  
 † Trābicus, a, um; made of beams.  
 TRABS, ābis, } f. τράβηξ a beam,  
 TRABES, is, } piece of timber, tree, ship; also a meteor like a beam.  
 Traceas, a city of Italy.  
 Trachalus, an orator in Domitian's time.  
 Trache, a small island in the Ionian sea.  
 Trachea, } as Isauria.  
 Trachia, }  
 Trachēa, } æ; f. the wind-pipe,  
 Trachia, } g.  
 Trachēlium, ii; n. throat-wort, g.  
 † Trachelium, ii; n. } the neck,  
 † Trachelus, i; m. } chine, the middle part of a sail, also a wheel.  
 † Trachida, } a bansicle.  
 † Trachinia, }  
 Trāchin, } a city of Pthiotis.  
 Trachis, }  
 Trachina, a city of Italy, called now Tarracina.  
 Trachinia, a small country of Pthioris.  
 Trachinius, a, um; of Trachinia.  
 Trachiris, a city of Lybia Interior.  
 Trachones, two hills of Cælosyria by Damascus.  
 Trachonitæ, a people of Arabia.  
 Trachonitis, a country of Palestine, now called Bacar.  
 Tracta, æ; f. [à traho] a piece, a line, a thread, a lock.  
 Tracta, orum; n. locks of wool.  
 Tractābilis, le; adj. tractable, gentle, easy to be exceeded. \* Homo tractabilis, a person of fair carriage and good humour. \* Non tractabile cœlum, immoderate weather.  
 Tractatio, ōnis; f. } a handling, u-  
 Tractātus, ūs; m. } sing, treating, prescribing; also a tract or treatise.  
 Tractator, ōris; m. }  
 Tractatrix, icis; f. } a handler.  
 Tractatus, a, um; adj. handled, used, entertained.  
 Tractim; adv. by drawing along by degrees, at length. \* Tractim dicere, to tell on.  
 Tractitius, a, um; adj. which may be drawn.  
 Tract-o, are; act. [à traho] to handle, touch, write, or treat of, dispute or discourse with, describe, use, exercise, or meddle with; also to entertain at a feast. \* Tractare pecuniam publicam, to have the ordering of the king's revenue. \* Tractare vulnera, to dress wounds. \* Tractare artem aliquam, to follow any occupation. \* Tractare historiam, to pen a history.  
 † Tractor, ōris; m. he that draws.  
 Tractōrium, ii; n. a windle's to draw up.  
 Tractorius, a, um; of drawing up.  
 Tractus, a, um; part. of trahor; drawn, pulled, prolonged, pliant, drawn in pieces. \* Lana tracta, wool carded or spun. \* Tracta oratio, a tedious harangue.

Tractus, ūs; m. a draught, a deriving, a space, a region, a country, the winding or creeping of a snake.  
 Corruptus cœli tractus, an unwholesome air.  
 Traditio, ōnis; a tradition, a delivering, surrendering, an instruction.  
 Traditor, ōris; m. a teacher, traitor.  
 Traditur, } imp. it is reported  
 Traditum est, } or given down.  
 Traditus, a, um; P. & A. delivered, known. Traditus neci, put to death. \* Tradita consuetudo, a custom brought in and confirmed.  
 Trado, didi, itum, ēre; act. [of trans and do] to deliver into one's custody, to give, keep, or preserve, yield, put in writing, to teach; also to betray, leave, break, c-  
 s-secm more. \* Tradere memoriæ, to get by heart. \* Tradere ad supplicium, to deliver one up to be punished. \* Tradere se in servitutum alicui, to put one's self into any one's service. \* Se totum alicui tradere, to give one's self wholly to any one's disposal. \* Tradere artem discendi, to profess oratory. \* Tradere consuetudini, Latinæ, to translate into Latin.  
 Trador, eris, itus, sum; pass. to be delivered, treated of, &c. Cic. de Orat. i. 22.  
 Traducor, eris, ci; pass. to be brought over, &c. Cic. de invent. ii. 31.  
 Trad-uco, xi, ūm, ēre; act. [of trans and duco] to convey, carry, or translate from one place to another, to extend, stretch, or draw out, to translate out of one tongue into another, to defame or slander, to pass or spend. \* Traducere adhuc lineam plusculum, draw out the line yet a little farther. \* Traducere se, to make one's self a laughing-stock. \* Traducere equum, to shew a horse at a muster. \* Traducere aliquem ad plebem, to degrade, to make a yeoman of a gentleman.  
 Traductio, ōnis; f. a conveying, a bringing to open shame and punishment; also the setting of a bone.  
 Traductor, ōris; m. a conveyer, defamer, or slanderer.  
 Traductus, a, um; part. of traducor; conveyed, translated, defamed, passed.  
 Trādux, ūcis; m. a branch or twig of a vine, by which it climbs or is conveyed from tree to tree. \* Ex traduce, by propagation.  
 Trāmenothyrītæ, a people of Troas.  
 † Traffigo, ēre, for transfigo, to thrust or drive thorough.  
 Tragacantha, æ; f. goat's-thorn, yielding a gum of the same name, g.  
 Tragatæ, a country of Epirus.  
 Tragæus, a, um, of Tragææ.  
 Trāgelaphus, i; a beast, part like a goat, and part like a goat, g.  
 Trāgēmāta, tum; n. banquetting-dishes, julets, the last course at a feast, g.  
 Tragematopōla, æ; m. a confectio-  
 ner, g.  
 Tragia, } an Egæan island; also a  
 Trāgias, } town in Naxos, where  
 Trāgiæ, } Apollo Trāgæus was worshipped.  
 Trāgicē; adv. tragically, cruelly, loftily, gravely.

Tragico-



Tragico-comœdia, a *tragi-comedy*.  
 Tragicus, a, um; adj. *tragic*, of *tragedies*, *cruel*, *hideous*, *sad*, *wicked*, g.  
 Tragicus, i; m. a *writer of tragedies*; also an *actor*, g.  
 Tragilos, a city of *Thrace*.  
 TRAGOEDIA, æ f. [τραγωδία] a *tragedy*, *sedition*, *commotion*, *murder*. \* *Tragœdias agere*, or *excitare*, to *raise a tumult*, *make a sad outcry*.  
 Tragœdus, i; m. an *actor of tragedies*, g.  
 Tragœdus, a, um; adj. *tragic*, *cruel*, *lamentable*, g.  
 † Tragonatum, i; n. *wild campion*.  
 Tragonia, æ; f. *tarragon*, g.  
 Tragopan, a large *Æthiopian bird* with *horns*.  
 Tragopon, ōnis; m. *goats-beard*, g.  
 Trogopyron, ri; n. *buck-wheat*, g.  
 Tragoniganum, i; n. *goat-marjoram*, g.  
 Tragula, æ; f. [à traho] a *dragonet*, *fish*, a *javelin* with a *barbed head*.  
 Tragularii, orum; m. *soldiers* with *arrows* and *cross-bows*.  
 Tragum, i; n. a *drag-net*.  
 Tragurium, an *island* in *Dalmatia*.  
 Tragus, i; m. a *buck*, a *he-goat*; also the *herb scorpius*, the *lunching out of the ear*, a *stripling*, a *hard kind of sponge*, g.  
 Traha, æ; f. a *dray*, *fish*.  
 Traharius, a, um; adj. of a *dray*.  
 Traharius, ii; m. a *dray-man*.  
 Trahax, æcis; *covetous*, *ravenous*.  
 Trahea, æ; f. a *fish*.  
 TRAHO, xi, ctum, ēre; [act. ὄραω, vel à ἔρραω prehendo] to *draw*, *pull by force*, *draw water*, *lead or entice*, *protrast*. \* *Trahere noctem*, to *pass away all the night long*. \* *Trahere cum animo suo*, to *deliberate* or *draw up a long debate* with one's *self*. \* *Sorte trahere*, to *assign by lot*. \* *Spolia de hostibus trahere*, to *get spoils* from *enemies*. \* *Ad scævitiā aliquid trahere*, to *interpret a thing cruelly* done. \* *Vitam trahere*, to *rub on*. \* *Vultum trahere*, to *frown*. \* *Querentes trahi se à Cæsare*, *complaining* that *Cæsar held them off*. \* *Trahere colorem rubicundum*, to *look rudely*. \* *In diversum auctores trahunt*, *authors are of different opinions* about it. \* *Trahere spem alicujus*, to *keep one in expectation*. \* *Trahit aquam navigium*, the *veffel springs a leak*. \* *Traxerent ossa figuram lapidis*, *his bones became as stones*.  
 Trahula, æ; f. a *small dray* or *fish*.  
 Trajana, a city of the *Piceni*.  
 Trajana Pons, a city in *Spain*.  
 Trajanopolis, a city in *Thrace*, *Phrygia Magna*, and other places.  
 Trajanus, a *vicer* in *Egypt*.  
 Trajanus, a *virtuous emperor*, but *persecuter of the christians*; whence the *form used in creating emperors*, *Sis felicior Augusto, melior Trajano*.  
 Traiectio, ōnis; f. a *passing* or *going over*. \* *Traiectio verborum*, a *transference of words*. \* *Traiectio stellarum*, the *shooting of stars*.  
 Traiectitius, a, um; adj. of or for *passage*, *transferred*. \* *Sors traiectionis*, *sure money*.  
 Traiecto, are, [à trajicio] to *transport*, *convey*, *pass over*, *strike thro-*

*rough* often.  
 Traiectum, *Maestricht* in *Brabant*, and *Utrecht* by *Holland*; also a city in *Franconia*, and another in *Marchia*, both called *Frankford*.  
 Traiectus, Austclive on the borders of *Wales*.  
 Traiectus, a, um; adj. [of Trajicio] *pass over*, *thrust thorough*.  
 Traiectus, ūs; m. a *passing*, *conveying*, *crossing*, or *ferrying over*.  
 Trajicio, eci, ctum, [of trans and jacio] to *pass over*, *go beyond*, *carry over*, *convey*, *transport*, *pierce* or *strike through*, *pour into*, *deser*. \* *Culpam in alium trajicere*, to *lay the fault upon another*. \* *Trajicere in alia vasa*, to *pour into other vessels*. \* *Tergum trajecit sagitta*, *shot him through the back* with an *arrow*. \* *Trajicere oculos aliquo*, to *look some way*.  
 Tralatio, as *Translatio*.  
 Tralatiuus, a, um; adj. brought from another place, not worth the speaking of.  
 Tralles, a city of *Lydia*, thirty miles east of *Ephesus*, called before *Evanthia*, *Sereucia*, and *Antiochia*.  
 Tralli, the people of *Trallia* in *Illyria*.  
 Trallianus, a, um; of the *Tralli*.  
 † Traliquor, qui, to *utter*, to *speak* through.  
 Traluco, as *Transluco*.  
 Tralucidus, a, um; adj. *clear*, *transparent*.  
 TRAMA, æ; f. [à trameo vel à Τράμα opus] the *wool*, a *coarse garment*. \* *Trama putrida*, *rotten yarn*. \* *Trama figuræ*, *skin and bones*.  
 Trameo, are, [of trans and meo] to *pass through* or *over*.  
 Trames, itis; neut. a *cross-way*, a *path a-thwart*; also a *grove* or *thicket* with *cross paths*.  
 Tramitto, as *Transmitto*.  
 Tramoericus, a, um; having the *wool* of *filk*.  
 † Tramoericus, i; m. a *filk* *weaver*.  
 Trampe, a city of *Ionis*.  
 Trampya, a city of *Epirus*.  
 † Tranato, as *Transinato*.  
 Trano, are; act. [of trans and no] to *swim over*, *cross*, or *thwart*, *pierce*; also to *fly over*. \* *Tranare pericula*, to *escape danger*.  
 Tranquille, adv. *quietly*, *softly*.  
 Tranquillitas, atis; f. *quietness*, *calmness*, *stillness*, *serenity*. \* *Animi tranquillitas*, *settledness of mind*.  
 Tranquillò; adv. in *still weather*.  
 Tranquillo, are, to *quiet*, *calm*, or *still*.  
 Tranquillum, i; neut. *still* and *fair weather*.  
 TRANQUILLUS, a, um; adj. [tranquillus] *quiet*, *calm*, *mild*, *gentle*, *pleased*, *still*. \* *Adhuc tranquillares est*, it is *well enough yet*.  
 TRANS, præp. [ἀπὸ] *over*, *beyond*, *a-thwart*, or *cross*.  
 Transab eo, ire, to *go beyond*, to *go* or *pass over*.  
 Transactio, ōnis; f. an *agreement*, *dispatching*, or *finishing*.  
 Transactor, ōnis; m. a *maker of agreements* or *bargains*, a *dispatcher*, *broker*.  
 Transactum est; imp. the *matter is*

*dispatched*,  
 Transactus, a, um; part. of *transigor*; *done*, *ended*, *agreed upon*, *passed*, *perfected*.  
 Transadigo, ēgi, actum, ēre; act. to *bore* or *pierce thorough*.  
 Transalpina Gallia, the *same* as *Comata*, containing *Gallia Belgica*, *Celtica*, and *Lugdunensis*.  
 † Transalpinor, ari, to *travel over* the *Alps*.  
 Transalpinus, a, um; adj. *beyond* the *Alps* from *Rome*.  
 † Transanimatio, ōnis; f. the *passing of a soul* from one *body* to another.  
 † Transcendentia, æ; f. *excellency*.  
 Transcendo, ēre, [of trans and scando] to *transcend*, *excel*, *go beyond*, or *pass over*.  
 Transcido, ēre; act. [of trans and cædo] to *tear* with *baiting*.  
 Transcindo, ēre; act. to *cut asunder*, *rend thorough*.  
 Transcribo, ēre; act. acc. to *transcribe*, *write*, or *copy out*, to *give one's right* to another, to *reckon*. \* *Transcribere nomina*, to *make over bills* or *bonds*.  
 Transcribor, ēris, ptus sum; pass. to *be transcribed*, or *written over again*, *transplanted*, &c. *Sen. Vir.*  
 Transcriptio, ōnis; f. a *transcribing*; also an *excuse*, *plea*, or *pretence*.  
 Transcriptus, a, um; *transcribed*.  
 Transcurro, ēre; act. to *run over*, *a-thwart*, or *beyond*; to *take a fine cut* of *bounds*, *pass over* *speedily*, *touch lightly*.  
 Transcursum est; imp. they *run over*. \* *Transcursum ad vitia*, *men have falling off* to *vices*.  
 Transcurus, a, um; adj. *cursorily* *run over*. \* *In arcem transcurso opus est*, we *must get into the castle*.  
 Transcurus, ūs; m. a *running over* *quickly*, a *doing hastily*, a *passing by*. \* *In transcuru*, *by the bye*.  
 Transdo, are, to *give over* to another, to *yield*.  
 Transduco, ēre, to *lead*, *bring*, or *convey over*, *transplant*; also to *transduce* and *flander*. \* *Transducere ad se*, to *attribute* to *himself*.  
 † Transductio, ōnis; fæm. a *leading over*.  
 Transenna, æ; fæm. [à transeo] a *lattice*, a *window* with *bars*, a *casement*, a *wicket* or *corp-window*, a *cord*, a *snare*, a *passage*, or *passing by*, a *racket*, and the *netting of a ship*. \* *Per transfennam aspicere*, to *behold at a distance imperfectly*. \* *Inducere in transfennam*, to *deceit a person*.  
 Trans eo, ire; act. to *pass by*, to *pass over*, *go forth*, *run thorough*, *say nothing of*. \* *Transit dies*, the *day is slipped away*. \* *Transire lineas*, to *go beyond the bounds*. \* *Video jam quo invidia transeat*, I *see now whither your envy tends*. \* *Ad adversarios transire*, to *revolt to the enemy*.  
 Transero, ēre; [of trans and sero] to *transplant*, *plant* in another place.  
 Transiens, untis, *passing by* or *over*.  
 † Transfunder; adv. *slightly*, in *passing by*.  
 Transiero, erre; to *carry* or *convey* from one place to another, to *translate*



state or interpret, to remove or transfer, to give one's self, to copy out. \* Culpam in alium transferre, to lay the fault upon another. \* Causa in proximum annum transferre, to put off a business till the next year. \* Factum aliquod ad fortunam transferre, to impute the ill success of such an undertaking to fortune. \* Transferre aliquod verbum, to use a word in a metaphorical sense.

Transigo, ēre; act. to pierce or strike thorough. \* Gladio transigere, to run one thorough.

Transfiguratio, onis; f. a transfiguration, transforming, or changing into another shape.

Transfigurator, oris; m. a transformer.

Transfiguro, are; act. to transform, change the shape.

Transfixus, a, um; part. of transfigor, pierced, bored, or run thorough.

Transfluo, ēre; act. to run out or over, to leak.

Transfod-io, ēre; act. to dig or pierce thorough.

Transformatio, onis; f. a transforming.

Transformator, oris; m. a transformer.

Transformis, e; adj. transformed.

Transformo, are; act. to transform, change into another shape and fashion.

Transforo, are, to bore a hole thorough.

Transfossus, a, um; part. of transfordior, dug or pierced thorough.

Transfrētatio, onis; f. a passing over the sea.

Transfrēto, are; act. to pass over the sea.

Transfuga, æ; c. a revolter, deserter, turn-coat.

Transfugio, ēre, to flee from one place to another, to run away from one side to the other, forsake.

Transfugium, ii; n. a defection or revolting to the enemy.

Transfulgidus; adj. shining through.

Transfumo, are, to speak thorough, or pass over like smoke.

Transfundo, ēre, to pour out of one vessel into another, to shoot wines, to translate, transfer, attribute.

Transfusio, onis; f. a pouring from one vessel to another, transfusion.

Transfusor, oris; m. he that pours out or thorough, a transfuser.

Transgredior, di; dep. [of trans and gradior] to transgress, pass over, or beyond, exceed or surpass.

Transgressio, onis; f. a passing over.

Transgressus, ūs; m. } or beyond, a digression or transgression.

Transgressor, oris; m. a transgressor, that exceeds his bounds.

Transgressus, a, um; part. of transgredior, having passed over, &c.

Transjaceo, ēre, to lie over.

Transjacio, ēre; act. to cast or shoot over, overthrow.

Transjedio, onis; f. a casting, carrying, passing over, or thorough. \* Verborum transjedio, a transposing of words.

Transjessus, a, um; part. of transjicior, run thorough, passed over.

Transigo, ēgi, ēre; act. [of trans and ago] to pass over, dispatch, or finish, make an agreement, decide a controversy. \* Transigere vitam, to pass

over one's life. \* Transigere ferro, to run thorough.

Transilio, ire, [of trans and salio] to leap, skip, jump over or beyond, omit, be silent of.

Transilis, le; adj. out-growing, out-reaching, going beyond. \* Palmes transilis, a vine branch longer than the rest.

Transitio, onis; f. a passing by or over, a transition, a going from place to place, a revolting. \* Transitio ad plebem, a falling from alderman to one of the common-council.

Transitōrius, a, um; of or for a thorough-fare, quickly, passing away.

Transitus, a, um; passed by or over.

Transitus, ūs; m. a passage, going by or over, a change. \* In transitu, by the bye.

Transjungo, ēre, to remove a horse from one part of the team to another.

Translabor, ēris, bi; dep. to slide, slip, or run over.

† Translatim, slightly, carelessly.

Translatio, onis; f. a translating, a carrying out of one place into another, a metaphor. \* Translatio criminis, the laying the fault upon another.

Translatitiē, adv. slightly, carelessly, negligently, by the way.

Translatitius, a, um; adj. brought from another place or matter, ordinary, common, of no great weight. \* Translatitium est in Ægypto, it is very usual in Egypt.

Translator, oris; m. a transporter.

Translatus, a, um; part. of transferor, translated, transported, fetched, turned, changed.

Translego, ēre; act. to read over, through, or to the end.

Transluc-eo, ēre, to shine through.

Translucidus, a, um; adj. shining through, transparent.

Transmarinus, a, um; beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, foreign.

Transmeabilis, le; adj. which may be passed over.

Transmeatio, onis; f. a passing over or thorough.

Transmeo, are, to pass over, go beyond.

Transmigratio, onis; f. a removing one's dwelling.

Transmigrator, oris; m. he that changes his place of abode.

Transmigro, are, to go over to another place or dwelling. \* Ut Veios transmigraremus, that we might go dwell at Veii, Liv.

Transmissio, onis; f. a passing, going, or conveying over from a place.

Transmissus, ūs; m. }

Transmissus, a, um; part. of transmittor, passed or conveyed over.

Transmitto, ēre; act. to pass or convey over or through, to run speedily over, send in haste, pass by. \* Transmittere tempus, to pass one's time. \* Transmittere tectum lapide, to throw a stone over or pass a house. \* Charta transmittit literas, the paper sinks. \* Transmittere alicui hæreditatem, to make over an estate to any one. \* Transmittere discrimen, to escape a danger. \* Transmittere bellum alicui, to entrust one with the management of a war.

Transmontānus, a, um; adj. being, or dwelling beyond the mountains.

Transmōtus, a, um; adj. removed.

Transmōvgo, ēre, to remove.

Transmūtatio, onis; f. a changing.

Transmūtator, oris; m. a changer.

Transmūto, are, to change from one place to another.

Transnāto, are; act. to swim over or beyond.

Transno, are, to swim or pass over.

Transnōminatio, onis; f. a changing of names.

Transnōmino, are; to change the name.

Transnūmero, are, to reckon over.

Transpadanus, a, um; adj. beyond the river Po in Italy.

Transpareo, ēre, to appear through.

Transpectus, ūs; m. a looking through or beyond.

Transp-icio, exi, ectum, icere; act. [à specio] to look through.

Transpiratio, onis; f. a breathing imperfectly, transpiration; also a vapour coming through the pores.

Transpono, ēre, to transpose, transplant, remove.

Transportatio, onis; f. a conveying over.

Transportatus, a, um; part. of transportor, transported, banished.

Transporto, are; act. to transport, to convey over; also to banish.

Transpositio, onis; f. a transposition, transposing.

Transpositus, a, um; transposed.

† Tranquiletus, a, um; very quiet, well at rest, safe over the water.

Transrhēnānus, a, um; adj. beyond the Rhine.

Transūtus, a, um; sewed thorough.

Transiberina, part of Rome, where the Vatican mount is.

Transiberinus, a, um; adj. beyond Tiber.

Transillum, i; neut. [à transitrum] a small transom.

† Transin-eo, ēre; to keep on the other side, to hold the sides of a house together.

TRANSTRA, ōrum; n. Vir. [à transeo vel à trans & sterno] seats for the rowers, a transom or wind-beam a-thwart.

Transuli. See Transfero.

† Transvaso, are, to pour from one vessel to another.

Transvectio, onis; f. a transporting, or conveying from place to place, the mustering of horsemen.

Transvector, oris; m. a transporter.

Transvectus, a, um; A. & P. of transvehor, carried over, past.

Transvehō, ēre; act. to carry over, to convey, ride by. \* Transvectum est tempus, the time is over.

Transvēna, æ; c. [à venio] a stranger that comes from another country.

Transverbero, are; act. to pierce or strike thorough.

Transversà; adv. a-cross, a-squint, a-thwart.

Transversaria, ōrum; n. boards or rafters laid a-cross.

Transversarium, ii; neut. the cross-piece of a Jacob's staff, the transom.

Transversarius, a, um; adj. put over-thwart.

Transversio, onis; f. a traversing, turning away.

Transversum, i; n. the midriff.



## T R E

## T R I

## T R I

Transversus, a, um; part. of transversor, over-thwart, a-cross, a-way. \* Transversus agi, to be bi-  
off'd, or driven from one's purpose.  
\* Transversum digitum, or unguem  
discedere, to go an inch out of  
the way. \* Transversos incurant,  
they charge them upon the flank.  
\* Transversa verba, words mis-  
placed. \* Ex transverso cedere,  
to go arrearward.  
Transverso, are; act. to turn aside  
or away.  
Transulto, are, [of trans and salto]  
to leap over, vault.  
Transultus, us; m. a glancing or  
over-skipping.  
Transumo, ere, to take of another,  
remove, shift, or change.  
Transumptio, onis; f. a shifting, or  
taking from one to another.  
† Transumptum, i; n. an exemplifi-  
cation taken out of records.  
Transuo, ere, to sew through.  
Transvolito, are, to take a quick flight  
over.  
Transvolo, are, to fly over or beyond,  
to go over speedily, to over-slip.  
Transvolvor, eris, vi, to be turned a-  
bout, or pulled over.  
† Transvoro, are, to swallow up, to  
consume.  
Transylvania, part of Dacia, called  
Sibemburgen.  
Tranum, a city of Apulia Peucetia,  
called before Trajanopolis.  
Trapez, etis; m. [τραπέζης] an o-  
Trapetum, i; n. live-press.  
Trapetus, i; m.  
Trapeza, a city of Arcadia, and a  
promontory of Troas.  
Trapeza, æ; f. a banker's table, g.  
Trapezita, æ; m. a banker, money-  
changer, g.  
Trapezophorum, i; neut. a dresser or  
tressel, g.  
Trapezopolis, a city of Caria.  
Trapezus, a city by the Euxine sea.  
Trauchenii, a people of Pontus.  
Traveho, as Transveho.  
† Travio, are, to pass or go through,  
beyond, or over the way.  
Traulizo, are, to stutter or stammer,  
g.  
Traulotes, a stammering, g.  
TRAULUS, i; m. [τραυλός] a stut-  
terer, lisper.  
† Trebaciter, like one well versed.  
Trebātius, a lawyer familiar with  
Cicero.  
Trebīa, a river of Gallia Cisalpina,  
by which Hannibal beat Sempro-  
nius; also a city in Spain.  
Trebīates, a people in Umbria.  
Trebōnius, one of the conspirators a-  
gainst Cæsar.  
Trebūla, a town of the Sabines,  
where excellent cheese was made.  
Trebulani, the people of Trebula.  
Trēcæ, arum, a city in Campania  
Gallicana, Troye en Champagne.  
† Trēcēnārius, a, um, of three hun-  
dred.  
Trēcēni, æ, a; adj. pl. three hun-  
Trecenti, } dred.  
Trēcēntēnus, } a, um, the three  
Trecentesimus, } hundredth.  
Trecentiēs, adv. three hundred times.  
Trechedipna, orum, a livery gown  
worn by those that had their diet in  
the public hall, g.  
Trechedipnus, i; m. he that comes be-  
fore others to get his plate at a feast;  
also he that comes too late, g.

Trechus, a famous warrior of Æe-  
tolia, slain by Mars.  
Trecorense, a people of Britannia  
Armorica.  
Tredēcim, indec. thirteen.  
Tredēcies, thirteen, or thirty times.  
Trēmēbundus, a, um, full of fear,  
trembling much.  
Trēmēfacio, ere, to make to tremble  
for fear.  
Trēmēfascius, a, um; part. of tremē-  
fio, to make to tremble or shake.  
† Tremēfio, ieri, to be made to trem-  
ble.  
Trēmendus, a, um; to be feared or  
trembled at.  
Tremile, the ancient name of Lycia.  
Tremilenses, the people of Tremile.  
Trēmisco, ere; to tremble or quake  
for fear.  
Trenithus, } a city of Cyprus.  
Tremēthus, }  
TREMO, ui, ere; neut. [Τρέμω] to  
tremble, quake, or shake for fear,  
to tremble at. \* Animo tremere, to  
be sore afraid.  
Trēmor, oris; m. a trembling, qua-  
king, or shaking.  
† Tremula, æ; f. an asp-tree.  
Trēmulus, a, um; adj. trembling,  
wavering, warbling. \* Tremula  
flamma, the waving flame. \* Tre-  
mulum frigus, a frost making one  
shake.  
Trēpidanter, adv. fearfully, trem-  
blingly.  
Trēpidarius equus, a galloping horse.  
Trēpidatio, onis; f. a trembling, fear-  
fulness.  
Trēpidatur, [ab illis] they tremble.  
Trēpidē, adv. fearfully, hastily.  
Trēpido, are, to tremble for fear, be  
astonished or amazed, make haste in  
a fright, huddle. \* Passim trēpi-  
datur in urbe, the whole city were  
afraid.  
Trēpidulus, a, um; adj. somewhat  
afraid, little and fearful.  
Trēpidus, a, um; adj. [ab ant. tre-  
peo vel à Τρέπω verito] fearful,  
astonished, amazed, hasty, doubtful.  
\* Trēpidi rerum, much fearing the  
state of affairs.  
† Trepondo, indec. the weight of  
three pound.  
Trerus, a river in Italy; also a coun-  
try in Thrace.  
Teres, the people of Trerus.  
TRES, tria, trium; adj. [Τρεῖς] three.  
\* Trium literarum homo, a thief.  
\* Tribus verbis, in brief.  
Tressis, e, of the weight or worth  
of three pence, of little value, pitif-  
ful, shabby.  
Tressis, is; m. three pence, or a half-  
penny farthing.  
Tretum, } a mountain of Peloponne-  
Tretus, } sus.  
Tretum, a promontory of Africa Pro-  
pria.  
Treva, a city of Germany.  
Treventum, a city of Samnium.  
Treventinates, the people of Treven-  
tum.  
Trēviri, } a city [and people] of  
Treveri, } Gallia Belgica, called  
Triers, said to be the most ancient  
of all the cities of Europe, and to  
be built by Treberas [the brother  
of Ninus] before Christ 1496  
years.  
Trevericus a, um; of Triers.  
Triangularis, e, } having three  
Triangulus, a, um, } corners.

Triangularitas, atis; f. a triplicity of  
the Zodiac.  
† Triangulator, oris; m. a planet of  
the triplicity.  
Triangulum, i; n. a triangle, a fi-  
gure with three corners; also wild  
galingale.  
Triarii, orum, [à tertio loco] old and  
 stout soldiers placed in the rear. \*  
Ad triarios ventum est, it is come to  
the last push.  
Trias, adis; f. the tray or three, g.  
† Tribaciter, again and again, over  
and over.  
Triballi, a people of Lower Mysia,  
called now Bulgari.  
Tribades, dum, women abusing their  
bodies one with another, g.  
Triboces, } the people of Alsatia.  
Tribocci, }  
Tribon, onis, a thread-bare cloak.  
Tribori, the people of Triers in Gallia  
Belgica.  
Tribrachus, } a foot of three short  
Tribrachis, } syllables, g.  
Tribuarius, a, um, [à tribus] of a  
tribe, flock, or ward.  
Tribula, æ; f. } a dray or car;  
Tribulum, i; n. } also a flail or  
threshing-wheel. See Tribulus.  
Tribulārium, ii; n. a place where  
threshing instruments are laid up.  
Tribulatio, onis; f. affliction, op-  
pression, tribulation.  
Tribulis, e; adj. of the same flock,  
tribe, band, kindred, or ward.  
Tribulium, the city Trebigna in Dal-  
matia.  
Tribulo, are, to thresh with a flail,  
crush with a cart, afflict, oppress,  
vex.  
TRIBULUS, i; m. [Τρίβλος] a  
thistle, bramble, spiked nail, cal-  
trop. \* Tribulus aquaticus, water-  
caltrop.  
Tribunal, alis; n. a tribunal or judg-  
ment-seat.  
Tribunalia, orum; n. high banks of  
green turf to keep out water.  
Tribunatus, us; m. the tribune-ship.  
Tribunitius, a, um; of the tribunes.  
Tribunitius, ii; m. he that has been  
tribune.  
Tribunus, i; m. [or tribunus plebis]  
the chancellor or protector of the com-  
mons. \* Tribunus ærarius, a re-  
ceiver-general, a pay-master. \* Tri-  
bunus militaris, an adjutant-gen-  
eral. \* Tribunus celerum, general  
of the horse.  
Tribuo, ui, utum, [à tribus] to at-  
tribute, ascribe, bestow, give, grant,  
impute. \* Valetudini aliquid tri-  
buere, to consider something for  
one's health. \* Alicui tribuere  
ignaviæ, to impute it to one's sloth.  
\* Tribuere in duas partes vim lo-  
quendi, to divide eloquence into two  
parts.  
Tribus, us; f. [à tres] a tribe, de-  
scant, flock, lineage, a hall or so-  
ciety of Roman citizens, whereof  
there are thirty-five.  
Tribes. See Tres.  
Tributarius, a, um; paying tribute,  
taxes, or toll.  
Tributum, adv. tribe by tribe, by  
every tribe.  
Tributio, onis; f. an attributing, di-  
stributing.  
Tributor, oris; m. a distributor.  
Tributorius, a, um, of distribution.  
† Tributum est, imp. it is given or  
attributed.

Tributum,



**Tributum**, i; n. *tribute, toll, taxes.*  
 \* **Tributum capitale** or **personale**, poll-money.  
**Tributus**, a, um; part. of **tribuo**, given, attributed; also belonging to the tribes.  
**Trica**, } a city of Thessaly.  
**Tricca**, }  
**Trica** and **Apina**, two pitiful towns in Apulia, which became a proverb for any trifles.  
**Tricadiba**, a city of India within Ganges.  
**Tricæ**, arum; f. [τρικῆς, τριχῶμα-τα] hairs or feathers about the feet of chickens or pigeons, trifles.  
**Tricalon**, a city of Sicily.  
**Tricassina**, a people and city of Celtica.  
**Tricastini**, a people of France by the river Druentia.  
**Tricastinus**, a, um; adj. of the Tricastini.  
**Tricātor**, ōris; m. a trisler.  
**Tricca**, a city of Macedonia, where Æsculapius was born, who is therefore called **Triccæus**.  
**Tricēnarius**, a, um; adj. of thirty.  
**Tricēni**, æ, a; adj. thirty.  
**Tricēnnalis**, e, of thirty, or three ten years.  
**Tricentēni**, æ, a; three hundred.  
**Tricenties**, three hundred times.  
 † **Tricentupulus**, a, um; three hundred fold.  
**Triceps**, itis, having three heads.  
 † **Tricerberus**, the dog of hell.  
**Tricesimæ**, a city of Germany.  
**Tricesimus**, a, um; the thirtieth.  
**Tricesis**, is; m. [qu. tricenis] the weight of thirty pounds.  
 † **Trichaptum**, i; n. a caul for women's heads.  
**Trichias**, adis; f. a tunny with small bones, g.  
**Trichila**, orum; neut. a cooler of liquor.  
**Trichinus**, a, um; adj. slow, hindered, dry, g.  
**Trichitis**, idis; f. allom in long brittle threads, g.  
**Trichomanes**; m. the herb maiden-hair, g.  
**Trichonion**, a city of Ætolia.  
**Trichorum**, i; n. a building with three rooms on a floor, g.  
**Tricies**, thirty times. \* **Ad tricies** lis æstimata, the suit was taxed at three millions of sesterces.  
**Tricinus**, a, um; [à tricæ] slender or slow.  
**Triclaria**, Diana so called.  
**Tricliniarches**, æ; m. a chamberlain, governor of a feast, g.  
**Tricliniaria**, orum; n. the hangings of a parlour or dining-room, the furniture of carpets, cushions.  
**Tricliniaris**, e; adj. } of a parlour  
**Triclinarius**, a, um; } or dining-room.  
**Triclinarius**, ii; m. a waiter in the parlour.  
**TRICLINIUM**, ii; n. [τρικλινιον] a parlour or dining-room, a couch on which three sate.  
**Trico**, onis; m. [à tricæ] a trisler; also a sullen contentious person, a barratour.  
**Tricoccus**, ci; m. a heliotrope with three grains of seed in the pod, g.  
**Tricolini**, a city of Arcadia.  
**Tricolon**, i; n. a staff of three several sorts of verses.  
**Tricolor**, ōris, of three colours.

**Tricongius**, Novellus Mediolanensis, so called from his drinking three gallons before Tiberius.  
**Tricor**, ari, to dally, toy, or trifle.  
**Tricorii**, the people of Tricorium in Gallia Narbonensis.  
**Tricornessi**, a people of Upper Mysia.  
**Tricorniger**, era, rum; adj. with three horns or heads.  
**Tricornis**, ne, having three horns.  
**Tricorpor**, ōris, having three bodies.  
**Tricōsus**, a, um; adj. deceitful, wily, full of foolery and trifling.  
 † **Tricubitalis**, le; of three cubits.  
 † **Tricus**, a stone of three colours, black, sanguine, and white.  
**Tricuspis**, idis; adj. having three points or lines.  
**Tridacna**, orum; n. large oysters, g.  
**Tridens**, ntis; a fork or other instrument with three teeth.  
**Tridentifer**, } a, um; adj. an epi-  
**Tridentiger**, } thet. of Neptune, bearing a trident.  
**Tident**, the city Trent in the North of Italy.  
**Tridentinus**, a, um; adj. of Trent.  
**Triduanus**, a, um; adj. of three days.  
**Triduum**, ui; n. [qu. tres dies] the space of three days.  
**Triennis**, } e; adj. 3 art. of three  
**Triennalis**, } years.  
**Triennium**, ii; n. [ab annus] the space of three years. \* **Triennium** jam hinc abest, he has been gone these three years.  
**Triens**, ntis; m. [à tres] the third part of a penny, or any thing else, four ounces or inches, the thirds of of one's estate.  
**Triental**, ālis; n. a cup of four ounces, the third part of a sextarius or pint.  
**Trientalis**, e; of four ounces or inches.  
**Trientarius**, a, um; adj. containing a third part, worth the third part of a penny, of four ounces or inches. \* **Fœnus trientarium**, usury of four in the hundred.  
**Trierarchus**, i; m. the master of a galley with three oars on a bank, g.  
**Trieris**, is; f. a galley with three oars on a bank, or three banks of oars, g.  
**Trieres**, a city of Syria.  
**Trietēricus**, a, um; adj. of three years, or every third year. \* **Bacchi trieterica**, the triennial bacchanals, g.  
**Trietēris**, idis; f. the space of three years, g.  
**Trifāriam**; adv. three manners of ways.  
**Trifārius**, a, um; adj. three-fold, of three sorts.  
**Trifatidicus**, a, um; a great prophet or prophetess, very prophetic.  
**Trifaux**, cis; having three jaws, mouths, or throats.  
**Trifer**, } a, um; bearing fruit  
**Triferus**, } thrice a year.  
**Trifidus**, a, um; adj. divided, or cloven into three parts. \* **Cuspis trifida**, a trident. \* **Flamma trifida**, the thunder-bolt.  
 † **Trifinium**, ii; neut. the butting of three fields together.  
**Trifolinus**, a mountain of Campania, from the abundance of trefoil growing there; hence vinum trifolinum.  
**Trifolium**, ii; n. trefoil, three leaved grass, clover-grass, or honey-suc-

cles, the club in cards. \* **Trifolium acetosum**, wood-sorrel. \* **Trifolium bituminosum**, sinking trefoil. \* **Trifolium paludosum**, buckbeans. \* **Trifolium purpureum**, purple-wort.  
**Triformis**, me; adj. 3 art. of three forms, shapes, or fashions. \* **Canis triformis**, Cerberus.  
**Trisur**, uris, e. one three times as bad as an ordinary thief.  
**Trisurcatus**, } a, um; adj. three  
**Trisurcus**, } forked.  
**Trisurcifer**, an arrant rogue.  
**Triga**, æ; f. [à tres & ego] a cart or waggon drawn with three horses.  
**Trigaboli**, a people of Gallia Cisalpina.  
**Trigarium**, ii; n. a race with the chariot Triga; also the place of exercise.  
**Trigarius**, ii; m. he that drives a carriage with three horses.  
**Trigemina**, one of the gates at Rome, called now Porto S. Pauli.  
**Trigemini**, ōrum; m. three sons at a birth.  
**Trigeminus**, a, um; adj. three-fold.  
 \* **Trigemina porta**, a gate in Rome, out at which the three Horatii went to fight the Curiatii.  
**Trigemmis**, me; adj. 3 art. having three buds or joints.  
 † **Trigesics**; adv. thirty times.  
**Trigesimus**, a, um; the thirtieth.  
**TRIGINTA**, indec. [τριάκοντα] thirty.  
**Trigla**, æ; f. a mullet, g.  
**Triglites**, is; m. a mullet-stone, g.  
**Tryglyphus**, i; m. a bordure graven like three furrows, g.  
**Triglypton**, a city of India without Ganges.  
**Trigon**, onis; m. a porch-ball; also the porch wherein they played, a turtle, and a kind of thornback, g.  
**Trigōnālis**, le; adj. of the porch for a ball; also three cornered.  
**Trigonus**, a, um; three cornered.  
**Trigonus**, i; m. a triangle.  
 † **Trigrania**, æ; f. the three grained or Neapolitan medlar.  
**Trihorium**, ii; n. [qu. tres horæ] the space of three hours.  
**Trijūgus**, a, um; three-fold, triple.  
**Trijuci**, three rocks on the coast of Spain.  
 † **Trilibra**, æ; three pound-weight.  
**Trilibris**, e, of three pound-weight.  
**Trilinguis**, le; of three tongues, skilled in, or having three tongues.  
**Trilix**, icis, [à licium] woven of three threads of the same or divers colours, three-fold.  
**Trilōris**, e, [à lorum] treble waled, of three threads.  
**Trimacrus**, i; m. a foot of three long syllables, g.  
**Trimatus**, ūs; three years ago.  
**Trimembris**, e; of three members.  
**Trimestris**, e; of three months.  
**Trimetrius**, a, um; adj. of three meters, or six feet.  
**Trimetrium**, ii; n. a verse consisting of six feet, g.  
**Trimodia**, æ; f. } a measure of  
**Trimodium**, ii; n. } three bushels.  
**Trimodius**, a, um; of three bushels.  
**Trimontium**, a city of Thrace; also Atterith in Scotland.  
**Trimulus**; adj. but three years old.  
**Trimus**, a, um; adj. [à tres] of three years.



Trinacria, æ; f. Sicily so called from its triangular form.

Trinacris, cre, } adj. of Trinacria.

Trinacrius, a, um, }  
Trinēpos, ōtis; m. a grand-child's grand-child.

Trineptis, is; f. a grand daughter's grand-daughter.

Trinesia, an island of India within Ganges.

Trinitas, ātis; f. a trinity, the being of three in one. \* Herba trinitatis, liver-wort.

Trinium, a river of the Ferentani.

Trinobantes, } the people of Mid-Trinovantes, }  
Trinovantes, } dlesex.

Trinoctialis, le, of three nights.

Trinoctium, ii; n. [à nox] the space of three nights.

Trinodis, e; adj. 3 art. [à modus] having three knots or joints.

† Trinodo, are; to make three knots.

† Trinomius; adj. of three names.

Trinundinum, i; n. the day the third fair was kept on, the space of twenty-seven days, or three fairs.

Trinus, a, um; adj. [à tres] by threes, the third, three years old.

† Trio, ōis; m. a plough-ox.

Triobolaris, le; adj. 3 art. to be bought or hired for three half-pence, of no value.

Triobolus, i; n. } three half-pence.

Triobolus, i; m. } \* Homo trioboli, a three half-penny man.

Triochala, a city of Sicily.

Triochalini, the people of Triochala.

Triochitis, a name of Hecate.

Triōnes, num; m. [à tres vel tero] draught-oxen, the greater bear, or Charles's wain.

Trionymus, i; g. he that has three names.

Triopas, a king of Thessaly; also the father of Erifichthon.

Triopeus, Erifichthon, so called of Triopas.

Triopels, Erifichthon's daughter.

Triophthalmus, g. a stone representing three eyes.

Triopia, } a city of Caria.

Triopion, }

Triopius, Apollo so called.

Triorches, is; m. a buzzard, g.

Triozenus, a Thracian who came to aid the Trojans.

Triparcus, a, um; adj. very sparing or niggardly.

Tripartior, iri; to divide into three parts.

Tripartitō; adv. in three parts.

Tripartitus, } a, um; adj. parted

Tripartitus, } into three.

Tripar-inum, i; n. a course at table of three dishes.

† Tripestōrus, a, um; adj. having three heads.

Tripedalis, le; adj. } of three foot.

Tripedaleus, a, um; }

Tripes edis, having three feet.

Tripaylia, the same as Elis, called also Triphyllis.

Triphyllus, Jupiter so called of Triphyllia.

† Tripietus, a, um; adj. written thrice, or in three languages.

Triplex, icis; treble, three-fold.

Triplatio, ōis; f. a trebling, making three; the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's duplication.

Triplatus, a, um; part. trebled.

Triplices, cum; m. table-books of three leaves.

Triplītas, atis; f. a being three-fold, triplicity.

Triplīter, } trebly.

Triplō, }

Triplico, are; act. to treble, make threefold, or three times as much.

Triplus, a, um; threefold.

Tripolis, two cities, one in Phœnicia, another in Africa by the sea-side.

Tripolitani, the people of Tripolis.

Triplōium, ii; n. serapions turbit, sea star-wort, blue daisy or camomile, hogs-beans, g.

Tripolyssi, a people of Thesprotia.

† Tripondiarius, a, um; of three pound.

† Tripondium, ii; neut. three pound weight.

† Tripontium, Towcester in Northamptonshire.

Triptolēmus, the son of Eleusius of Celeus king of Eleusina, supposed to be the first that brought agriculture into Greece.

Triptōon, i; neut. a noun having only three cases, g.

† Triptūdiatio onis; f. a dancing.

Triptūdiator, ōis; m. a dancer.

Triptūdio, are; to dance, trip, caper, or jump.

Triptūdiūm, ii; n. [à tripus] a dancing or tripping upon the toe. \*

Triptūdiūm solistimum, an augury by chickens picking so greedily that the corn rebounded from their bills on the ground.

TRIPUS, odis; m. [Τρίπους] a tri- vet, tressel, three-footed stool, or any thing with three feet.

Triquadrus, a, um; three square.

Triquetra, Trinacria or Sicily.

Triquetrus, a, um; of Sicily.

Triquetra, æ; f. } a triangle.

Triquetrum, i; n. }

Triquetrus, a, um; adj. [à quadro] triangular.

Trirēmis, is; f. 2. Curt. [à remus] a gally with three oars on a side.

† Tris for tres, three.

Trisago, } inis; f. germander or

Trisago, } English treacle.

Trisanton, Southampton, and the river between that and the Isle of Wight.

Triscurria, orum; neut. [à scurra] scoffs, jeers, jigs.

Triseclisenex, an epithet of Nestor, who lived three ages.

Trismegistus. See Mercurius.

Trisimus, a town of Lower Mysia.

† Trisōnus, a, um; of three sounds.

Trisplæ, a people of Thrace.

Triste, ius, iſimē; adv. sorrowfully.

\* Tristius curantur adolescentes, striplings are cured with more difficulty.

Tristēga, orum; n. [sc. tecta] a house of three stories.

Tristīculus, a, um; somewhat sad.

Tristīficus, a, um; adj. making sad, heavy, or pensive.

† Tristimonia, æ; f. heaviness sorrow.

TRISTIS, te; adj. 3 art. [à spēw lugēo, vel θρηνητικός fractus] sad, heavy, sorrowful, melancholick, severe, sour, angry, cruel, revengeful. \* Tristis succus, bitter juice. \* Tristia exta, entrails that betoken ill success.

Tristisōnus, a, um; sounding sadly.

Tristitia, æ; f. sadness, heaviness, pensiveness, sorrowfulness. \* Tra-

dere se tristitiæ, to become sad and sorrowful.

† Tristo, are; act. to make heavy or sorrowful.

Tristor, ari; pass. to be sad, heavy, or sorrowful.

Trifulcus, a, um; adj. [à fuleus, i. e. acies] having three edges or points.

Trisyllabus, a, um; adj. of three syllables, g.

Tritea, a city of Achaia.

Tritavia, æ; f. the great grand-mother's grandmother.

Tritavus, i; m. the great grandfa-ther's grandfather.

Trite, a city about Hercules's pil-lars.

Trite Diezeugmenon, g. C-sol-fa-ut.

Trite Hyperbolæon, g. F-fa-ut.

Trite Synemmenon, g. B-fa-bi-mi.

Tritea, a city of Troas.

Tritheitæ, tritheists, hereticks hold- ing three distinct godheads.

Triticeus, a, um; adj. of wheat, wheaten. \* Melis triticea, wheat-harvest.

Triticum, ci; n. [à tritus] wheat.

\* Triticum amylum, starch-corn.

Tritogonia, Pallas so called.

Triton, onis; m. Vir. a sea-god feigned to be Neptune's trumpe-ter; also a river of Africa.

Triton, onis; m. a weather-cock; also a kind of tunny, g.

Tritonicus, a, um; adj. of Triton.

Tritonia, } Pallas, so called of Tri-

Tritonis, } ton.

Tritonice, es; f. a city of Pontus.

Tritor, oris; m. a thresher, he that stamps or bruises.

Tritura, æ; f. a threshing, a stamp- ing, or bruising.

Trituator, oris; m. a thresher.

Trituita, a town in Hetruria.

Trituro, are, to thresh.

Trituror, ari, atus sum; pass. to be threshed. Col. Sidon. Ep. 7. 6.

Tritus, a, um; part. of teror, worn, bruised, rubbed, much used. \* Via trita, a beaten road. \* Proverbium tritum, an old proverb.

Trius, ūs; m. a wearing, bruising, rubbing, or threshing.

Trivēnēica, æ; f. a great sorceress, hog, or witch.

Trivia, æ; f. Diana so called, from her being worshipped in the cross-ways.

Trivialis, le; adj. 3 art. trivial, com- mon, of small esteem, used in the high-ways.

Trivicum, a city in Italy.

Trivritum; adv. by every three men.

Trivium, ii; neut. [à via] a place where three ways meet, the high- way.

Trivius, a, um; adj. having three ways.

Triumphalia, ium; n. pl. triumph, the ensigns of triumphers.

Triumphalis, a gate in Rome by which the triumphs entered.

Triumphalis, le; adj. 3 art. trium- phal, belonging to triumph. \* Ar- cus triumphalis, a triumphal arch.

\* Homo triumphalis, he that has triumphed.

Triumphator, ōis; m. a triumpher.

Triumphatus, a, um; adj. & part. of triumphor, triumphed for, or over.